### **FAETERJ-Rio**

## Cálculo I

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# Solução dos Exercícios 1.1 – 1.6

#### 1.1) Calcule os seguintes limites

a) 
$$\lim_{y \to 2} \left( y^2 - \frac{1}{y} \right)$$
  
 $\lim_{y \to 2} \left( y^2 - \frac{1}{y} \right) = \lim_{y \to 2} y^2 - \lim_{y \to 2} \frac{1}{y} = 2^2 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{8-1}{2} = \frac{7}{2}$ 

b) 
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \left( x^2 - \frac{1}{x} \right)$$
  
 $\lim_{x \to 0} \left( x^2 - \frac{1}{x} \right) = \lim_{x \to 0} x^2 - \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{x} = 0^2 - \frac{1}{0} =$  (indeterminação)

c) 
$$\lim_{u \to 5} \left( \frac{u^2 - 25}{u - 5} \right)$$

Sabendo que 
$$u^2 - 25 = (u - 5)(u + 5)$$
, temos que
$$a^2 - b^2 = (a - b)(a + b)$$

$$\lim_{u \to 5} \left( \frac{u^2 - 25}{u - 5} \right) = \lim_{u \to 5} \frac{(u - 5)(u + 5)}{u - 5} = \lim_{u \to 5} u + 5$$

$$= \lim_{u \to 5} u + \lim_{u \to 5} 5 = 5 + 5 = 10$$

# d) $\lim_{x\to 2} \lfloor x \rfloor$

**Obs.:**[x]  $\rightarrow$  Converte um número real x no maior número inteiro menor ou igual a x.

$$\lim_{x \to 2^+} \lfloor x \rfloor = 2$$
$$\lim_{x \to 2^-} \lfloor x \rfloor = 1$$

O limite não existe, uma vez que o limite pela direita é diferente do limite pela esquerda.

$$\lim_{x \to 2} \lfloor x \rfloor = \nexists$$

1.2) Determine  $\lim_{h\to 0} \frac{f(x+h)-f(x)}{h}$  para cada uma das funções a seguir.

a) 
$$f(x) = 3x - 1$$

$$f(x+h) = 3(x+h) - 1$$

$$= 3x + 3h - 1$$

$$f(x+h) - f(x) = 3x + 3h - 1 - (3x - 1)$$

$$= 3x + 3h - 1 - 3x + 1$$

$$= 3h$$

$$\frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \frac{3h}{h} = 3$$

$$\lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} 3 = 3$$

b) 
$$f(x) = 4x^2 - x$$
 
$$f(x+h) = 4(x+h)^2 - (x+h)$$
 
$$= 4(x^2 + 2xh + h^2) - x - h$$

$$f(x+h) - f(x) = 4x^2 + 8xh + 4h^2 - x - h - (4x^2 - x)$$
$$= 4x^2 + 8xh + 4h^2 - x - h - 4x^2 + x$$
$$= 8xh + 4h^2 - h$$

 $=4x^{2}+8xh+4h^{2}-x-h$ 

$$\frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \frac{8xh + 4h^2 - h}{h} = \frac{h(8x + 4h - 1)}{h}$$
$$= 8x + 4h - 1$$

$$\lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} 8x + 4h - 1$$
$$= \lim_{h \to 0} 8x + \lim_{h \to 0} 4h - \lim_{h \to 0} 1 = 8x - 1$$

c) 
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$f(x+h) = \frac{1}{x+h}$$

$$\frac{a}{b} - \frac{c}{d} = \frac{a \cdot d - b \cdot c}{b \cdot d}$$

$$f(x+h) - f(x) = \frac{1}{x+h} - \frac{1}{x} = \frac{x - (x+h)}{(x+h)x}$$

$$= \frac{x - x - h}{(x+h)x} = \frac{-h}{(x+h)x}$$

$$\frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \frac{\frac{-h}{(x+h)x}}{h} = \frac{-h}{(x+h)x} \frac{1}{h} = \frac{-1}{(x+h)x}$$

$$\lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{-1}{(x+h)x}$$

$$= \frac{\lim_{h \to 0} -1}{\lim_{h \to 0} (x+h)x} = \frac{-1}{\lim_{h \to 0} (x+h) \cdot \lim_{h \to 0} x} = -\frac{1}{x \cdot x}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{x^2}$$

