

$$\textcircled{2} f(x) = \frac{3-x}{2-x}$$

$$\text{Dom}(f) = \mathbb{R} - \{2\}$$

- Asintota vertical en $x=2$, ya que

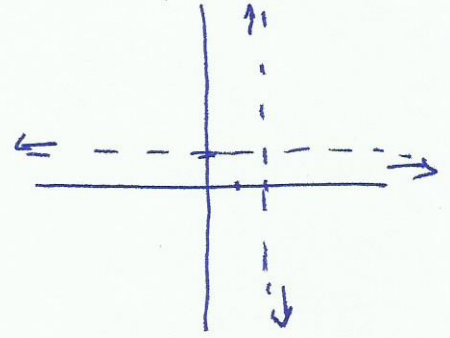
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{3-x}{2-x} = \frac{1}{0} = \textcircled{I} \rightarrow \begin{cases} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) = +\infty \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x) = -\infty \end{cases}$$

- Asintota horizontal en $y=1$ ya que:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{3-x}{2-x} = \frac{\infty}{\infty} = \textcircled{I} \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{3-x}{2-x} = 1 \quad (\text{mismo grado})$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{3-x}{2-x} = \frac{\infty}{\infty} = \textcircled{I} \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{3-x}{2-x} = 1.$$

- No tiene oblicua porque tiene horizontal.



$$\textcircled{3} f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x}{x+1} & \text{si } x > 0 \\ x^2 + 2x + 1 & \text{si } x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{5} \text{ a) } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x}{x+1} = \frac{\infty}{\infty} = \textcircled{I} \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x}{x+1} = 1 \quad (\text{tienen el mismo grado})$$

$$\textcircled{5} \text{ b) } \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x^2 + 2x + 1 = \infty$$

$$\text{c) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) \rightarrow \begin{cases} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} (x^2 + 2x + 1) = 1 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x}{x+1} = 0 \end{cases} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Como no coinciden} \\ \text{los l\u00edmites laterales,} \\ \text{no existe } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x). \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \text{ a) } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{4x^2+1} - 2x) = \infty - \infty = \textcircled{I} \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\sqrt{4x^2+1} - 2x) \cdot (\sqrt{4x^2+1} + 2x)}{\sqrt{4x^2+1} + 2x} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4x^2+1 - 4x^2}{\sqrt{4x^2+1} + 2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{4x^2+1} + 2x} = \frac{1}{\infty} = 0.$$

$$\text{b) } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{3x+5}{2} - \frac{x^2-2}{x} \right) = \infty - \infty = \textcircled{I} \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3x^2+5x-2x^2+4}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2+5x+4}{2x} = \infty$$

(el grado del numerador > grado denominador)

$$\text{c) } \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2-5x+3}}{3x-2} = \frac{\infty}{\infty} = \textcircled{I} \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2-5x+3}}{3x-2} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\text{d) } \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^3 - 2x^2 + 2x + 5}{x^2 - 6x - 7} = \frac{0}{0} = \textcircled{I} \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{(x+1) \cdot (x^2 - 3x + 5)}{(x+1)(x-7)} = \frac{9}{-8}$$

$$\text{e) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2}{5x^2} = \frac{2}{0} = \textcircled{I} \rightarrow \begin{cases} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{2}{5x^2} = +\infty \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{2}{5x^2} = +\infty \end{cases}$$