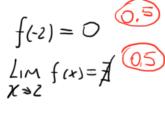
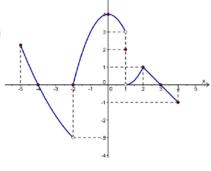
PROVA AUTI CÁLCULO 29/04/2022

Dada a função y = f(x), cujo gráfico é mostrado abaixo. Determine f(-2) e $\lim_{x \to 2} f(x)$. (1,0 ponto)





2) Calcule
$$\lim_{h\to 0} \frac{f(x+h)-f(x)}{h}$$
 (2,0 pontos)

a)
$$f(x) = 7x^2 + 10$$

b)
$$f(x) = 3\sqrt{x}$$

$$\int (x+h) = 7(x+h)^2 + 10$$

$$= f(x^2 + zxh + h^2) + JC$$

$$= f(x^{2} + 2xh + h^{2}) + 10$$

$$= fx^{2} + 14xh + 7h + 10$$

$$\int (z+n) - f(x) = f(z+1) + 7h^2 + 30 - (7x^2 + 30)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} + \frac{$$

$$=$$
 $34xh + 7h^{2}$

$$=h(14x+7h)$$

$$\frac{f(x+h)-f(x)}{h}=\frac{K(14x+7h)}{h}$$

= 14x

$$\frac{1}{\int (x+h)} = 3\sqrt{x+h}$$

$$\frac{1}{\int (x+h)} - \frac{1}{\int (x)} = 3\sqrt{x+h} - 3\sqrt{x}$$

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$$\frac{1}{\int (x)} + \sqrt{x}$$

$$\frac{1}{\int$$

Calcule os limites, se existirem. (2,0 pontos)

a)
$$\lim_{x \to 3} \frac{x^2 - 9}{x - 3}$$

b)
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin 10x}{\sin 30x}$$

C)
$$\lim_{\chi \to 3} \frac{\chi^2 - 9}{\chi - 3}$$

(b) $\lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{5 \ln \log \chi}{5 \ln 30 \chi}$
 $\int_{\chi \to 3}^{2} \frac{1}{\chi^2 - 3} = (\chi - 3)(\chi + 3)$
 $\int_{\chi \to 3}^{2} \frac{1}{\chi \to 3} = \lim_{\chi \to 3} \frac{1}{\chi \to 3} =$

Seja a função, f(x) determine o limite de: (2,0 pontos)

a)
$$\lim_{x \to -\infty} \left(\frac{4x^2 + x - 5}{2x^2 + 10} \right)$$

a)
$$\lim_{x \to -\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2x^2 + 10} \right)$$

b) $\lim_{x \to -\infty} \left(-4x^5 + 23x^3 + 5x^2 + 1 \right)$
A) $\lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{4x^2 + x - 5}{2x^2 + 10}$

a)
$$\lim_{\chi \to -\infty} \frac{4\chi^2 + \chi - 5}{2\chi^2 + 10}$$

O LIM fix) QUANDO FIX) E g(x) TêM O MESMO GROU, É X-10 g(x) IGUAL A RELAÇÃO ENTRE OS COEFICIENTES dOS MONÔMIOS DE MANDE GANU.

$$L_{1M} = \frac{4x^{2} + x - 5}{2x^{2} + J_{0}} = \frac{4}{2} = 2$$

$$\int_{\chi \to -\infty}^{1} \left(-4x^{5} + 23x^{3} + 5x^{2} + 1 \right) = \lim_{\chi \to -\infty}^{1} -4x^{5} = -4.(-\infty) = \infty$$

5) Encontre a equação reduzida da reta normal ao gráfico de $y = x^3 + 2$, no ponto em que $x = x^3 + 2$

M = COEficiENTE ANGULAR dA RETA TANGENTE.

$$M = \lim_{h \to \infty} \frac{\int (x+h) - \int (x)}{h}$$

$$\int (x+h) = (x+h)^{3} + 2$$

$$= (x+h)^{2}(x+h) + 2$$

$$=(\chi^2+2\chi h+h^2)(\chi+h)+3$$

$$= (\chi^{2} + 2\chi h + h^{2})(\chi + h) + Z$$

$$= \chi^{3} + 2\chi^{2}h + \chi h^{2} + \chi^{2}h + 2\chi h^{2} + h^{3} + Z$$

$$= x^3 + 3x^2h + 2xh^2 + h^3 + 2$$

$$f(x+h) - f(x) = x^3 + 3x^2h + 2xh^2 + h^3 + 2 - (x^3 + 2)$$

$$= x^{3} + 3x^{2}h + 2xh^{2} + h^{3} + 2 - k^{2} - 2$$

$$= 3x^2h + 2xh + h^3$$

$$= h(3x^2 + 2xh + h^2)$$

$$\frac{\int (x+n)-\int (x)}{h}=\frac{h(3x^2+zxh+n^2)}{h}$$

$$\frac{-3x^{2}+2xh+h^{2}}{\lim_{h\to 0} 3x^{2}+2xh+h^{2}} = 3x^{2}$$

$$m = 3\chi^2$$

Em X=1 coeficiente aucular da RETA TANGENTE EM X=1

M2 -> COEficiENTE ANGULAR do RETA NORMAL A RETA TANGENTE.

$$M_2 = -\frac{1}{3}$$

SADEMOS QUE M = 3, $T \in M = 3$ M = 3, $T \in M = 3$ $M_2 = -1$ $M_2 = -\frac{1}{3}$ $M_3 = -\frac{1}{3}$ $M_4 = -\frac{1}{3}$ $M_5 = -\frac{1}{3}$ $M_5 = -\frac{1}{3}$ $M_5 = -\frac{1}{3}$ $M_6 = -\frac{1}{3}$ $M_7 = -\frac{1}{3$

$$3 = -\frac{1}{3}(1) + b$$

$$3 + \frac{1}{3} = b$$

$$b = \frac{10}{3}$$

$$\frac{1}{3} = -\frac{1}{3} \chi + \frac{10}{3}$$