1.3) Calcule  $\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{x^3 - 1}{x - 1}$ 

Se x = 1, temos que  $1^3 - 1 = 0$  e x - 1 = 0

$$x - 1 = 0$$

Isto significa que  $x^3 - 1$  é divisível por x - 1

$$\frac{x^{3} - 1}{x - 1} = x^{2} + x + 1$$

$$x^{3} - 1 = (x^{2} + x + 1)(x - 1)$$

$$-\frac{x^{3} - 1}{x^{3} + x^{2}} \underbrace{/x - 1}_{x^{2} + x + 1}$$

$$-\frac{x^{3} + x^{2}}{x^{2} - 1}$$

$$-\frac{x^{2} + x}{x - 1}$$

$$-\frac{x + 1}{0}$$

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

$$\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{x^3 - 1}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \to 1} x^2 + x + 1$$

$$\lim_{x \to 1} x^2 + \lim_{x \to 1} x + \lim_{x \to 1} 1$$

$$= 1^2 + 1 + 1 = 3$$

$$f(1) = \nexists$$

$$\lim_{x \to 1} f(x) = 3$$

1.4) Calcule os seguintes limites, se existirem.

a) 
$$\lim_{x\to 2} 7 = 7$$

b) 
$$\lim_{u \to 0} \frac{5u^2 - 4}{u + 1} = \frac{5.0^2 - 4}{0 + 1} = -\frac{4}{1}$$

$$\lim_{u \to 0} \frac{5u^2 - 4}{u + 1} = \frac{\lim_{u \to 0} 5u^2 - 4}{\lim_{u \to 0} u + 1} = \frac{\lim_{u \to 0} 5u^2 - \lim_{u \to 0} 4}{\lim_{u \to 0} u + \lim_{u \to 0} 1} = \frac{0 - 4}{0 + 1} = -4$$

c) 
$$\lim_{w \to -2} \frac{4 - w^2}{w + 2}$$
  

$$a^2 - b^2 = (a - b)(a + b)$$

$$4 - w^2 = 2^2 - w^2 = (2 - w)(2 + w)$$

$$\lim_{w \to -2} \frac{(2 - w)(2 + w)}{w + 2} = \lim_{w \to -2} 2 - w = 2 - (-2) = 4$$

d) 
$$\lim_{x \to \frac{3}{2}} [x]$$

**Obs.:**  $[x] \rightarrow$  Converte um número real x no maior número inteiro menor ou igual a x.

$$x \to \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\frac{x}{f(x)} = \frac{1,4}{1} = \frac{1,49}{1} = \frac{1,499}{1} = \frac{1,4999}{1} = \frac{1,49999}{1} = \frac{1,499999}{1} = \frac{1,4999999}{1} = \frac{1,499999}{1} = \frac{1,49999}{1} = \frac{1,49999}{1} = \frac{1,49999}{1} = \frac{1,49999}{1} = \frac{1,4999}{1} = \frac{1,499}{1} = \frac{$$

$$\lim_{x \to \frac{3}{2}} \lfloor x \rfloor = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \to \frac{3}{2}} \lfloor x \rfloor = 1$$

e) 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} |x|$$

$$x \rightarrow 0^+$$

X	0,1	0,01	0,001	0,0001
f(x)	0,1	0,01	0,001	0,0001

$$x \rightarrow 0^-$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0^+} |x| = 0$$
$$\lim_{x \to 0^-} |x| = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} |x| = 0$$

