



**CANCINO RAMOS ADRIANA
GUADALUPE**

**DRA. ROSVANI MARGINE
MORALES IRECTA**

“ENTREGA DE EJERCICIOS”

BIOMÁTICAS

2° “C”

Comitán de Domínguez, Chiapas a 20 de febrero del 2021.

Ejercicios

08-Febrero-2021

① $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2.5} x^2$

$\lim x^2 (2.5)^2 = 6.25$

② $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1.5} x^2$

$\lim x^2 (1.5)^2 = 2.25$

③ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} x^2$

$\lim x^2 (3)^2 = 9$

Ley de signos *lado contrario multiplicación.

④ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 - 1}{x - 1}$

$\lim \frac{(x+1)(x-1)}{x-1} = (x+1) = (1+1) = 2$

1 en x converge en 2 en y

Converge: unión de puntos

(límite lateral?)

Propiedades de los límites

$\lim x^2$

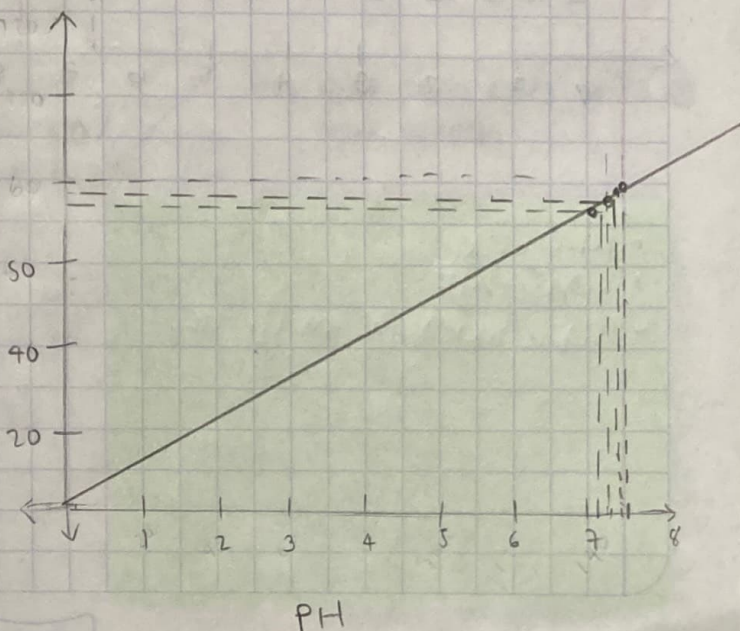
Saturación de Hb.

