

d) Sea  $g(x)$  una función y  $M \neq 0$  con  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = M$

Entonces  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{1}{g(x)} = \frac{1}{M}$

Sea  $\epsilon > 0$  como  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = M$ , existe  $\delta_1 > 0$

tal que  $0 < |x - a| < \delta_1$  entonces

$$|g(x) - M| < \frac{|M|}{2}$$

lo cual tenemos que

$$\begin{aligned}
|M| &= |0 + M| = |-g(x) + g(x) + M| \\
&= |g(x) + (M - g(x))| \leq |g(x)| + |M - g(x)| \\
&= |g(x)| + |-(g(x) - M)| \\
&= |g(x)| + |g(x) - M|
\end{aligned}$$

$$|M| \leq |g(x)| + |g(x) - M| < |g(x)| + \frac{|M|}{2}$$

$$|M| - \frac{|M|}{2} < |g(x)|$$

$$\frac{|M|}{2} < |g(x)| \quad |$$

$$\frac{1}{|g(x)|} < \frac{2}{|M|}$$

De manera semejante, existe un  $\delta_2 > 0$  tal que  $0 < |x-a| < \delta_2$  entonces

$$|g(x) - M| < \frac{|M|^2}{2} \epsilon$$

Sea  $\delta = \min(\delta_1, \delta_2)$ . Si  $0 < |x-a| < \delta$  tenemos que

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \frac{1}{g(x)} - \frac{1}{M} \right| &= \left| \frac{M - g(x)}{g(x)M} \right| = \frac{1}{|M|} \left| \frac{M - g(x)}{g(x)} \right| \\ &= \frac{1}{|M|} \cdot \frac{1}{|g(x)|} \cdot |-(g(x) - M)| \\ &= \frac{1}{|M|} \cdot \frac{1}{|g(x)|} \cdot |g(x) - M| \\ &= \frac{1}{|M|} \cdot \frac{2}{|M|} \cdot \frac{|M|^2}{2} \epsilon \\ &= \epsilon \end{aligned}$$

Por lo que  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{1}{g(x)} = \frac{1}{M}$  } }