f) 
$$\lim_{x \to 2} 7x^3 - 5x^2 + 2x - 4$$
  
 $\lim_{x \to 2} 7x^3 - 5x^2 + 2x - 4 = \lim_{x \to 2} 7x^3 - \lim_{x \to 2} 5x^2 + \lim_{x \to 2} 2x - \lim_{x \to 2} 4x - 1 = 1$   
 $\lim_{x \to 2} 5x^2 + 2x - 4 = \lim_{x \to 2} 5x^2 + \lim_{x \to 2} 5x^2 + \lim_{x \to 2} 5x - 1 = 1$ 

g) 
$$\lim_{x \to 2} \frac{x^3 - 8}{x - 2}$$

$$x = 2$$

$$2^3 - 8 = 0$$

Isto significa que x - 2 = 0 e que  $x^3 - 8$  é divisível por x - 2.

$$\frac{x^3 - 8}{x - 2} = x^2 + 2x + 4$$

$$x^3 - 8 = (x - 2)(x^2 + 2x + 4)$$

$$\frac{x^3 - 8}{-x^3 + 2x^2} = x^2 + 2x + 4$$

$$\frac{2x^2 - 8}{-2x^2 + 4x}$$

$$\frac{-4x + 8}{0}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 2} \frac{x^3 - 8}{x - 2} = \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{(x - 2)(x^2 + 2x + 4)}{x - 2} = \lim_{x \to 2} x^2 + 2x + 4$$
$$= 2^2 + 2 \cdot 2 + 4 = 12$$

$$h) \lim_{x \to 2} (x - \lfloor x \rfloor)$$

$$x \rightarrow 2^+$$

$$\begin{array}{c|cccccc} x & 2,1 & 2,01 & 2,001 & 2,0001 \\ \hline f(x) & 0,1 & 0,01 & 0,001 & 0,0001 \\ \end{array}$$

$$x \rightarrow 2^-$$

$$\lim_{x \to 2^-} (x - \lfloor x \rfloor) = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \to 2} (x - \lfloor x \rfloor) = \nexists \text{ (o limite não existe)}$$

i) 
$$\lim_{x \to 4} \frac{x^2 - x - 12}{x - 4}$$

$$x = 4$$

$$4^2 - 4 - 12 = 0$$

Isto significa que x - 4 = 0 e que  $x^2 - x - 12$  é divisível por x - 4.

$$x^{2} - x - 12 = (x - 4)(x + 3)$$

$$x^{2} - x - 12 \underbrace{/x - 4}_{x + 3}$$

$$- \frac{x^{2} + 4x}{3x - 12}$$

$$- \frac{3x - 12}{0}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 4} \frac{x^2 - x - 12}{x - 4} = \lim_{x \to 4} \frac{(x - 4)(x + 3)}{x - 4} = \lim_{x \to 4} x + 3$$
$$= 4 + 3 = 7$$

j) 
$$\lim_{x \to 3} \frac{x^3 - x^2 - x - 15}{x - 3}$$

$$x = 3$$
$$3^3 - 3^2 - 3 - 15 = 0$$

Isto significa que x - 3 = 0 e que  $x^3 - x^2 - x - 15$  é divisível por x - 3

$$\lim_{x \to 3} \frac{x^3 - x^2 - x - 15}{x - 3}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 3} \frac{(x - 3)(x^2 + 2x + 5)}{x - 3}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 3} x^2 + 2x + 5$$

$$= 3^2 + 2.3 + 15 = 20$$

$$x^3 - x^2 - x - 15 / x^2 + 2x + 5$$

$$-2x^2 + 6x$$

$$5x - 15 / 5x - 15$$

$$-5x + 15$$

k) 
$$\lim_{x \to 2} \frac{2x^4 - 7x^2 + x - 6}{x - 2}$$

$$x = 2$$
$$2.2^4 - 7.2^2 + 2 - 6 = 0$$

Isto significa que x - 2 = 0 e que  $2x^4 - 7x^2 + x - 6$  é divisível por x - 2.

