Universidad Del Sureste

Campus Comitán de Domínguez

Licenciatura en Medicina Humana

Nombre del trabajo:

Poniendo límites

Nombre del alumno:

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Materia:

Biomatematicas

Grado:

2°

Grupo:

C

Docente:

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Comitán de Domínguez, Chiapas, a 14 de febrero de 2022.

Biomatemáticas

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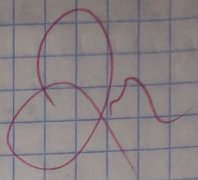
Criterios de evaluación

Tareas o investigaciones	15%
Exposiciones	15%
Trabajo final.	20%
Examen.	50%
	100%

TAREA

$pH = 6.6(x)^2$
$pH = 7.6(x)^3$
$pH = 7.8(x)^3$
$pH = 8(x)^4$



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

60.6

$\lim_{x \to 7.6} x^3 = \lim_{x \to 7.6}(7.6)^3 = 438.976$

$\lim_{x \to 7.8} x^3 = \lim_{x \to 7.8}(7.8)^3 = 474.552$

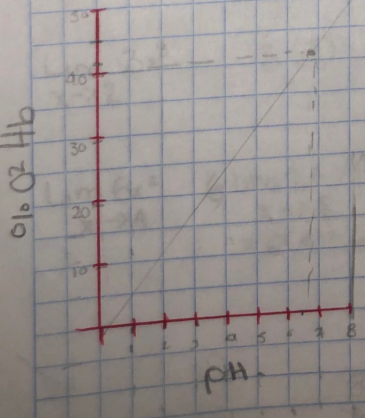
$\lim_{x \to 8} x^4 = \lim_{x \to 8}(8)^4 = 4096$ - MCD=2

$2^2 \times 1 = 4 \times 100$

7 | 44	2 | 43.56
2 | 22	2 | 21.78
1 | 11	3 | 10.89
0 0	3 | 3.63
	1. 21

44 7.5

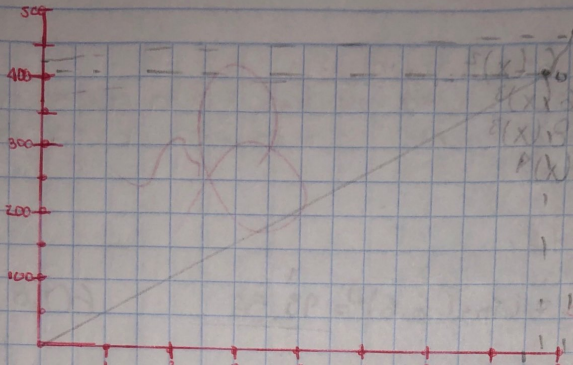
$3^2 \times 2^2 = 36$



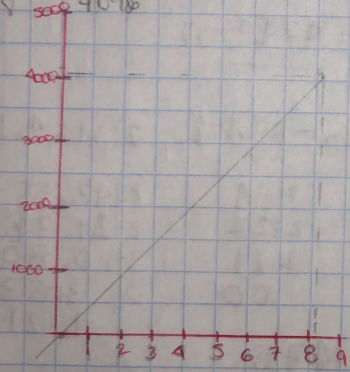
Norma

438. 976 7.6 78

474. 552



8 4096



2	4096
2	2093
3	1093
3	1031
1	1011

2	4096
2	2048
2	1024
2	512
2	256
	128
	64
	32

8
4
2

TAREA

Andrea Díaz Santiago

15-02-2022.

K o C = constante.

- $\lim_{x \to a} C = C \rightarrow \lim_{x \to 3} 5 = 5$

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

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

$\lim_{x \to a} \sqrt{x} = \sqrt{a} \rightarrow \lim_{x \to 2} \sqrt{2} = 1.41$

Ejemplo: → Constante

$\lim 4x^2 \rightarrow f(x)$.

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

$= 4(4) = 16.$

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

$3(2)^3 = 3(8) = 24$

$\lim_{x \to 4} 6x^2$

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

$= 6(4)^2 = 6(16) 96$

$\lim_{x \to 3} 3x + 4x = 3(3) + 4(3) = 9 + 12 = 27$

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

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

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

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

$\frac{-2(2)^2}{3(2)^3} = \frac{-2(4)}{3(8)} = \frac{-8}{24} = -\frac{1}{3} = -0.\overline{33}$

mathway

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

$$-6\left(\frac{\lim x^2+x}{x-2}\right) = \frac{6(2)^2+(2)}{2(2)} = \frac{6(4)+(2)}{} = -2\left(\frac{\lim x}{x-2}\right)$$

$$\frac{-22}{-4} = 5.5 = -22(2)$$

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

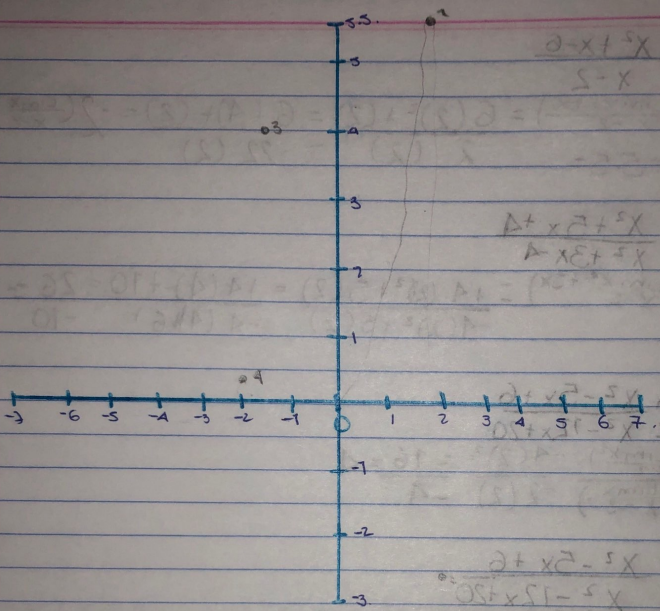
$$+4\left(\frac{\lim x^2+5x}{x-2}\right) = \frac{+4(2)^2+5(2)}{-4(2)^2+3(2)} = \frac{+4(4)+10}{-4(4)+6} = \frac{26}{-10} = -2.6$$

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

$$-4\left(\frac{\lim x^2}{x-2}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{\lim x}{x-2}\right) \quad \frac{-4(2)^2}{-2(2)} = \frac{16}{-4} = -4$$

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

$$+6\left(\frac{\lim x^2-5x}{x-2}\right) \left(\lim_{x-2} x^2-12x\right) = \frac{+6(2)^2-5(2)}{+20(2)^2-72(2)+120(4)-24} \quad \frac{+6(4)-10}{} = \frac{14}{56} = 0.25$$

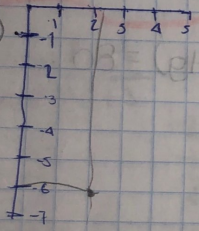

5
4
3
2
1
-1
-2
-3
-7
-6
-5
-4
-3
-2
-1
1
2
3
4
5
6
7

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

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

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

1



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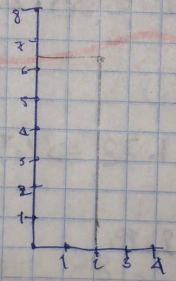

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