UNIVERSIDAD DEL SURESTE

Campus Comitán

Licenciatura de Medicina Humana

Nombre de la actividad: Poniendo Límites
Materia: Biomatemáticas

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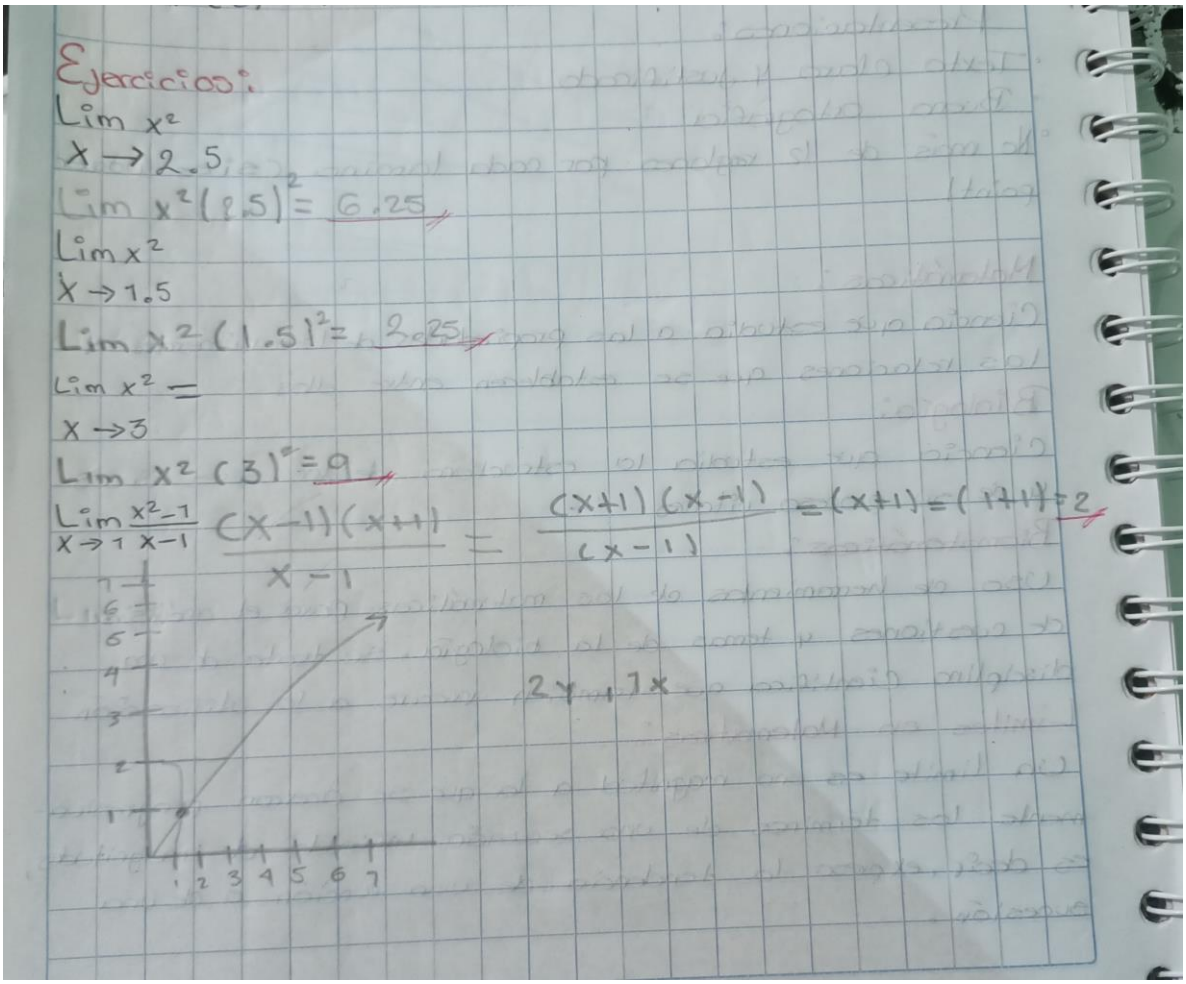
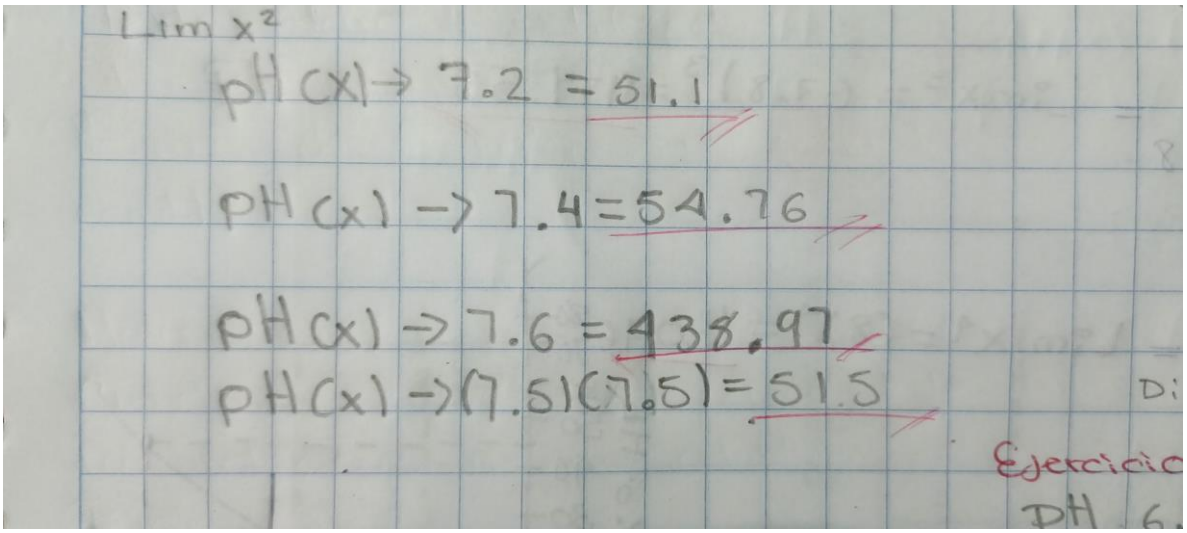
Grado: 2° Grupo: C

