3.16 – EXERCÍCIOS – pg. 103

1. Determinar as assíntotas horizontais e verticais do gráfico das seguintes funções:

(a)
$$f(x) = \frac{4}{x-4}$$

 $\lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \frac{4}{x - 4} = 0$. Portanto y = 0 é uma assíntota horizontal.

 $\lim_{x\to 4} \frac{4}{x-4} = \infty$. Portanto x=4 é uma assíntota vertical.

(b)
$$f(x) = \frac{-3}{x+2}$$

 $\lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \frac{-3}{x+2} = 0$. Portanto y = 0 é uma assíntota horizontal.

 $\lim_{x \to -2} \frac{-3}{x+2} = \infty$. Portanto x = -2 é uma assíntota vertical.

(c)
$$f(x) = \frac{4}{x^2 - 3x + 2}$$

 $\lim_{x \to \infty} = \frac{4}{x^2 - 3x + 2} = 0 \implies y = 0 \text{ é uma assíntota horizontal.}$

$$\lim_{x\to 2} = \frac{4}{x^2 - 3x + 2} = \lim_{x\to 2} \frac{4}{(x-2)(x-1)} = \infty$$
, assim, $x = 2$ é uma assíntota vertical.

 $\lim_{x \to 1} = \frac{4}{x^2 - 3x + 2} = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{4}{(x - 2)(x - 1)} = \infty$, assim, x = 1 é uma assíntota vertical.

d)
$$f(x) = \frac{-1}{(x-3)(x+4)}$$

 $\lim_{x \to \infty} = \frac{-1}{(x-3)(x+4)} = 0 \implies y = 0 \text{ \'e uma assíntota horizontal.}$

$$\lim_{x\to 3} = \frac{-1}{(x-3)(x+4)} = \infty$$
, assim, $x=3$ é uma assíntota vertical.

 $\lim_{x \to -4} = \frac{-1}{(x-3)(x+4)} = \infty$, assim, x = -4 é uma assíntota vertical.

$$e) \ f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+4}}$$

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+4}} = 0 \implies y = 0 \text{ \'e ass\'intota horizontal.}$$

$$\lim_{x \to -4} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+4}} = \infty \quad \Rightarrow \quad x = -4 \text{ \'e assíntota vertical.}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{-2}{\sqrt{x-3}}$$

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{2}{\sqrt{x-3}} = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad y = 0 \text{ \'e ass\'intota horizontal.}$$

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{-2}{\sqrt{x-3}} = \infty \quad \Rightarrow \quad x = 3 \text{ \'e ass\'intota vertical.}$$

g)
$$f(x) = \frac{2x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 - 16}}$$

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{2x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 - 16}} = \infty \quad \Rightarrow \quad \text{Não existe assíntota horizontal.}$$

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

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

Assim, x = 4 e x = -4 são assíntotas verticais.

h)
$$f(x) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + x - 12}}$$

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + x - 12}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\frac{x}{x}}{\sqrt{\frac{x^2}{x^2} + \frac{x}{x^2} - \frac{12}{x^2}}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x} - \frac{12}{x^2}}} = 1$$

e
$$\lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + x - 12}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\frac{x}{x}}{-\sqrt{\frac{x^2}{x^2} + \frac{x}{x^2} - \frac{12}{x^2}}} = -1$$

Assim, y = 1 e y = -1 são assíntotas horizontais.

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

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

Portanto, x = 3 e x = -4 são assíntotas verticais.

i)
$$f(x) = e^{\frac{1}{x}}$$

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} e^{\frac{1}{x}} = 1 \implies y = 1 \text{ \'e uma assíntota horizontal.}$$

 $\lim_{x \to 0^{+}} e^{\frac{1}{x}} = \infty \implies x = 0 \text{ é uma assíntota vertical.}$

j)
$$f(x) = e^x - 1$$

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} (e^x - 1) = \infty \text{ e } \lim_{x \to -\infty} (e^x - 1) = -1 \implies y = -1 \text{ é assíntota horizontal}$$

$$\exists \text{ assíntota vertical.}$$

k)
$$y = \ln x$$

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \ln x = \infty$$

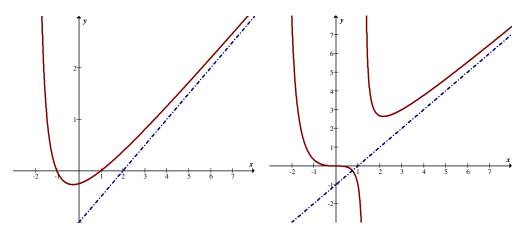
 $\lim_{x\to 0^+} (\ln x) = -\infty$, assim x = 0 é uma assíntota vertical.

