

REGLA DE L'HÔPITAL PARA $\left[\frac{0}{0}\right]$

Sean $f(x)$ y $g(x)$ dos funciones derivables en un entorno E de a y tales que:

- 1) $f(a) = g(a) = 0$
- 2) g' no se anula en E

Si existe el límite finito $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}$, entonces existe también $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$, y, además:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}$$

Otras formas de la regla de L'Hôpital:

El esquema

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}$$

es válido para $x \rightarrow a$, $x \rightarrow a+$, $x \rightarrow a-$, $x \rightarrow +\infty$ y $x \rightarrow -\infty$, tanto si la indeterminación es del tipo $\left[\frac{0}{0}\right]$, como si es de la forma $\left[\frac{\infty}{\infty}\right]$, e independientemente de que el límite sea finito o infinito.

Indeterminación $[0 \cdot \infty]$: Para transformarla en una de la forma $\left[\frac{0}{0}\right]$ o $\left[\frac{\infty}{\infty}\right]$ tendremos en cuenta que:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} [f(x)g(x)] = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x)}{\frac{1}{g(x)}}$$

Indeterminación $[\infty - \infty]$: Puede resolverse utilizando la regla de L'Hôpital; para ello, se suelen realizar las operaciones indicadas, obteniéndose indeterminaciones de la forma $\left[\frac{0}{0}\right]$ o $\left[\frac{\infty}{\infty}\right]$.

Indeterminaciones $[\infty^0]$, $[0^0]$ y $[1^\infty]$: Para aplicar la regla de L'Hôpital, las transformamos en la forma $0 \cdot \infty$ teniendo en cuenta que:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)^{g(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} e^{g(x) \ln f(x)} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) \ln f(x)}$$

RESOLUCIÓN DE INDETERMINACIONES

Indeterminación del tipo $\left[\frac{0}{0}\right]$

➤ Calcula los siguientes límites:

$$1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{sen} x}{x} = \left[\frac{0}{0}\right] \text{ (aplicando L'Hôpital)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x}{1} = 1$$

$$2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x^3}{x - \operatorname{sen} x} = \left[\frac{0}{0} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{6x^2}{1 - \cos x} = \left[\frac{0}{0} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{12x}{\operatorname{sen} x} = \left[\frac{0}{0} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{12}{\cos x} = \frac{12}{1} = 12$$

$$3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4^x - 2^x}{\operatorname{sen} 4x} = \left[\frac{0}{0} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4^x \cdot \log 4 - 2^x \cdot \log 2}{4 \cdot \cos 4x} = \frac{\log 4 - \log 2}{4} = \frac{\log \frac{4}{2}}{4} = \frac{\log 2}{4}$$

$$4) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{e^x - e}{x^2 - 1} = \left[\frac{0}{0} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{e^x}{2x} = \frac{e}{2}$$

$$5) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \operatorname{arctg} x - x}{2x - \operatorname{arcsen} x} = \left[\frac{0}{0} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \frac{1}{1+x^2} - 1}{2 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}} = \frac{2 \frac{1}{1+0} - 1}{2 - \frac{1}{1}} = 1$$

$$6) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \operatorname{sen} x}{\log(\cos x)} = \left[\frac{0}{0} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{\frac{-\operatorname{sen} x}{\cos x}} = \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \cos x \right) \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{-\operatorname{sen} x} \right) = 1 \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{-\operatorname{sen} x} = \left[\frac{0}{0} \right] =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{sen} x}{-\cos x} = \frac{0}{1} = 0$$

$$7) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \operatorname{sen} x}{x^3} = \left[\frac{0}{0} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{3x^2} = \left[\frac{0}{0} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{sen} x}{6x} = \left[\frac{0}{0} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x}{6} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$8) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \log(1+x)}{[x + \log(1+x)]^2} = \left[\frac{0}{0} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \frac{1}{1+x}}{2(x + \log(1+x)) \left(1 + \frac{1}{1+x} \right)} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{[2x + 2\log(1+x)](2+x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2+x} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{2x + 2\log(1+x)} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{0}{0} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2 + \frac{2}{1+x}} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{8}$$