Nombre de Catedrático: Rosvani Margine Morales Irecta

Poniendo Límites




Lim x^2

pH (x) → 7.2 = 51.1

pH (x) → 7.4 = 54.76

pH (x) → 7.6 = 438.97

pH (x) → (7.5)(7.5) = 51.5

Ejercicio

pH 6.

$\lim_{pH x \to 6.6} x^2 = \lim x^2 = (6.6)^2 = 43.56$

$\lim_{pH(x) \to 7.6} x^3 = \lim x^3 = (7.6)^3 = 438.97$

$\lim_{pH(x) \to 7.8} x^3 = \lim x^3 = (7.8)^3 = 474.55$

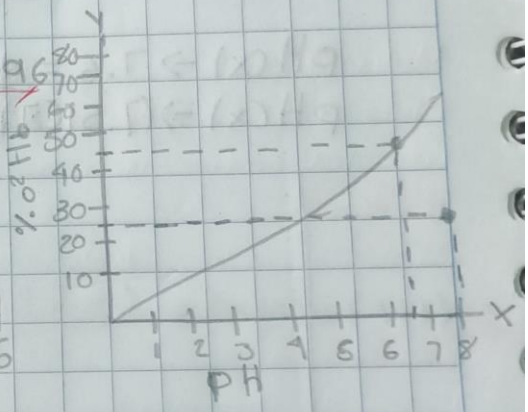
$\lim_{pH(x) \to 8} x^4 = \lim x^4 = (8)^4 = 4,096$

$\lim_{pH\ x \to} x^4 = (8)^4 = 4096$

MCM ! MCO = 2 — 4 4 / 0 6

pH = 8 → 100%

2 → 25%



$\lim_{x \to pH} x^4 = (7.6)^3 = 436$

MCM ! MCO = 2

435 ÷ 5 = 87

÷4 → 100%.

→

BIOMATEMATICAS

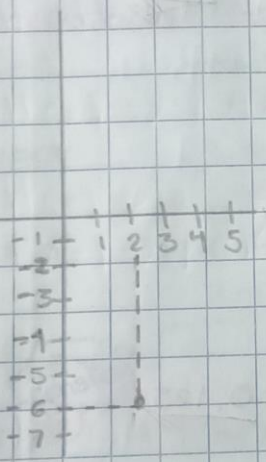
20-febrero-2022

1. $\lim_{x \to 2} \frac{4x+2}{3x-2x} = \frac{4(2)+2(2)}{3(2)-2(2)} = \frac{12}{2} = \boxed{6}$

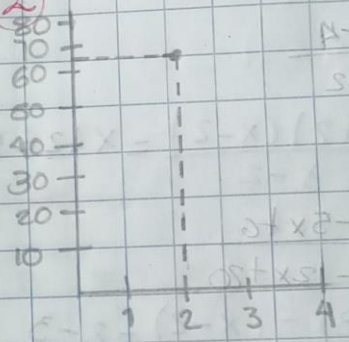
$\lim_{x \to 2} [2x]^3 = (2(2)) = (4)^3 = \boxed{64}$

$\lim_{x \to 6} \sqrt{2x} = \sqrt{2(6)} = \sqrt{12} = \boxed{3.4}$

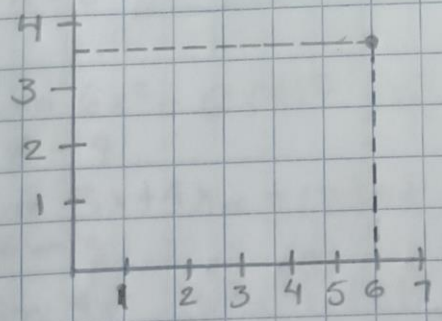
(1)



(2)



(3)



