

Instituto de Educação de Ciências e Tecnologia do Ceará

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1 Trabalho de Cálculo

1.1 Questões

- 1. Sejam f e g funções tais que $\lim_{x\to a} f(x) = L$ e $\lim_{x\to a} g(x) = M$, com M $\neq 0$. Prove que $\lim_{x\to a} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{L}{M}$.
- 2. Mostre que $\lim_{x\to 3} x^2 = 9$.
- 3. Calcule:
 - (a) $\lim_{x\to-2} \frac{2x^3+9x^2+12x+4}{-x^3-2x^2+4x+8}$
 - (b) $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sqrt{x+1}-\sqrt{1-x}}{x^2+x-2}$
- 4. Existe um número a tal que: $\lim_{x\to -2} \frac{3x^2 + ax + a + 3}{x^2 + x 2}$ exista? Caso exista, encontre a e o valor do limite.

Answers

Solution 1: Como M $\neq 0 \Rightarrow Peloteorema : \lim_{x \to a} \frac{1}{g(x)} = \frac{1}{M} e \lim_{x \to a} f(x) = L$.:

$$\lim_{x\to a}\frac{f(x)}{g(x)}=\lim_{x\to a}\left[f(x)\frac{1}{g(x)}\right]=\lim_{x\to a}\frac{f(x)}{g(x)}\lim_{x\to a}\frac{1}{g(x)}=L\frac{1}{M}=\frac{L}{M}$$

Solution 2: Queremos provar que se $0 < |x - 1| < \delta \Rightarrow |x^2 - 9| < \varepsilon$, mas $|x^2 - 9| = |(x - 3)(x + 3)| = |x - 3| |x + 3|$ Suponha que $\delta \le 1$: se $|x - 3| < \delta \Rightarrow |x - 3| < 1$ $-1 < x - 3 < 1 \Rightarrow 2 < x < 4 \Rightarrow 5 < x + 3 < 7 \Rightarrow |x + 3| < 7$

$$\therefore \mid x - 3 \mid \mid x + 3 \mid < \delta 7$$

 $\delta \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{7}$ Tome $\delta = \min\{1, \frac{\varepsilon}{7}\}$

$$\therefore \text{ Se } 0 < \mid x - 3 \mid < \delta \Rightarrow \mid x - 3 \mid < \frac{\varepsilon}{7} \Rightarrow \mid x - 3 \mid 7 < \varepsilon \Rightarrow \\ \mid x - 3 \mid \mid x + 3 \mid < \mid x - 3 \mid 7 < \varepsilon \Rightarrow \mid x - 3 \mid \mid x + 3 \mid < \varepsilon \Rightarrow \mid x^2 - 9 \mid < \varepsilon \Rightarrow |x - 3 \mid |x + 3 \mid < \varepsilon \Rightarrow |x - 3 \mid |x + 3 \mid < \varepsilon \Rightarrow |x - 3 \mid |x + 3 \mid < \varepsilon \Rightarrow |x - 3 \mid |x + 3 \mid < \varepsilon \Rightarrow |x - 3 \mid |x + 3 \mid < \varepsilon \Rightarrow |x - 3 \mid |x + 3 \mid < \varepsilon \Rightarrow |x - 3 \mid |x + 3 \mid < \varepsilon \Rightarrow |x - 3 \mid |x + 3 \mid < \varepsilon \Rightarrow |x - 3 \mid |x + 3 \mid < \varepsilon \Rightarrow |x - 3 \mid |x + 3 \mid < \varepsilon \Rightarrow |x - 3 \mid |x + 3 \mid < \varepsilon \Rightarrow |x - 3 \mid |x + 3 \mid < \varepsilon \Rightarrow |x - 3 \mid |x + 3 \mid < \varepsilon \Rightarrow |x - 3 \mid |x + 3 \mid < \varepsilon \Rightarrow |x - 3 \mid |x + 3 \mid < \varepsilon \Rightarrow |x - 3 \mid |x + 3 \mid < \varepsilon \Rightarrow |x - 3 \mid |x + 3 \mid < \varepsilon \Rightarrow |x - 3 \mid |x + 3 \mid < \varepsilon \Rightarrow |x - 3 \mid |x + 3 \mid < \varepsilon \Rightarrow |x - 3 \mid |x + 3 \mid < \varepsilon \Rightarrow |x - 3 \mid |x + 3 \mid < \varepsilon \Rightarrow |x - 3 \mid |x + 3 \mid < \varepsilon \Rightarrow |x - 3 \mid |x + 3 \mid < \varepsilon \Rightarrow |x - 3 \mid |x + 3 \mid < \varepsilon \Rightarrow |x - 3 \mid |x + 3 \mid < \varepsilon \Rightarrow |x - 3 \mid |x + 3 \mid < \varepsilon \Rightarrow |x - 3 \mid |x + 3 \mid < \varepsilon \Rightarrow |x - 3 \mid |x + 3 \mid < \varepsilon \Rightarrow |x - 3 \mid |x + 3 \mid < \varepsilon \Rightarrow |x - 3 \mid |x + 3 \mid < \varepsilon \Rightarrow |x - 3 \mid |x + 3 \mid < \varepsilon \Rightarrow |x - 3 \mid |x + 3 \mid < \varepsilon \Rightarrow |x - 3 \mid |x + 3 \mid < \varepsilon \Rightarrow |x - 3 \mid |x + 3 \mid < \varepsilon \Rightarrow |x - 3 \mid |x + 3 \mid < \varepsilon \Rightarrow |x - 3 \mid |x + 3 \mid < \varepsilon \Rightarrow |x - 3 \mid |x + 3 \mid < \varepsilon \Rightarrow |x - 3 \mid |x + 3 \mid < \varepsilon \Rightarrow |x - 3 \mid |x + 3 \mid < \varepsilon \Rightarrow |x - 3$$

Solution 3: (a) Temos:

$$\lim_{x \to -2} \frac{2x^3 + 9x^2 + 12x + 4}{-x^3 - 2x^2 + 4x + 8} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \to -2} \frac{(2x^2 + 5x + 2)(x + 2)}{(-x^2 + 4)(x + 2)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \to -2} \frac{2x^2 + 5x + 2}{-x^2 + 4} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \to -2} \frac{(2x + 1)(x + 2)}{(-x + 2)(x + 2)}$$

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

(b) Temos:

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

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

Solution 4: Substituindo o x por -2

Temos:
$$3(-2)^2 + a(-2) + a + 3 = 0 \Rightarrow 12 - 2a + a + 3 = 0 \Rightarrow -a + 15 = 0 \Rightarrow a = 15$$

O número existe e é 15

Substituindo a por 15 temos:

$$\lim_{x \to -2} \frac{3x^2 + 15x + 18}{x^2 + x - 2} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \to -2} \frac{(3x + 9)(x + 2)}{(x - 1)(x + 2)}$$

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