$$\lim_{x \to 2} \frac{2x^4 - 7x^2 + x - 6}{x - 2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{(x - 2)(2x^3 + 4x^2 + x + 3)}{x - 2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 2} 2x^3 + 4x^2 + x + 3$$

$$= 2.2^3 + 4.2^2 + 2 + 3 = 37$$

$$2x^4 - 7x^2 + x - 6 / x - 2 / 2x^3 + 4x^2 + x + 3$$

$$- \frac{4x^3 - 7x^2 + x - 6}{4x^3 - 7x^2 + x - 6}$$

$$- \frac{4x^3 + 8x^2}{x^2 + x - 6}$$

$$- \frac{x^2 + 2x}{3x - 6}$$

$$- \frac{3x + 6}{0}$$

$$2x^{4} - 7x^{2} + x - 6 \cancel{x} - 2$$

$$-2x^{4} + 4x^{3}$$

$$4x^{3} - 7x^{2} + x - 6$$

$$-4x^{3} + 8x^{2}$$

$$x^{2} + x - 6$$

$$-x^{2} + 2x$$

$$3x - 6$$

$$-3x + 6$$

1) 
$$\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{x^4 + 3x^3 - 13x^2 - 27x + 36}{x^2 + 3x - 4}$$

$$x = 1$$

$$1^4 + 3.1^3 - 13.1^2 - 27.1 + 36 = 0$$

$$1^2 + 3.1 - 4 = 0$$

Isto significa que x - 1 = 0 e que  $x^4 + 3x^3 - 13x^2 - 27x + 36$  é divisível por  $x - 1 e por x^2 + 3x - 4$ .

$$\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{x^4 + 3x^3 - 13x^2 - 27x + 36}{x^2 + 3x - 4}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{(x^2 + 3x - 4)(x^2 - 9)}{x^2 + 3x - 4}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{x^2 - 3x - 4}{x^2 + 3x - 4}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 1} x^2 - 9$$

$$= 1^2 - 9 = -8$$

$$x^4 + 3x^3 - 13x^2 - 27x + 36 / x^2 + 3x - 4$$

$$-x^4 - 3x^3 + 4x^2 / x^2 - 9$$

$$-9x^2 - 27x + 36 / y^2 + 27x - 36$$

$$9x^2 + 27x - 36 / y^2$$

m) 
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{x+3-\sqrt{3}}}{x}$$
  
 $(a-b)(a+b) = a^2 - b^2$   
 $a = \sqrt{x+3} \ e \ b = \sqrt{3}$   
 $(\sqrt{x+3} - \sqrt{3})(\sqrt{x+3} + \sqrt{3}) = (\sqrt{x+3})^2 - (\sqrt{3})^2$ 

$$= x + 3 - 3$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{x+3} - \sqrt{3}}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{x+3} - \sqrt{3}}{x} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x+3} + \sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{x+3} + \sqrt{3}}$$
$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x+3-3}{x(\sqrt{x+3} + \sqrt{3})} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x}{x(\sqrt{x+3} + \sqrt{3})}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+3} + \sqrt{3}} = \frac{\lim_{x \to 0} 1}{\lim_{x \to 0} (\sqrt{x+3} + \sqrt{3})} = \frac{1}{\lim_{x \to 0} \sqrt{x+3} + \lim_{x \to 0} \sqrt{3}}$$
$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}}$$

n) 
$$\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{\sqrt{x+3}-2}{x-1}$$

$$(a-b)(a+b) = a^2 - b^2$$

$$\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{\sqrt{x+3} - 2}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{\sqrt{x+3} - 2}{x - 1} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x+3} + 2}{\sqrt{x+3} + 2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{x + 3 - 2^2}{(x - 1)(\sqrt{x+3} + 2)} = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{x - 1}{(x - 1)(\sqrt{x+3} + 2)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{1}{(\sqrt{x+3} + 2)} = \frac{\lim_{x \to 1} 1}{\lim_{x \to 1} (\sqrt{x+3} + 2)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\lim_{x \to 1} \sqrt{x+3} + \lim_{x \to 1} 2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4} + 2} = \frac{1}{2 + 2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

