

limites no Infinito e limites Infinitos

$$1) a) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{8x^2 - 7x}{7x^2 + 5} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{8 - 7/x}{7 + 5/x^2} \right) = \frac{8}{7}$$

$$b) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{4x^2 + 3}{2x^2 - 1} \right) = 2$$

$$c) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x + 7}{5x^2 - 8} \right) = 0$$

$$d) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{3x^4 - 7x^2 + 2}{2x^4 + 1} \right) = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$e) \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left(\frac{5x^2 - 7x + 3}{8x^2 + 5x + 1} \right) = \frac{5}{8}$$

$$f) \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left(\frac{x^{100} + x^{99}}{x^{103} - x^{100}} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left(\frac{\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}}{1 - \frac{1}{x}} \right) = 0$$

limites Infinitos

$$1) b) \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{8x}{(x-3)^2} = +\infty$$

$$b) \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{4x^2}{9 - x^2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} \frac{4x^2}{9 - x^2} \xrightarrow{0^-} -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} \frac{4x^2}{9 - x^2} \xrightarrow{0^+} +\infty$$

Como $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} f(x) \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} f(x)$, logo $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \left(\frac{4x^2}{9 - x^2} \right)$ não existe.

$$c) \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{x}{(x-4)} \text{ não existe.}$$

$$d) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x}}{x} \text{ não existe.}$$

$$e) \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{\sqrt{x^2-4}}{x-2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{\sqrt{(x-2) \cdot (x+2)}}{\sqrt{(x-2)^2}} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{\cancel{\sqrt{x-2}} \cdot \sqrt{x+2}}{\cancel{\sqrt{x-2}} \cdot \sqrt{x-2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{\sqrt{x+2}}{\sqrt{x-2}} = \infty$$

$\nearrow 2 > 0$
 $\searrow 0^+$

$$f) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sqrt{4+3x^2}}{5x} = \infty$$

$\nearrow 2 > 0$
 $\searrow 0^+$

$$g) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (5x^2 - 3x) = \infty$$

$$h) \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} \left(\frac{3}{\underbrace{(x+1)}_{\infty}} + \frac{-5}{\underbrace{(x^2-1)}_{\infty}} \right) = \infty$$

$\nearrow c > 0$ $\nearrow c < 0$
 $\searrow 0^+$ $\searrow 0^-$

$$i) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{x^2+2x} - x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{x^2+2x} - x) \cdot \frac{(\sqrt{x^2+2x} + x)}{(\sqrt{x^2+2x} + x)} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2+2x} - x^2}{\sqrt{x^2+2x} + x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x}{\sqrt{x^2+2x} + x} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{2x/x}{\frac{\sqrt{x^2+2x}}{x} + x/x} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{\sqrt{\frac{x^2+2x}{x^2}} + 1} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{\sqrt{1+2/x} + 1} = \frac{2}{1+1} = 1$$

$$j) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x - x^2}{3x + 5} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{2}{x} - 1}{\frac{3}{x} + \frac{5}{x^2}} = -\infty$$

$\frac{2}{x} - 1 < 0$
 $\frac{3}{x} + \frac{5}{x^2} > 0$

$$k) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2}{x+1} = \infty$$

$$l) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{7x^3 - 15x^2}{13x} = \infty$$