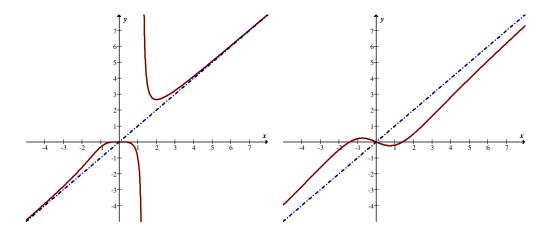
1)
$$f(x) = tgx$$

$$\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2} + 2n} tgx = \pm \infty \text{ com } n = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots, \text{ assim } x = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2n, \text{ para } x = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 3, \dots \text{ são assíntotas verticais.}$$

2. Constatar, desenvolvendo exemplos graficamente, que as funções racionais do tipo $f(x) = \frac{p(x)}{q(x)}$ com p(x) e q(x) polinômios tais que a diferença entre o grau do numerador e o grau de denominador é igual 1 possuem assíntotas inclinadas.

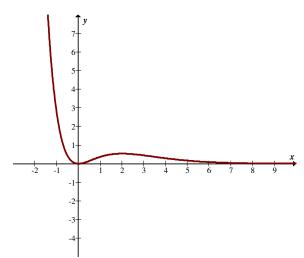
Seguem alguns gráficos que mostram a afirmação:





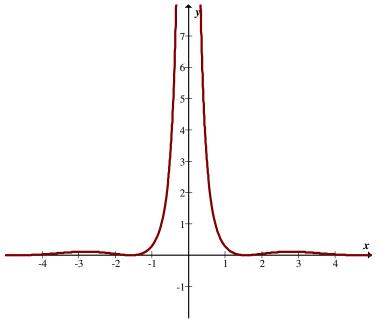
(3) Analisar graficamente a existência de assíntotas para as seguintes funções

(a)
$$f(x) = \frac{x^2}{e^x}$$
.



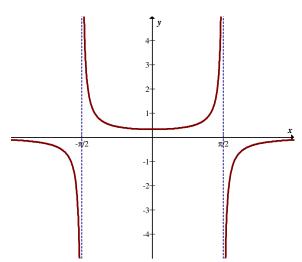
Temos que y=0 é uma assíntota horizontal.

(b)
$$f(x) = \frac{\cos^2 x}{x^2}$$



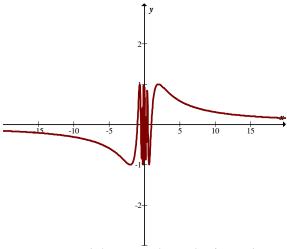
Observa-se que y=0 é uma assíntota horizontal e x=0 é uma assíntota vertical.

(c)
$$f(x) = \frac{tgx - x}{x^3}$$



Na região considerada temos duas assíntotas verticais em $x=-\frac{\pi}{2}$ e em $x=\frac{\pi}{2}$. Mas se ampliarmos o gráfico vamos observar outras assíntotas verticais.

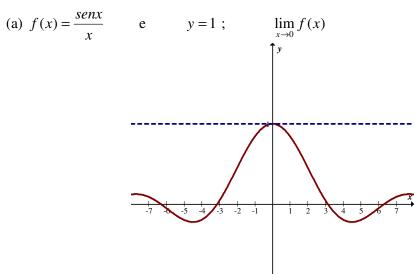
(d)
$$f(x) = sen\left(\frac{\pi}{x}\right)$$



É possível observar que y=0 é uma assíntota horizontal.