Indeterminación del tipo $\left[\frac{\infty}{\infty} \right]$

➤ Calculamos los siguientes límites:

$$1) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x^2 + 2} = \left[\frac{\infty}{\infty} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{2x^2} = 0$$

$$2) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2x^2 - 1}{e^{2x}} = \left[\frac{\infty}{\infty} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{4x}{e^{2x} \cdot 2} = \left[\frac{\infty}{\infty} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{4}{e^{2x} \cdot 2 \cdot 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{e^{2x}} = 0$$

$$3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log x}{\cotg x} = \left[\frac{\infty}{\infty} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{\frac{-1}{\sin^2 x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 x}{-x} = \left[\frac{0}{0} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \cdot \sin x \cdot \cos x}{-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2x}{-1} = 0$$

Indeterminación del tipo $[0 \cdot \infty]$

➤ Calculamos los siguientes límites:

$$1) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^2 \left(1 - \cos \frac{1}{x} \right) = [\infty \cdot 0] = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sin \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{-1}{x^2}}{\frac{-2x}{x^4}} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sin \frac{1}{x}}{\frac{1}{x}} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 = \frac{1}{2}$$

donde hemos tenido en cuenta que $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sin \frac{1}{x}}{\frac{1}{x}} = 1$ (aunque también se puede

calcular volviendo a aplicar L'Hôpital.

$$2) \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \left[\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \cdot \tg x \right] = [0 \cdot \infty] = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right)}{\frac{1}{\tg x}} = \left[\frac{0}{0} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right)}{\frac{\cos x}{\sin x}} = \left[\frac{0}{0} \right] =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{\frac{-\sin x \cdot \sin x - \cos x \cdot \cos x}{\sin^2 x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{\frac{-\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x}{\sin^2 x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{\frac{-(\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x)}{\sin^2 x}} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{\frac{-1}{\sin^2 x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^2 x}{-1} = \frac{1}{-1} = -1$$

$$2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\cotg x \cdot \text{arc sen } x) = [\infty \cdot 0] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\text{arc sen } x}{\frac{1}{\cotg x}} \right) = \left[\frac{0}{0} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\text{arc sen } x}{\tg x} \right) = \left[\frac{0}{0} \right] =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos^2 x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \frac{\cos^2 0}{\sqrt{1}} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$$

Indeterminación del tipo $[\infty - \infty]$

➤ Calcula los siguientes límites:

$$1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{\sin x} \right) = [\infty - \infty] = \left(\text{operando, se transforma en una indeterminación del tipo } \left[\frac{0}{0} \right] \right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\operatorname{sen} x - x}{x \cdot \operatorname{sen} x} \right) = \left[\frac{0}{0} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\cos x - 1}{1 \cdot \operatorname{sen} x + x \cdot \cos x} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\cos x - 1}{\operatorname{sen} x + x \cdot \cos x} \right) = \left[\frac{0}{0} \right]$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{-\operatorname{sen} x}{\cos x + 1 \cdot \cos x - x \cdot \operatorname{sen} x} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{-\operatorname{sen} x}{\cos x + \cos x - x \cdot \operatorname{sen} x} \right) = \frac{0}{2} = 0$$

$$2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(\frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{e}{e^x - e} \right) = [\infty - \infty] =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\frac{1}{e^x - e} - \frac{1}{x-1}}{\frac{1}{x-1} \cdot \frac{e}{e^x - e}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\frac{e^x - e}{(x-1) \cdot (e^x - e)} - \frac{x-1}{x-1}}{\frac{e}{(x-1) \cdot (e^x - e)}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\frac{e^x - e - e \cdot (x-1)}{(x-1) \cdot (e^x - e)}}{\frac{e}{(x-1) \cdot (e^x - e)}} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{e^x - e - e \cdot x + e}{x \cdot e^x - e \cdot x - e^x + e} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{e^x - e \cdot x}{x \cdot e^x - e \cdot x - e^x + e} = \left[\frac{0}{0} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{e^x - e}{1 \cdot e^x + x \cdot e^x - e - e^x} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{e^x - e}{x \cdot e^x - e} = \left[\frac{0}{0} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{e^x}{1 \cdot e^x + x \cdot e^x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{e^x}{e^x + x \cdot e^x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{e^x}{e^x \cdot (1+x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{1+x} = \frac{1}{2}$$

Nota: La mayoría de las veces no es necesario realizar esa transformación. Operando convenientemente transformamos la indeterminación del tipo $[\infty - \infty]$ en otra del tipo $\left[\frac{0}{0} \right]$.