o) 
$$\lim_{x \to 2} \left( \frac{1}{x-2} - \frac{4}{x^2 - 4} \right)$$

Sabendo que 
$$\frac{a}{b} - \frac{c}{d} = \frac{ad - bc}{bd}$$
, temos que 
$$\lim_{x \to 2} \frac{1}{x - 2} - \frac{4}{x^2 - 4} = \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{(x^2 - 4)1 - (x - 2)4}{(x - 2)(x^2 - 4)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{x^2 - 4 - 4x + 8}{(x - 2)(x^2 - 4)} = \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{x^2 - 4x + 4}{(x - 2)(x^2 - 4)}$$

$$x^2 - 4x + 4 = (x - 2)^2$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{(x - 2)^2}{(x - 2)(x^2 - 4)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{x - 2}{(x^2 - 4)}$$

$$x^2 - 4 = x^2 - 2^2 = (x - 2)(x + 2)$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{x - 2}{(x - 2)(x + 2)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{1}{(x + 2)} = \frac{\lim_{x \to 2} 1}{\lim_{x \to 2} (x + 2)} = \frac{1}{2 + 2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

1.5) Calcule 
$$\frac{f(x+h)-f(x)}{h}$$
 e depois  $\lim_{h\to 0} \frac{f(x+h)-f(x)}{h}$ 

a) 
$$f(x) = 3x^2 + 5$$
  

$$f(x+h) = 3(x+h)^2 + 5$$

$$= 3(x^2 + 2xh + h^2) + 5$$

$$= 3x^2 + 6xh + 3h^2 + 5$$

$$f(x+h) - f(x) = 3x^2 + 6xh + 3h^2 + 5 - (3x^2 + 5)$$

$$= 3x^2 + 6xh + 3h^2 + 5 - 3x^2 - 5$$

$$= 6xh + 3h^2 = h(6x + 3h)$$

$$\frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \frac{h(6x+h)}{h} = 6x + 3h$$

$$\lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} 6x + 3h = 6x$$

b) 
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x+1}$$

$$f(x+h) = \frac{1}{(x+h)+1}$$

$$f(x+h) - f(x) = \frac{1}{x+h+1} - \frac{1}{x+1}$$

$$\frac{a}{b} - \frac{c}{d} = \frac{da - bc}{bd}$$

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

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

$$\frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \frac{-h}{(x+h+1)(x+1)}$$

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

$$\lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} -\frac{1}{(x+h+1)(x+1)}$$

$$= -\frac{\lim_{h \to 0} 1}{\lim_{h \to 0} (x+h+1)(x+1)} = -\frac{1}{\lim_{h \to 0} (x+h+1) \lim_{h \to 0} (x+1)}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{(x+1)(x+1)} = -\frac{1}{(x+1)^2}$$

c) 
$$f(x) = 7x + 12$$
  

$$f(x+h) = 7(x+h) + 12 = 7x + 7h + 12$$

$$f(x+h) - f(x) = 7x + 7h + 12 - (7x + 12)$$

$$= 7x + 7h + 12 - 7x - 12 = 7h$$

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

$$\lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} 7 = 7$$

$$d) f(x) = x^3$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \frac{3x^2h + 3xh^2 + h^3}{h}$$