(4) Tazer o gráfico das funções seguintes e determinar os respectivos limites. Para melhor visualização, traçar, também, o gráfico das retas indicadas. A seguir, determinar analiticamente os limites dados e comparar os resultados.

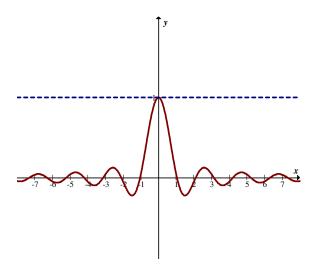
(a)
$$f(x) = \frac{senx}{x}$$



$$\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{senx}{x}=1.$$

(b)
$$f(x) = \frac{sen3x}{3x}$$
 e $y = 1$; $\lim_{x \to 0} f(x)$

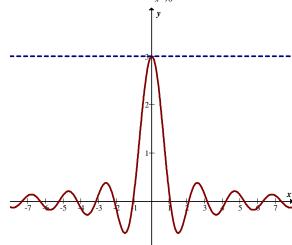
$$\lim_{x\to 0} f(x)$$



$$\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{sen3x}{3x}=1.$$

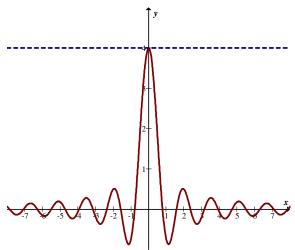
(c)
$$f(x) = \frac{sen3x}{x}$$
 e $y = 3$;

 $\lim_{x\to 0} f(x)$



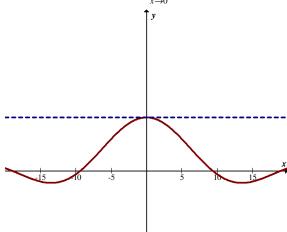
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{sen3x}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{3sen3x}{3x} = 3\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{sen3x}{3x} = 3 \times 1 = 3.$$

d)
$$f(x) = \frac{sen4x}{x}$$
 e $y = 4$; $\lim_{x \to 0} f(x)$



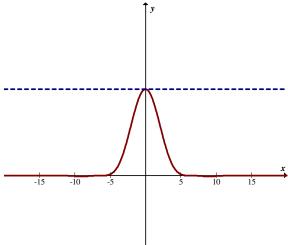
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{sen4x}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{4sen4x}{4x} = 4\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{sen4x}{4x} = 4 \times 1 = 4.$$

e)
$$f(x) = \frac{sen1/3x}{x}$$
 e $y = 1/3$; $\lim_{x \to 0} f(x)$



$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{sen1/3x}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1/3sen1/3x}{1/3x} = \frac{1}{3} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{sen1/3x}{1/3x} = \frac{1}{3} \times 1 = \frac{1}{3}.$$

a)
$$f(x) = \frac{sen^3(x/2)}{x^3}$$
 e $y = 1/8$; $\lim_{x \to 0} f(x)$



$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{sen^3(x/2)}{x^3} = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{sen(x/2)}{x} \right)^3 = \left(\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1/2sen(x/2)}{x/2} \right)^3 = \left(\frac{1}{2} \times 1 \right)^3 = \frac{1}{8}.$$

Nos exercícios 5 a 27, calcule os limites aplicando os limites fundamentais.

5.
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{sen9x}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{9sen9x}{9x} = 9 \cdot 1 = 9.$$

6.
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{sen4x}{3x} = \frac{4}{3}$$
 $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{sen4x}{4x} = \frac{4}{3} \cdot 1 = \frac{4}{3}$.

7.
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{sen10x}{sen7x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{10 \cdot sen10x}{10x} \cdot \frac{7x}{7sen7x} = 10 \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{1}{7} \cdot 1 = \frac{10}{7}$$
.

8.
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{sen\,ax}{sen\,bx}$$
, $b\neq 0$

Se
$$a = 0$$
, temos $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{0}{senbx} = 0$.