$$3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(\frac{1}{\log x} - \frac{1}{x-1} \right) = [\infty - \infty] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(\frac{x-1 - \log x}{(x-1) \cdot \log x} \right) = \left[\frac{0}{0} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1 - \frac{1}{x}}{\log x + \frac{1}{x} \cdot (x-1)} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\frac{x-1}{x}}{\frac{x-1}{x \cdot \log x + x-1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x-1}{x \cdot \log x + x-1} = \left[\frac{0}{0} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{\ln x + x \cdot \frac{1}{x} + 1} = \frac{1}{0+1+1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

Indeterminación del tipo $[1^\infty]$

➤ Calculamos los siguientes límites:

$$1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{e^x + 2^x}{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{x}} = [1^\infty] = e^{\frac{1+\log 2}{2}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \left(\frac{e^x + 2^x}{2} - 1 \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x + 2^x - 2}{2x} = \left[\frac{0}{0} \right] \text{ (aplicando L'Hôpital) } = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x + 2^x \log 2}{2} = \frac{1 + \log 2}{2}$$

$$2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} x^{\frac{1}{1-x}} = [1^\infty]$$

Aplicamos la fórmula $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)^{g(x)} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x)[f(x)-1]}$ donde $a \in \mathbb{R} \cup \{\pm\infty\}$.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{1-x} (x-1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x-1}{1-x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\cancel{-(x-1)}}{\cancel{1-x}} = -1 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} x^{\frac{1}{1-x}} = [1^\infty] = e^{-1} = \frac{1}{e}$$

De otra forma:

Supongamos que $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} x^{\frac{1}{1-x}} = M \Rightarrow$ Tomando logaritmos, se tiene que:

$$\log \left[\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (x)^{\frac{1}{1-x}} \right] = \log M \Rightarrow \text{aplicando las propiedades de los l\u00edmites:}$$

$$\log \left[\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (x)^{\frac{1}{1-x}} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left[\log (x)^{\frac{1}{1-x}} \right] \Rightarrow \text{aplicando las propiedades de los logaritmos:}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left[\log (x)^{\frac{1}{1-x}} \right] &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left[\left(\frac{1}{1-x} \right) \cdot \log x \right] = [\infty \cdot 0] \text{ (operando)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(\frac{\log x}{1-x} \right) = \left[\frac{0}{0} \right] = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(\frac{\frac{1}{x}}{-1} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(-\frac{1}{x} \right) = -1 \end{aligned}$$

Luego, $\log M = -1 \Rightarrow M = e^{-1} = \frac{1}{e}$ y, por tanto, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} x^{\frac{1}{1-x}} = e^{-1} = \frac{1}{e}$

$$\mathbf{3) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\cos \left(\frac{1}{x} \right) \right]^x = [0^\infty]}$$

Aplicamos la f\u00f3rmula $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)^{g(x)} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) \log f(x)}$ donde $a \in \mathbb{R} \cup \{\pm\infty\}$.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \log \left[\cos \left(\frac{1}{x} \right) \right] = [\infty \cdot 0] = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\frac{\cos \left(\frac{1}{x} \right)}{\frac{1}{x}} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{-\operatorname{sen} \left(\frac{1}{x} \right) \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{x^2} \right)}{\cos \left(\frac{1}{x} \right)}}{-\frac{1}{x^2}} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left\{ \frac{-\operatorname{sen} \left(\frac{1}{x} \right) \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{x^2} \right)}{-\frac{1}{x^2} \cdot \cos \left(\frac{1}{x} \right)} \right\} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[-\operatorname{tg} \left(\frac{1}{x} \right) \right] = 0$$

$$\text{As\u00ed, } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\cos \left(\frac{1}{x} \right) \right]^x = [0^\infty] = e^0 = 1$$

De otra forma:

$$\text{Llamamos } M = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\cos \left(\frac{1}{x} \right) \right]^x$$

Tomando logaritmos neperianos:

$$\log M = \log \left\{ \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\cos \left(\frac{1}{x} \right) \right]^x \right\}$$

Aplicando las propiedades de los límites:

$$\log \left\{ \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\cos \left(\frac{1}{x} \right) \right]^x \right\} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left\{ \log \left[\cos \left(\frac{1}{x} \right) \right]^x \right\}$$

Aplicando las propiedades de los logaritmos: $\log A^B = B \cdot \log A$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left\{ \log \left[\cos \left(\frac{1}{x} \right) \right]^x \right\} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left\{ x \cdot \log \left[\cos \left(\frac{1}{x} \right) \right] \right\} = [\infty \cdot 0]$$