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

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

e) 
$$f(x) = \sqrt{x}$$

$$f(x+h) = \sqrt{x+h}$$

$$f(x+h) - f(x) = \sqrt{x+h} - \sqrt{x}$$

$$\frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \frac{\sqrt{x+h} - \sqrt{x}}{h}$$

$$\lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{x+h} - \sqrt{x}}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{x+h} - \sqrt{x}}{h} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x+h} + \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x+h} + \sqrt{x}}$$

$$= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{x + h - x}{h(\sqrt{x + h} + \sqrt{x})} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{h}{h(\sqrt{x + h} + \sqrt{x})}$$

$$= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{1}{(\sqrt{x + h} + \sqrt{x})} = \frac{\lim_{h \to 0} 1}{\lim_{h \to 0} (\sqrt{x + h} + \sqrt{x})}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\lim_{h \to 0} (\sqrt{x + h}) + \lim_{h \to 0} (\sqrt{x})} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$$

f) 
$$f(x) = 5x^2 - 2x + 4$$
  

$$f(x+h) = 5(x+h)^2 - 2(x+h) + 4$$

$$= 5(x^2 + 2xh + h^2) - 2x - 2h + 4$$

$$= 5x^2 + 10xh + 5h^2 - 2x - 2h + 4 - (5x^2 - 2x + 4)$$

$$= 5x^2 + 10xh + 5h^2 - 2x - 2h + 4 - (5x^2 - 2x + 4)$$

$$= 5x^2 + 10xh + 5h^2 - 2x - 2h + 4 - 5x^2 + 2x - 4$$

$$= 10xh + 5h^2 - 2h$$

$$\frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \frac{h(10x + 5h - 2)}{h} = 10x + 5h - 2$$

$$\lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} 10x + 5h - 2$$

$$= 10x - 2$$

1.6) Calcule

a) 
$$\lim_{x \to 4} \frac{\sqrt{x+21}-5}{x-4}$$

$$(a-b)(a+b) = a^2 - b^2$$
  
 $a = \sqrt{x+21} e b = 5$ 

$$\lim_{x \to 4} \frac{\sqrt{x+21}-5}{x-4} = \lim_{x \to 4} \frac{\sqrt{x+21}-5\sqrt{x+21}+5}{x-4\sqrt{x+21}+5}$$
$$= \lim_{x \to 4} \frac{x+21-5^2}{(x-4)(\sqrt{x+21}+5)} = \lim_{x \to 4} \frac{x-4}{(x-4)(\sqrt{x+21}+5)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 4} \frac{1}{\left(\sqrt{x+21}+5\right)} = \frac{\lim_{x \to 4} 1}{\lim_{x \to 4} \left(\sqrt{x+21}+5\right)}$$

$$=\frac{1}{\left(\sqrt{4+21}+5\right)}=\frac{1}{10}$$

b) 
$$\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{x^4 - 1}{x - 1}$$

$$x = 1$$
$$1^4 - 1 = 0$$

Isto significa que x - 1 = 0 e que  $x^4 - 1$  é divisível por x - 1.

$$\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{x^4 - 1}{x - 1}$$

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

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

$$= \lim_{x \to 1} x^3 + x^2 + x + 1$$

$$= 1^3 + 1^2 + 1 + 1 = 4$$

$$\frac{x^4 - 1}{-x^4 + x^3} \frac{x - 1}{x^3 + x^2 + x + 1}$$

$$\frac{-x^3 + x^2}{x^2 - 1}$$

$$\frac{-x^2 + x}{x - 1}$$

$$\frac{-x + 1}{0}$$

#### Gabarito:

1.1a) 7/2. 1.1b) O limite não existe. 1.1c) 10. 1.1d) O limite não existe.

1.2a) 3. 1.2b)
$$8x - 1$$
. 1.2c) $\frac{-1}{x^2}$ . 1.3) 3. 1.4a) 7. 1.4b) -4. 1.4c) 4. 1.4d) 1. 1.4e) 0.

$$1.4\text{m}\frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}}$$
.  $1.4\text{n}\frac{1}{4}$ .  $1.4\text{o}\frac{1}{4}$ .  $1.5\text{a}6x$ .  $1.5\text{b}\frac{-1}{(x+1)^2}$ .  $1.5\text{c}7$ .  $1.5\text{d}3x^2$ .  $1.5\text{e}\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$ .

$$1.5f$$
) $10x - 2$ .  $1.6a$ ) $\frac{1}{10}$ .  $1.6b$ ) 4.