Se $a \neq 0$, temos

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{sen \, ax}{sen \, bx} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{a \, sen \, ax}{a \cdot x} \cdot \frac{bx}{b \, sen \, bx} = a \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{1}{b} \cdot 1 = \frac{a}{b} \, .$$

9.
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{tg \ ax}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{sen \ ax}{ax} \cdot \frac{a}{\cos ax} = 1 \cdot \frac{a}{1} = a, \ a \neq 0.$$

Para
$$a = 0$$
, $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{tg \ ax}{x} = 0$

10.
$$\lim_{x \to -1} \frac{tg^3 \frac{x+1}{4}}{(x+1)^3}$$

Fazemos u = x + 1. $x \rightarrow -1 \Rightarrow u \rightarrow 0$. Substituindo no limite, vem

$$\lim_{x \to -1} \frac{tg^3 \frac{x+1}{4}}{(x+1)^3} = \lim_{u \to 0} \frac{tg^3 \frac{u}{4}}{u^3} = \lim_{u \to 0} \frac{1}{4^3} \frac{sen^3 \frac{u}{4}}{\left(\frac{u}{4}\right)^3} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^3 \frac{u}{4}} = \frac{1}{64} \cdot 1 \cdot 1 = \frac{1}{64} \cdot \frac{1}{64}$$

11.
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2\left(sen^2 \frac{x}{2}\right) \frac{x}{4}}{\frac{x \cdot x}{4}} = 0 \cdot 1 = 0.$$

12.
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2sen^2 \frac{x}{2}}{x^2}$$

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

$$= 2 \left(\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{sen \frac{x}{2}}{2 \cdot \frac{x}{2}} \right)^2 = 2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 \right)^2 = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$$

13.
$$\lim_{x \to 3} (x - 3) \cdot \cos ec \pi x = \lim_{x \to 3} (x - 3) \cdot \frac{1}{\sec n\pi x} = \lim_{x \to 3} \frac{x - 3}{\sec n\pi x} = \lim_{x \to 3} \frac{-(3 - x)\pi}{\pi \sec n\pi (3 - x)} = -\frac{1}{\pi}$$

$$\underbrace{\sec n\pi x = \sec (3\pi - \pi x) = \sec n\pi (3 - x)}_{\text{sen}}$$

14.
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{6x - sen2x}{2x + 3sen4x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{6x}{x} - \frac{2sen2x}{2x}}{\frac{2x}{x} + \frac{(3sen4x)4}{4x}} = \frac{6 - 2 \cdot 1}{2 + 3 \cdot 1 \cdot 4} = \frac{2}{7}$$

15.
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cos 2x - \cos 3x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - 2sen^2 x - \left(1 - 2sen^2 \frac{3x}{2}\right)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{-2sen^2 x + 2sen^2 \frac{3x}{2}}{x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{-2sen^2 x + 2sen^2 x$$

16.
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - 2\cos x + \cos 2x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - 2\left(1 - 2sen^2 \frac{x}{2}\right) + (1 - 2sen^2 x)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - 2\left(1 - 2sen^2 \frac{x}{2}\right) + (1 - 2sen^2 x)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - 2\left(1 - 2sen^2 \frac{x}{2}\right) + (1 - 2sen^2 x)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - 2\left(1 - 2sen^2 \frac{x}{2}\right) + (1 - 2sen^2 x)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - 2\left(1 - 2sen^2 \frac{x}{2}\right) + (1 - 2sen^2 x)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - 2\left(1 - 2sen^2 \frac{x}{2}\right) + (1 - 2sen^2 x)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - 2\left(1 - 2sen^2 \frac{x}{2}\right) + (1 - 2sen^2 x)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - 2\left(1 - 2sen^2 \frac{x}{2}\right) + (1 - 2sen^2 x)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - 2\left(1 - 2sen^2 \frac{x}{2}\right) + (1 - 2sen^2 x)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - 2\left(1 - 2sen^2 \frac{x}{2}\right) + (1 - 2sen^2 x)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - 2\left(1 - 2sen^2 \frac{x}{2}\right) + (1 - 2sen^2 x)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - 2\left(1 - 2sen^2 \frac{x}{2}\right) + (1 - 2sen^2 x)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - 2\left(1 - 2sen^2 \frac{x}{2}\right) + (1 - 2sen^2 x)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - 2sen^2 x}{x^2} = \lim_{x$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - 2 + 4sen^2 \frac{x}{2} + 1 - 2sen^2 x}{x^2} = 4 \left(\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{sen \frac{x}{2}}{2 \cdot \frac{x}{2}} \right)^2 - 2 \left(\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{senx}{x} \right)^2 = 4 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 \right)^2 - 2 \cdot (1)^2 = -1.$$