Transformamos esta indeterminación en una del tipo $\left[\frac{0}{0} \right]$ o $\left[\frac{\infty}{\infty} \right]$ mediante el cambio:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} [f(x) \cdot g(x)] = [0 \cdot \infty] \text{ o } [\infty \cdot 0] \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \left[\frac{f(x)}{\frac{1}{g(x)}} \right] = \left[\frac{0}{0} \right] \text{ o } \left[\frac{\infty}{\infty} \right]$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left\{ \frac{\log \left[\cos \left(\frac{1}{x} \right) \right]}{\frac{1}{x}} \right\} = \left[\frac{0}{0} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{-\operatorname{sen} \left(\frac{1}{x} \right) \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{x^2} \right)}{\cos \left(\frac{1}{x} \right)}}{-\frac{1}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left\{ \frac{-\operatorname{sen} \left(\frac{1}{x} \right) \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{x^2} \right)}{-\frac{1}{x^2} \cdot \cos \left(\frac{1}{x} \right)} \right\} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[-\operatorname{tg} \left(\frac{1}{x} \right) \right] = -\operatorname{tg} 0 = 0 \Rightarrow \log M = 0 \Rightarrow M = e^0 = 1$$

$$\text{Luego, } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\cos \left(\frac{1}{x} \right) \right]^x = 1$$

Indeterminación del tipo $[\infty^0]$

Se resuelven también aplicando logaritmos neperianos.

► Calculamos los siguientes límites:

$$1) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\log x)^{\frac{1}{e^x}} = [\infty \cdot 0] = e^0 = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{e^x} \log(\log x) = \left[\frac{\infty}{\infty} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{\log x} \cdot \frac{1}{x}}{e^x} = \left[\frac{0}{\infty} \right] = 0$$

$$2) \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \left[(\operatorname{tg} x)^{\cos x} \right] = [\infty^0]$$

$$\text{Llamamos } M = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \left[(\operatorname{tg} x)^{\cos x} \right]$$

Tomando logaritmos neperianos:

$$\log M = \log \left\{ \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \left[(\operatorname{tg} x)^{\cos x} \right] \right\}$$

Aplicando las propiedades de los límites:

$$\log \left\{ \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \left[(\operatorname{tg} x)^{\cos x} \right] \right\} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \left[\log (\operatorname{tg} x)^{\cos x} \right]$$

Aplicando la propiedad de los logaritmos: $\log A^B = B \cdot \log A$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \left[\log (\operatorname{tg} x)^{\cos x} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \left[\cos x \cdot \log (\operatorname{tg} x) \right] = [0 \cdot \infty]$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \left[\frac{\log (\operatorname{tg} x)}{\frac{1}{\cos x}} \right] = \left[\frac{\infty}{\infty} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \left[\frac{\frac{1}{\cos^2 x}}{\frac{\operatorname{tg} x}{0 \cdot \cos x - 1 \cdot (-\operatorname{sen} x)}} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \left[\frac{\frac{1}{\cos^2 x}}{\frac{\operatorname{tg} x}{\operatorname{sen} x}} \right] =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \left[\frac{\frac{1}{\cos^2 x \cdot \operatorname{tg} x}}{\frac{\operatorname{tg} x}{\cos x}} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \left[\frac{\cos x}{\cos^2 x \cdot \operatorname{tg}^2 x} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \left[\frac{\cos x}{\cos^2 x \cdot \operatorname{sen}^2 x} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \left[\frac{\cos x}{\operatorname{sen}^2 x} \right] = \frac{0}{1} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \log M = 0 \Rightarrow M = e^0 = 1$$

$$\text{Luego, } \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \left[(\operatorname{tg} x)^{\cos x} \right] = 1$$

$$3) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[(2^x - 1)^{\frac{2}{x+1}} \right] = [\infty^0]$$

$$\text{Llamamos } M = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[(2^x - 1)^{\frac{2}{x+1}} \right] =$$

Tomando logaritmos neperianos:

$$\log M = \log \left\{ \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[(2^x - 1)^{\frac{2}{x+1}} \right] \right\}$$

Aplicando las propiedades de los límites:

$$\log \left\{ \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[(2^x - 1)^{\frac{2}{x+1}} \right] \right\} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\log (2^x - 1)^{\frac{2}{x+1}} \right]$$