Tarea (Factorización)

$$\lim_{x \to 2} \frac{x^2+x-6}{x-2}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 2} \frac{(x+3)(x-2)}{x-2} = \lim_{x \to 2} x+3 = 2+3 = \boxed{5}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 2} \frac{x^2+5x+4}{x^2+3x-4}$$

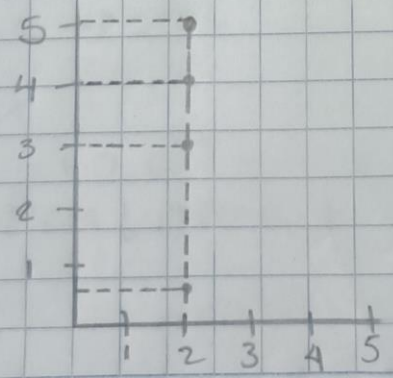
$$\lim_{x \to 2} \frac{(x+4)(x+1)}{(x+4)(x-1)} = \frac{2+1}{2-1} = \frac{3}{1} = \boxed{3}$$

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

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

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

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



TAREA: Biomatematicas

$\lim_{x \to 2} \frac{x^2+x-6}{x-2} =$

$\lim \frac{x^2+5x+4}{x^2+3x-4} =$

$\lim \frac{x^2-4}{x-2} =$

Propiedades de los límites

$\lim_{x \to a} c = c$ $\lim_{x \to 3} 5 = 5$

$\lim_{x \to a} x = a$ $\lim_{x \to 3} x = 3$

$\lim_{x \to a} x^n = a^2$ $\lim_{x \to 3} x^2 (3)^2 = 9$

$\lim_{x \to a} \sqrt[n]{x} = \sqrt[n]{a}$ $\lim_{x \to 2} \sqrt[2]{2} = 1.41$

constan → Función

$\lim_{x \to 2} 4x^2$ $4 \lim_{x \to 2} x^2 = 4(2)^2 = 4(4) = 16$

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

$\lim_{x \to 4} 6x^2 = 6(4)^2 = 6(16) = 96$

$\lim_{x \to 3} 3x + 4x = 3(3) + 4(3) = 9 + 12 = 21$

$\lim_{x \to 2} 4x^2 . 3x^2 = 4(2)^2 . 3(2)^2 = 4(4) . 3(4) =$
$16 . 12 = 192$

① $4 \lim_{x \to 2} x^2$ $3 \lim_{x \to 2} x^2$

$$\lim_{x \to -2} \frac{x^2}{x^3} = \frac{\lim_{x \to -2} x^2}{\lim_{x \to -2} x^3}$$

$$\lim_{x \to -2} \frac{x^2 - 2}{x^3 + 3} = \frac{-2\left(\lim_{x \to -2} x^2\right)}{3\left(\lim_{x \to -2} x^3\right)} = \frac{-2(2)^2 = -2(4)}{3(2)^3 = 3(8)} = \frac{-8}{24} = -0.333$$

PH6 ¿Sato²H6? K.C ← formula

PH9

PH5.5

$$\lim_{x \to 6} x = 6(6) = 36$$

$$\lim_{x \to 9} x = 9(9) = 81$$

$$\lim_{x \to 5.5} x = 5.5(5.5) = 30.25$$

Limites en matematicas

Una magnitud a lo que se acercan progresivamente los términos de una secuencia infinita de magnitudes es decir expresa las tendencias.

Formula $\longrightarrow \lim_{x \to a} f(x) = L$

$\lim_{x \to 2} x^2 = \lim_{x \to 2} x^2 = (2)^2 = 4$

$\lim_{x \to 2.5} x^2 = \lim_{x \to 2.5} x^2 = (2.5)^2 = 6.25$

$\lim_{x \to 1.5} x^2 = \lim_{x \to 1.5} x^2 = (1.5)^2 = 2.25$

$\lim_{x \to 3} x^2 = \lim_{x \to 3} x^2 = \frac{(x+1)(x-1)}{x-1} = (x+1) = (1+1) = 2$

$\lim_{pH(x) \to 7.2} x^2 = \lim_{pH(x) \to 7.2} x^2 = (7.2)^2 = 51.84$

$\lim_{pH(x) \to 7.4} x^2 = \lim_{pH(x) \to 7.4} x^2 = (7.4)^2 = 54.76$

$\lim_{pH(x) \to 7.6} x^2 = \lim_{pH(x) \to 7.6} x^2 = (7.6)^2 = 57.76$

$\lim x^2 = \lim x^2 = (6.6)^2 = 43.56$

pH x → 6.6

$\lim x^3 = \lim x^3 = (7.6)^3 = 438.97$

pH (x) → 7.6

$\lim x^3 = \lim x^3 = (7.8)^3 = 474.55$

pH (x) → 7.8

$\lim x^4 = \lim x^4 = (8)^4 = 4,096$

pH (x) → 8

MCM

4,096	2
2,048	2
1,024	2
512	2
256	2
128	2
64	2
32	2
16	2
8	2
4	2
2