$$17. \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{2n+3}{2n+1} \right)^{n+1} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{2n+3}{2n+1} \right)^{n} \cdot \left(\frac{2n+3}{2n+1} \right) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{\frac{2n}{2n} + \frac{3}{2n}}{\frac{2n}{2n} + \frac{1}{2n}} \right)^{n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{1 + \frac{\frac{3}{2n}}{\frac{3}{2n}}}{1 + \frac{1}{2n}} \right)^{n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{1 + \frac{1}{2n}}{\frac{2n}{3}} \right)^{n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{1 + \frac{1}{2n}}{\frac{2n}{3}} \right)^{n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{1 + \frac{1}{2n}}{\frac{2n}{3}} \right)^{n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{1 + \frac{1}{2n}}{\frac{2n}{3}} \right)^{n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{1 + \frac{1}{2n}}{\frac{2n}{3}} \right)^{n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{1 + \frac{3}{2n}}{\frac{2n}{3}} \right)^{n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{1 + \frac{3}{2n}}{\frac{2n}{3}} \right)^{n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{1 + \frac{3}{2n}}{\frac{2n}{3}} \right)^{n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{1 + \frac{3}{2n}}{\frac{2n}{3}} \right)^{n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{1 + \frac{3}{2n}}{\frac{2n}{3}} \right)^{n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{1 + \frac{3}{2n}}{\frac{2n}{3}} \right)^{n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{1 + \frac{3}{2n}}{\frac{2n}{3}} \right)^{n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{1 + \frac{3}{2n}}{\frac{2n}{3}} \right)^{n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{1 + \frac{3}{2n}}{\frac{2n}{3}} \right)^{n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{1 + \frac{3}{2n}}{\frac{2n}{3}} \right)^{n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{1 + \frac{3}{2n}}{\frac{2n}{3}} \right)^{n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{1 + \frac{3}{2n}}{\frac{2n}{3}} \right)^{n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{1 + \frac{3}{2n}}{\frac{2n}{3}} \right)^{n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{1 + \frac{3}{2n}}{\frac{2n}{3}} \right)^{n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{1 + \frac{3}{2n}}{\frac{2n}{3}} \right)^{n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{1 + \frac{3}{2n}}{\frac{2n}{3}} \right)^{n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{1 + \frac{3}{2n}}{\frac{2n}{3}} \right)^{n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{1 + \frac{3}{2n}}{\frac{2n}{3}} \right)^{n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{1 + \frac{3}{2n}}{\frac{2n}{3}} \right)^{n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{1 + \frac{3}{2n}}{\frac{2n}{3}} \right)^{n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{1 + \frac{3}{2n}}{\frac{2n}{3}} \right)^{n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{1 + \frac{3}{2n}}{\frac{2n}{3}} \right)^{n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{1 + \frac{3}{2n}}{\frac{2n}{3}} \right)^{n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{1 + \frac{3}{2n}}{\frac{2n}{3}} \right)^{n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{1 + \frac{3}{2n}}{\frac{2n}{3}} \right)^{n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{1 + \frac{3}{2n}}{\frac{2n}{3}} \right)^{n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{1 + \frac{3}{2n}}{\frac{2n}{3}} \right)^{n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{1 + \frac{3}{2n}}{\frac{2n}{3}} \right)^{n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{1 + \frac{3}{2n}}{\frac{2n}{3}} \right)^{n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{1 + \frac{3}{2n}}{\frac{2n}{3}} \right)^{n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{1 + \frac{3}{2n}}{\frac{2n}{3}} \right)^{n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{1 + \frac{3}{2n}}{\frac{2n}{3}} \right)^{n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{1 + \frac{3}{2n}}{\frac{2n}{$$

18.
$$\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \left(1 + \frac{1}{tgx} \right)^{tgx} = e$$
. Usa-se a substituição $u = tgx$.