Aplicando la propiedad de los logaritmos: $\log A^B = B \cdot \log A$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\log (2^x - 1)^{\frac{2}{x+1}} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\frac{2}{x+1} \cdot \log (2^x - 1) \right] = [0 \cdot \infty]$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\frac{\log (2^x - 1)}{\frac{1}{\frac{2}{x+1}}} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\frac{\log (2^x - 1)}{\frac{x+1}{2}} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\frac{2 \cdot \log (2^x - 1)}{x+1} \right] = \left[\frac{\infty}{\infty} \right]$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\frac{2 \cdot 2^x \cdot \log 2}{2^x - 1} \right] = \left[\frac{\infty}{\infty} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\frac{2 \cdot \log 2 \cdot 2^x \cdot \log 2}{2^x \cdot \log 2} \right] = 2 \cdot \log 2 = \log 2^2 = \log 4$$

$$\Rightarrow \log M = \log 4 \Rightarrow M = 4$$

$$\text{Luego, } M = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[(2^x - 1)^{\frac{2}{x+1}} \right] = 4$$

Indeterminación del tipo $[0^0]$

Se resuelven también tomando logaritmos neperianos.

► Calculamos los siguientes límites:

$$1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^{\sin x} = [0^0] = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \sin x \log x} = e^0 = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \sin x \log x &= [0 \cdot \infty] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\log x}{\frac{1}{\sin x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{\frac{-\cos x}{\sin^2 x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin^2 x}{-x \cos x} = \left[\frac{0}{0} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{2 \sin x \cos x}{-\cos x + x \sin x} = \\ &= \frac{0}{-1} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\sin x)^x = [0^0]$$

$$\text{Llamamos } M = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\sin x)^x$$

Tomando logaritmos neperianos:

$$\log M = \log \left[\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\sin x)^x \right]$$

Aplicando las propiedades de los límites:

$$\log \left[\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\sin x)^x \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\log (\sin x)^x \right]$$

Aplicando la propiedad de los logaritmos: $\log A^B = B \cdot \log A$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\log (\sin x)^x \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[x \cdot \log (\sin x) \right] = [0 \cdot (-\infty)]$$

Transformamos esta indeterminación en una del tipo $\left[\frac{\infty}{\infty} \right]$ mediante el siguiente cambio:

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{\log (\sin x)}{\frac{1}{x}} \right] = \left[\frac{\infty}{\infty} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{\frac{\cos x}{\sin x}}{\frac{-1}{x^2}} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{x^2 \cdot \cos x}{-\sin x} \right] = \left[\frac{0}{0} \right]$$

$$\text{Nota: } D \left[\frac{1}{x} \right] = D[x^{-1}] = -1 \cdot x^{-2} = \frac{-1}{x^2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{2x \cdot \cos x + x^2 \cdot (-\sin x)}{-\cos x} \right] = \frac{0}{-1} = 0 \Rightarrow \log M = 0 \Rightarrow M = e^0 = 1$$

$$\text{Luego, } M = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\sin x)^x = 1$$

$$2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^{\log(2-e^x)} = [0^0]$$

Llamamos

$$M = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^{\log(2-e^x)}$$

Tomando logaritmos neperianos:

$$\log M = \log \left[\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^{\log(2-e^x)} \right]$$

Aplicando las propiedades de los límites:

$$\log \left[\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^{\log(2-e^x)} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\log x^{\log(2-e^x)} \right]$$

Aplicando la propiedad de los logaritmos: $\log A^B = B \cdot \log A$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\log x^{\log(2-e^x)} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\log(2-e^x) \cdot \log x \right] = [0 \cdot (-\infty)]$$

Transformamos esta indeterminación en una del tipo $\left[\frac{\infty}{\infty} \right]$ mediante el siguiente cambio:

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{\log x}{\frac{1}{\log(2-e^x)}} \right] = \left[\frac{\infty}{\infty} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{\frac{1}{x}}{\frac{-(-e^x)}{2-e^x}} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{\frac{1}{x}}{\frac{e^x}{(2-e^x) \cdot \log^2(2-e^x)}} \right] =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{(2-e^x) \cdot \log^2(2-e^x)}{x \cdot e^x} \right] = \left[\frac{0}{0} \right]$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{-e^x \cdot \log^2(2-e^x) + \cancel{(2-e^x)} \cdot 2 \cdot \log(2-e^x) \cdot \frac{(-e^x)}{\cancel{(2-e^x)}}}{e^x + x \cdot e^x} \right] =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{-e^x \cdot \log^2(2-e^x) - 2 \cdot e^x \cdot \log(2-e^x)}{e^x + x \cdot e^x} \right] = \frac{-1 \cdot \log^2 1 - 2 \cdot \log^2 1}{1+0} = \frac{0}{1} = 0$$

ya que $\log(1) = 0 \Rightarrow \log M = 0 \Rightarrow M = e^0 = 1$

Luego,

$$M = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^{\log(2-e^x)} = 1$$

$$3) \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} (1 - \cos 2x) = [0^0] \quad \left(\text{para finalizar uno difícil} \right)$$

$$\text{Llamamos } M = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} (1 - \cos 2x)$$

Tomando logaritmos neperianos:

$$\log M = \log \left\{ \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} (1 - \cos 2x) \right\}^{\frac{1}{\operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2}}}$$

Aplicando las propiedades de los límites:

$$\log \left\{ \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} (1 - \cos 2x)^{\frac{1}{\operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2}}} \right\} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \left[\log (1 - \cos 2x)^{\frac{1}{\operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2}}} \right]$$

Aplicando la propiedad de los logaritmos: $\log A^B = B \cdot \log A$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \left[\log (1 - \cos 2x)^{\frac{1}{\operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2}}} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \left[\frac{1}{\operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2}} \cdot \log (1 - \cos 2x) \right] = [0 \cdot (-\infty)]$$

Transformamos esta indeterminación en una del tipo $\left[\frac{\infty}{\infty} \right]$:

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \left[\frac{\log (1 - \cos 2x)}{\operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2}} \right] = \left[\frac{\infty}{\infty} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \left[\frac{\frac{\operatorname{sen} 2x \cdot (2)}{1 - \cos 2x}}{\frac{1}{\cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2}} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \left[\frac{4 \cdot \operatorname{sen} 2x \cdot \cos^2 \frac{x}{2}}{1 - \cos 2x} \right] = \left[\frac{0}{0} \right] =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \left[\frac{8 \cdot \cos 2x \cdot \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} + 2 \cdot \cos \frac{x}{2} \cdot \left(-\operatorname{sen} \frac{x}{2} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \cdot 4 \cdot \operatorname{sen} 2x}{2 \cdot \operatorname{sen} 2x} \right] =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \left[\frac{8 \cdot \cos 2x \cdot \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} - 4 \cdot \cos \frac{x}{2} \cdot \operatorname{sen} \frac{x}{2} \cdot \operatorname{sen} 2x}{2 \cdot \operatorname{sen} 2x} \right] = (\text{operando})$$

$$\cos \frac{x}{2} \cdot \operatorname{sen} \frac{x}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos x}{2}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos x}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{(1 + \cos x) \cdot (1 - \cos x)}{4}} = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos^2 x}{4}} = \sqrt{\frac{\operatorname{sen}^2 x}{4}} = \frac{\operatorname{sen} x}{2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \left[\frac{8 \cdot \cos 2x \cdot \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} - 4 \cdot \frac{\operatorname{sen} x}{2} \cdot \operatorname{sen} 2x}{2 \cdot \operatorname{sen} 2x} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \left[\frac{8 \cdot \cos 2x \cdot \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} - 2 \cdot \operatorname{sen} x \cdot \operatorname{sen} 2x}{2 \cdot \operatorname{sen} 2x} \right] =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \left[\frac{4 \cdot \cos 2x \cdot \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} - \operatorname{sen} x \cdot \operatorname{sen} 2x}{\operatorname{sen} 2x} \right] = \left[\frac{0}{0} \right] =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \left[\frac{-8 \cdot \operatorname{sen} 2x \cdot \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} + 2 \cdot \cos \frac{x}{2} \cdot \left(-\operatorname{sen} \frac{x}{2} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot 4 \cdot \cos 2x - \cos x \cdot \operatorname{sen} 2x - \operatorname{sen} x \cdot \cos 2x \cdot (2)}{2 \cdot \cos 2x} \right] = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \log M = 0 \Rightarrow M = e^0 = 1$$

$$\text{Luego, } M = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} (1 - \cos 2x)^{\frac{1}{\operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2}}} = 1$$