$\text{pH}(x) \rightarrow (7.2)^2 = 51.84$

|| $\rightarrow (7.4)^2 = 54.76$

|| $\rightarrow (7.6)^2 = 57.76$

$\rightarrow (7.5)^2 = 56.25$



Ejercicios

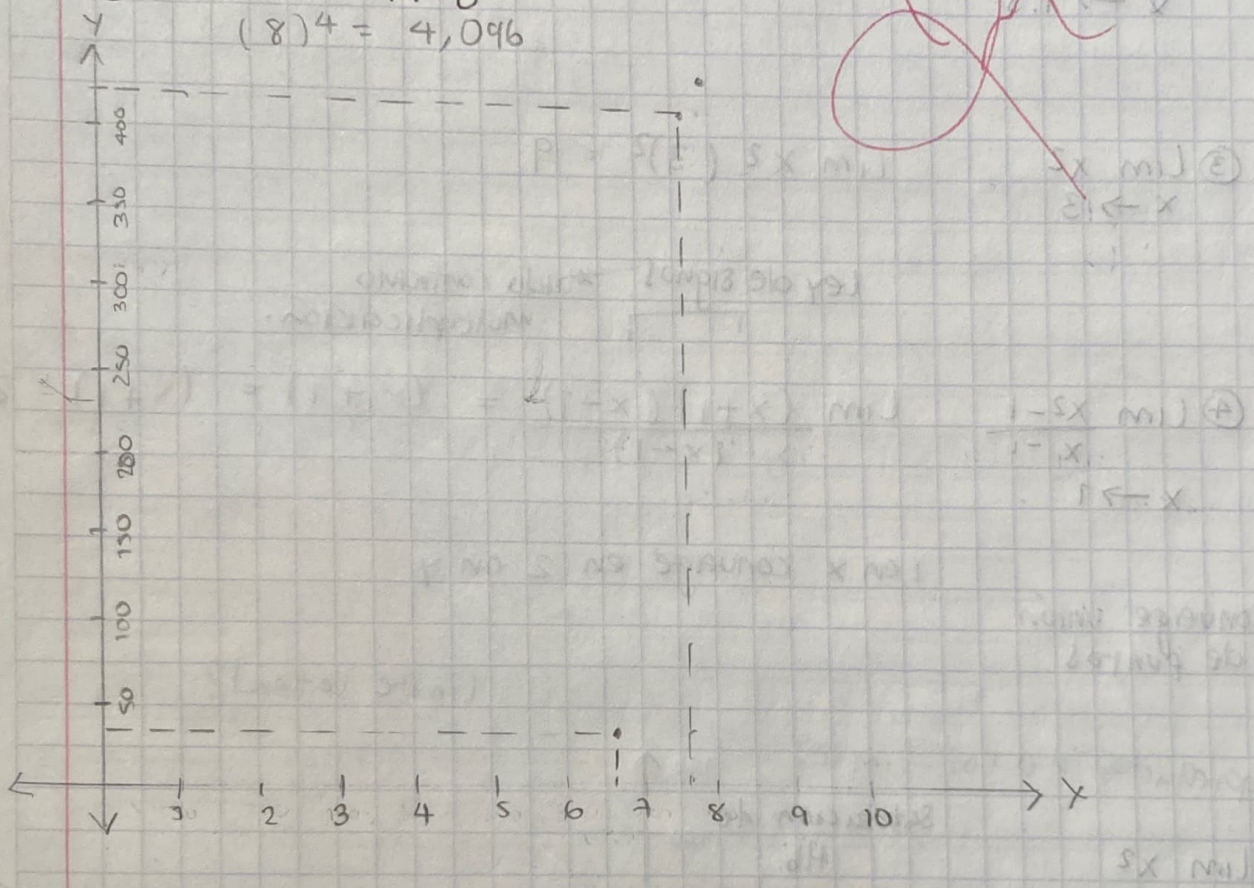
① $\lim (x^2)$ PH 6.6
 $(6.6)^2 = 43.56$
 $p \leftarrow x$

$\lim f(x) = L$
 $x = ? \text{ mi}$ ①
 $2.5 \leftarrow x$

② $\lim x^3$ PH. 7.6
 $(7.6)^3 = 438.976$

③ $\lim x^3$ PH 7.8
 $(7.8)^3 = 474.552$

④ $\lim x^4$ PH 8
 $(8)^4 = 4,096$



- Tangente
- converge
- Propiedades de los límites

> Ejercicios de clase

11 - FEB - 2022

MCM ó MCD = mínimo común múltiplo, mínimo común divisor.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Lim } x^4 \\ x \rightarrow 8 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{pH } 8 &= 100\% \\ 2 &= x = 25\% (4) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 4096 & 2 \\ 2048 & 2 \\ 1024 & 2 \\ 512 & 2 \\ 256 & 2 \\ 128 & 2 \\ 64 & 2 \\ 32 & 2 \\ 16 & 2 \\ 8 & 2 \\ 4 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{array}$$

$$x=8 \quad y=25$$

con un pH de 8 saturamos hasta el 25%

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Lim } x^3 \\ x \rightarrow 7.6 \\ = 438.976 \\ \text{Redondeo } 440 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{pH } 7.6 &= 100\% \\ 170 &= ? \quad 6.9\% \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 440 & 2 \\ 220 & 2 \\ 110 & 2 \\ 55 & 5 \\ 11 & 11 \end{array} = 110$$

$$\begin{aligned} x &= 7.6 \\ y &= \end{aligned}$$

*Regla: cuando hay decimales si es arriba de 1.5 sube si no bajará

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Lim } x^3 \\ x \rightarrow 7.8 \\ = 474.552 \\ \text{Redondeo } : 475 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{pH } 7.8 &= 100\% \\ 95 &= 8.2\% \end{aligned}$$

en este caso con 473 \emptyset No queda

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 475 & 5 \\ 95 & 5 \\ 19 & 19 \\ 1 & 1 \end{array} = 95$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 474 & 2 \\ 237 & 3 \\ 79 & 79 \\ 1 & 1 \end{array} \quad \begin{aligned} x &= 7.8 \\ y &= \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 473 & 11 \\ 43 & 43 \\ 1 & 1 \end{array}$$