19.
$$\lim_{x \to \frac{3\pi}{2}} (1 + \cos x)^{\frac{1}{\cos x}} = e$$
. Usa-se a substituição $u = \sec x$.

20.
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{10}{x} \right)^x = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{\frac{x}{10}} \right)^{\frac{x}{10} \cdot 10} = e^{10}.$$

21.
$$\lim_{x \to 2} \frac{10^{x-2} - 1}{x - 2} = \ln 10.$$

22.
$$\lim_{x \to -3} \frac{4^{\frac{x+3}{5}} - 1}{5 \cdot \frac{x+3}{5}} = \frac{1}{5} \ln 4 = \frac{2}{5} \ln 2.$$

23.
$$\lim_{x \to 2} \frac{5^{x} - 25}{x - 2} = \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{\frac{5^{x}}{5^{2}} - 1}{\frac{x - 2}{25}} = \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{5^{x - 2} - 1}{\frac{x - 2}{25}} = 25 \ln 5$$

24.
$$\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{3^{\frac{x-1}{4}} - 1}{sen5(x-1)} = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{3^{\frac{x-1}{4}} - 1}{4 \cdot \frac{x-1}{4}} \cdot \frac{5(x-1)}{5sen5(x-1)} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \ln 3 \cdot \frac{1}{5} \cdot 1 = \frac{\ln 3}{20}$$

$$25. \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^{-ax} - e^{-bx}}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{e^{-ax}}{b^{-bx}} - 1}{\frac{x}{e^{-bx}}} = \lim_{x \to 0} e^{-bx} \left(\frac{e^{-ax + bx} - 1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^{(b-a)x} - 1}{\frac{x(b-a)}{b-a}} = b - a.$$

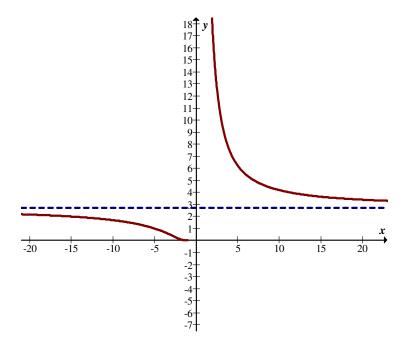
26.
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{tghax}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^{ax} - e^{-ax}}{e^{ax} + e^{-ax}} \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^{2ax} - 1}{e^{2ax} + 1} \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2ae^{2ax} - 1}{2ax} \cdot \frac{1}{e^{2ax} + 1} = \frac{2a \ln e}{2} = a.$$

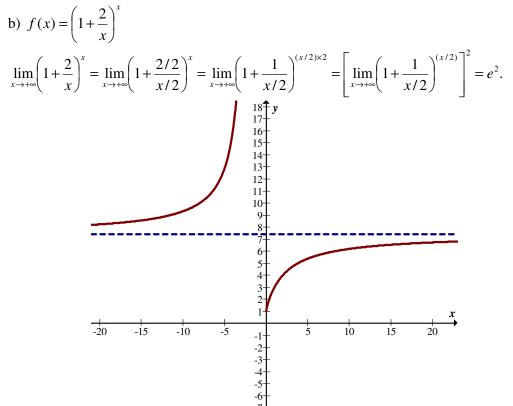
$$27. \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^{ax} - e^{bx}}{senax - senbx} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\left(e^{(a-b)x} - 1\right)e^{bx}}{(senax - senbx)} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\left(e^{(a-b)x} - 1\right)e^{bx}}{2sen\frac{(a-b)x}{2} \cdot \cos\frac{(a+b)x}{2}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{2sen\frac{(a-b)x}{2} \cdot \cos\frac{(a+b)x}{2}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{2sen\frac{(a+b)x}{2} \cdot \cos\frac{(a+b)x}{2}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{2sen\frac{(a+b)x$$

28. Calcular $\lim_{x \to +\infty} f(x)$ das funções dadas. Em seguida conferir graficamente os resultados encontrados.

(a)
$$f(x) = \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{x+5}$$

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{x+5} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{x} \times \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{5} = e \times 1 = e.$$





c)
$$f(x) = \left(\frac{x}{1+x}\right)^x$$

