

Completa la siguiente tabla:

| | Función | Dominio | Cálculo de límites |
|----|--|---------|---|
| 1 | $f(x) = \frac{x+1}{x}$ | Domf = | $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x+1}{x} =$ |
| 2 | $f(x) = \frac{x+3}{2-x}$ | Domf = | $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x+3}{2-x} =$ |
| 3 | $f(x) = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2+x}$ | Domf = | $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2+x} \right) =$ |
| 4 | $f(x) = \frac{3x^2 - 3x}{x^2 - 1}$ | Domf = | $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{3x^2 - 3x}{x^2 - 1} =$ |
| 5 | $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 + 2 & \text{si } x \leq 2 \\ 3 & \text{si } x > 2 \end{cases}$ | Domf = | $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) =$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) =$ |
| 6 | $f(x) = \frac{(1+x)^2 - 1}{x}$ | Domf = | $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+x)^2 - 1}{x} =$ |
| 7 | $f(x) = \sqrt{3-x}$ | Domf = | $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \sqrt{3-x} =$ |
| 8 | $f(x) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{1-x} & \text{si } x < 2 \\ (x-3)^2 & \text{si } x > 2 \end{cases}$ | Domf = | $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) =$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) =$ |
| 9 | $f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{4-x}{x}}$ | Domf = | $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sqrt{\frac{4-x}{x}} =$ |
| 10 | $f(x) = 2x^2 - 10x + 8$ | Domf = | $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (2x^2 - 10x + 8) =$ |
| 11 | $f(x) = \text{Ln}(x - 2)$ | Domf = | $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \text{Ln}(x - 2) =$ |
| 12 | $f(x) = e^{x+1}$ | Domf = | $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (e^{x+1}) =$ |

Representa las funciones: 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11 y 12 .