Propiedades de los límites

15 - Feb
2022

FORMULAS

EJEMPLOS

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} c = c$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} 5 = 5$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} x = a$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} x = 3$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} x^2 = a^2 \quad \text{cualquier } \#$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} x^2 = (3)^2 = 9$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} x^n = a^n$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \sqrt[n]{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \sqrt[n]{a}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \sqrt[2]{x} = 1.414$$

Constantes

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} (3x + 4x)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} 4x^2 + 3x^2 = 192$$

$$3 \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} x + 4 \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} x$$

$$4 \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} x + 3 \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} x$$

$$3(3) + 4(3) = 4 + 12 = 21$$

$$4(2)^2 + 3(2)^2 = 16 + 12 = 28$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} 3x^3 = 3(2)^3 = 3(8) = 24$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - 2x}{x^3 - 2x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} x^2 - 2x$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} 6x^2 = 6 \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} x^2 = 6(4)^2 = 96$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} 3x^3 = 3(2)^3 = 3(8) = 24$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} 6x^2 = 6 \lim x^2 = 6(4)^2 = 96$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \sqrt{x} = \sqrt{4} = 2$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2}{x^3}$$

$$\frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} x^2}{\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} x^3} = \frac{(2)^2}{(2)^3} = \frac{4}{8}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - 2}{x^3 + 3}$$

$$= \frac{-2}{3(8)} = \frac{-2}{24} = -\frac{1}{12} \approx -0.0833$$

-PH 6

- Saturación de O₂ en Hemoglobina?

-PH 9

$$S(1) = 5 \times 5 + 5 \times 3 \quad K = C$$

-PH 5.5

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 6} kf(x)$$

$$\lim 6(6) = 36$$

* Graticar //

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 9} kf(x)$$

$$\lim 9(9) = 81$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 5.5} kf(x)$$

$$\lim 5.5(5.5) = 30.25$$

$$PO^2 \text{ (mmHg)} = 80$$

$$\lim 80(6) = 840 \quad PO^2 \quad 80 - 100 \\ 480 - 16.666$$

$$\lim 80(9) = 720 \quad PO^2 \quad 80 - 100 \\ 720 - 11.111$$

$$\lim 80(5.5) = 440 \quad PO^2 \quad 80 - 100 \\ 440 - 18.181$$

Sig. clase

Limites

laterales al

∞

Derivadas

Tarea

$$\textcircled{1} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{4x + 2x}{3x - 2x}$$

$$\lim \frac{4(2) + 2(2)}{3(2) - 2(2)} = \frac{8 + 4}{6 - 4} = \frac{12}{2} = \underline{\underline{6}}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} [2x]^3$$

$$\lim [2(2)]^3 = 8(8) = \underline{\underline{64}}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \lim_{x \rightarrow 6} \sqrt{2x}$$

$$\lim \sqrt{2(6)} = \sqrt{12} = 2\sqrt{3} \approx 3.464$$

$x^2 + 13x + 4$
 $x^2 + 13x + 4$
 $2 + 2 = 16$

$(x+3)(x-2) - (x+3) - 2 + 3 = 5$
 25 311km 509 5 dh 50 + 20

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 + x + 6}{x - 2}$ 8 Hg - 8. K Hg - f Hg -
 $\frac{(x+3)(x-2)}{x-2}$ $(x+3) = 2+3 = 5$ $\frac{1}{1}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 + 5x + 4}{2x^2 + 3x - 4}$ $\frac{(2)^2 + 5(2) + 4}{2(2)^2 + 3(2) - 4} = \frac{4 + 10 + 4}{8 + 6 - 4} = \frac{18}{10} = 1.8$

$\frac{(x+4)(x+1)}{(x+4)(x-1)} = \frac{(x+1)}{(x-1)} = \frac{2+1}{2-1} = \frac{3}{1} = 3$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - 4}{x - 2}$

$\frac{x^2 - 4}{x - 2} = \frac{(x+2)(x-2)}{x-2} = (x+2) = 2+2 = 4$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - 5x + 6}{x^2 - 12x + 20}$

$\frac{(x-3)(x-2)}{(x-10)(x-2)} = \frac{(x-3)}{(x-10)} = \frac{2-3}{2-10} = \frac{-1}{-8} = \frac{1}{8} = 0.125$

