

**FAETERJ-Rio**  
**Cálculo I**  
**Professor DSc. Wagner Zanco**

**Solução dos Exercícios 1.18a – 1.18h**

$$1.18a) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 8x}{x} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 8x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 8 \frac{\sin 8x}{8x} = 8 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 8x}{8x} = 8 \cdot (1) = 8$$

$$1.18b) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(102x)}{\sin(51x)}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(102x)}{\sin(51x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{102x \frac{\sin(102x)}{102x}}{51x \frac{\sin(51x)}{51x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{102 \frac{\sin(102x)}{102x}}{51 \frac{\sin(51x)}{51x}}$$

$$= \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 102 \frac{\sin(102x)}{102x}}{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 51 \frac{\sin(51x)}{51x}} = \frac{102 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(102x)}{102x}}{51 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(51x)}{51x}} = \frac{102 \cdot (1)}{51 \cdot (1)} = \frac{102}{51} = 2$$

$$1.18c) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \tan x \operatorname{cosec} x$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \tan x \operatorname{cosec} x = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \frac{1}{\sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\cos x} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$$

$$1.18d) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos^2 x}{x \sin x}$$

Sabendo que  $\sin^2 x = 1 - \cos^2 x$ , temos que

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$$

$$1.18e) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x}{\frac{\cos x}{x}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x}{\frac{\cos x}{x}} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\sin x}{\cos x}}{\frac{\cos x}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \frac{x}{\cos x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \sin x}{\cos x \cos x} = \frac{0.0}{1.1} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$1.18f) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sin(x^2 + x - 2)}{x^2 - 1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sin(x^2 + x - 2)}{x^2 - 1} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sin((x-1)(x+2))}{(x-1)(x+1)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sin((x-1)(x+2))}{(x-1)} \cdot \frac{1}{(x+1)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sin((x-1)(x+2))}{(x-1)} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{(x+1)} \\ &\quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{(x+1)} = \frac{1}{2} \\ &\quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sin((x-1)(x+2))}{(x-1)} \\ &\quad u = x - 1 \\ &\quad x = u + 1 \\ &\quad u = 1 - 1 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

Assim,

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin((u)(u+1+2))}{(u)} &= \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(u(u+3))}{u} = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} (u+3) \frac{\sin(u(u+3))}{u(u+3)} \\ &= \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} (u+3) \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(u(u+3))}{u(u+3)} = 3 \cdot \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(u(u+3))}{u(u+3)} \\ &\quad t = u(u+3) \\ &\quad t = 0(0+3) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

Assim,

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(t)}{t} = 1$$

Deste forma,

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sin((x-1)(x+2))}{(x-1)} &= \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(u(u+3))}{u(u+3)} \\ &= \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} (u+3) \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(u(u+3))}{u(u+3)} = 3 \cdot 1 = 3 \end{aligned}$$

Assim,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sin(x^2 + x - 2)}{x^2 - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sin((x-1)(x+2))}{(x-1)} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{(x+1)} = 3 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$1.18g) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \sqrt[3]{\cos x}}{1 - \cos x}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \sqrt[3]{\cos x}}{1 - \cos x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \sqrt[3]{\cos x}}{1 - \cos x} \frac{1 + \sqrt[3]{\cos x} + \cos^{\frac{2}{3}}x}{1 + \sqrt[3]{\cos x} + \cos^{\frac{2}{3}}x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 + \sqrt[3]{\cos x} + \cos^{\frac{2}{3}}x - \sqrt[3]{\cos x} - \sqrt[3]{\cos x} \sqrt[3]{\cos x} - \sqrt[3]{\cos x} \cos^{\frac{2}{3}}x}{(1 - \cos x) \left( 1 + \sqrt[3]{\cos x} + \cos^{\frac{2}{3}}x \right)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 + \cos^{\frac{2}{3}}x - \cos^{\frac{2}{3}}x - \cos^{\frac{1}{3}}x \cos^{\frac{2}{3}}x}{(1 - \cos x) \left( 1 + \sqrt[3]{\cos x} + \cos^{\frac{2}{3}}x \right)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{(1 - \cos x) \cdot \left( 1 + \sqrt[3]{\cos x} + \cos^{\frac{2}{3}}x \right)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{(1 - \cos x)} \frac{1}{\left( 1 + \sqrt[3]{\cos x} + \cos^{\frac{2}{3}}x \right)} \end{aligned}$$

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

1.18h)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^3 - x^2}$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^3 - x^2} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x \sin x}{x^2(x - 1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} \frac{\sin x}{x} \frac{1}{x - 1} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x - 1} = \frac{1}{0 - 1} = \frac{1}{-1} = -1 \end{aligned}$$