UNIVERSIDADE DE ITÁUNA

2ª APS de Cálculo I Professora Maria Cristina Castanheira

1) Calcule os limites a seguir:

a)
$$\lim_{x\to 0} 2$$

d)
$$\lim_{x\to 1} 2x$$

b)
$$\lim_{x\to 2} x$$

e)
$$\lim_{x\to 1} x^6$$

c)
$$\lim_{x\to 2} x^3$$

f)
$$\lim_{x \to -3} -10$$

b) 2

c) 8 d) 2

e) 1 f) - 10

Observe os exemplos:

$$\lim_{x \to -2} 3x^5 + 4x^4 - x^2 - x + 2 =$$

$$3 \times (-2)^5 + 4 \times (-2)^4 - (-2)^2 - (-2) + 2 =$$

$$3 \times (-32) + 4 \times 16 - 4 + 2 + 2 =$$

$$-96+64-4+2+2=-32$$

$$\lim_{x \to -1} \frac{x^3 + 4x^2 - 3}{x^2 + 5} = \frac{(-1)^3 + 4(-1)^2 - 3}{(-1)^2 + 5} = \frac{0}{6} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \to -1} \sqrt{5 - 4x} = \sqrt{\lim_{x \to -1} (5 - 4x)} = \sqrt{5 - 4 \cdot (-1)} = \sqrt{5 + 4} = \sqrt{9} = 3$$

2) Calcule os limites a seguir:

a)
$$\lim_{x \to 1} (4x^2 - 7x + 5)$$

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

a)
$$\lim_{x \to 1} (4x^2 - 7x + 5)$$
 b) $\lim_{x \to -3} \frac{x^2 + 2x - 3}{5 - 3x}$ c) $\lim_{x \to 2} \left(\frac{3x^2 - 2x - 5}{-x^2 + 3x + 4} \right)^3$

d)
$$\lim_{x \to -1} \sqrt{\frac{2x^2 + 3x - 3}{5x - 4}}$$

d)
$$\lim_{x \to -1} \sqrt{\frac{2x^2 + 3x - 3}{5x - 4}}$$
 e) $\lim_{x \to -2} \sqrt[3]{\frac{3x^3 - 5x^2 - x + 3}{4x + 3}}$ f) $\lim_{x \to 2} \frac{\sqrt{2x^2 + 3x + 2}}{6 - 4x}$

$$f$$
 $\lim_{x\to 2} \frac{\sqrt{2x^2 + 3x + 2}}{6 - 4x}$

Resp.: a) 2 b) 0 c) 1/8 d) 2/3 e)
$$\sqrt[3]{\frac{39}{5}}$$
 f) -2

$$f) - 2$$

Observe os exemplos: (lembrando que quando encontramos $\frac{0}{0}$, é uma indeterminação do limite, então temos que fatorar o numerador e o denominador, simplificar, para calcular o limite)

$$\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{x^2 + x - 2}{x^2 - x} = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{1^2 + 1 - 2}{1^2 - 1} = \frac{0}{0}$$

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

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

3) Calcule os limites a seguir:

a)
$$\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{x^2 - 1}{x - 1}$$
 b) $\lim_{x \to -2} \frac{4 - x^2}{2 + x}$ c) $\lim_{x \to \frac{1}{2}} \frac{2x^2 + 5x - 3}{2x^2 - 5x + 2}$ b) $\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{x^3 - 1}{x^2 - 1}$ e) $\lim_{x \to -2} \frac{8 + x^3}{4 - x^2}$ f) $\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{x^3 - 3x^2 + 6x - 4}{x^3 - 4x^2 + 8x - 5}$ e) $\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{x^3 - 3x^2 + 6x - 4}{x^3 - 4x^2 + 8x - 5}$ f) 1 (tem que

dividir o numerador pelo denominador, para calcular o limite)

Observe o exemplo:

$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sqrt{4+x}-2}{x} = \frac{0}{0}$$
 Indeterminação

Neste caso, para eliminar a indeterminação $\frac{0}{0}$, temos que multiplicar o numerador e o denominador da fração pelo "conjugado" do numerador. Desta forma, temos:

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

2)
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{4+x} - 2}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\left[\sqrt{4+x} - 2\right]\sqrt{4+x} + 2}{x\sqrt{4+x} + 2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{4+x-4}{x\sqrt{4+x} + 2}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x}{x\sqrt{4+x}+2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{4+x}+2} = \frac{1}{\lim_{x \to 0} \sqrt{4+x}+2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

4) Calcule os limites a seguir:

a)
$$\lim_{x\to 1} \frac{\sqrt{x}-1}{x-1}$$

d)
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sqrt{1-2x-x^2}-1}{x}$$

b)
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1-\sqrt{1-x}}{x}$$

e)
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x}-\sqrt{1-x}}{x}$$

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

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

Resp.: a) $\frac{1}{2}$ b) $\frac{1}{2}$ c) $\frac{1}{4}$ d) -1 e) 1 f) $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{A}$

f)
$$\sqrt{2}/_{4}$$

5) Calcule os limites a seguir:

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

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

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

$$d \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{3x^2 - 5x + 2}{x^2} \qquad e \lim_{x \to -2} \frac{x + 4}{x + 2} \qquad f \lim_{x \to 3} \frac{1 - 2x}{x - 3}$$

$$e$$
) $\lim_{x \to -2} \frac{x+4}{x+2}$

$$f \lim_{x \to 3} \frac{1 - 2x}{x - 3}$$

$$g) \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{1}{1-x}$$

$$h \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{1}{x-1}$$

Resp.: $a + \infty$ $b + \infty$ $c - \infty$ $d + \infty$ $e \not\ni f \not\ni g \not\ni h \not\ni d$

$$a) + \infty$$

$$h) + \circ$$

$$c) - \infty$$

$$) + \infty$$

$$f)\bar{z}$$

$$g$$
) \exists

6) Calcule os limites a seguir:

$$a) \lim_{x \to +\infty} (2x+3)$$

b)
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} (4-5x)$$

a)
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} (2x+3)$$
 b) $\lim_{x \to -\infty} (4-5x)$ c) $\lim_{x \to +\infty} (5x^2 - 4x + 3)$

$$d)\lim_{x\to +\infty}(4-x^2)$$

d)
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} (4 - x^2)$$
 e) $\lim_{x \to -\infty} (3x^3 - 4)$

Resp.: a) + ∞ b) + ∞ c) + ∞ d) - ∞

Exemplos:

1)
$$\lim_{x\to\infty} \left(\frac{5x^2}{2x^2-3}\right)$$
, o resultado daria $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$ (indeterminação)

Dividindo todos os termos pelo maior grau de x, temos:

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{\frac{5x^2}{x^2}}{\frac{2x^2}{x^2} - \frac{3}{x^2}} \right) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{5}{2 - \frac{3}{x^2}} \right) = \frac{5}{2 - \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{3}{x^2} \right)} = \frac{5}{2 - 0} = \frac{5}{2} ,$$

ou simplesmente considerando os termos de maior grau de x no numerador e no denominador

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{5x^2}{2x^2 - 3} \right) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{5x^2}{2x^2} \right) = \frac{5}{2} \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{x^2}{x^2} \right) = \frac{5}{2} \lim_{x \to \infty} (1) = \frac{5}{2}$$

2) Calcular o limite

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{x^3 + 1}{x^2 + 1} \right) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{\frac{x^3}{x^3} + \frac{1}{x^3}}{\frac{x^2}{x^3} + \frac{1}{x^3}} \right) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{1 + \frac{1}{x^3}}{\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^3}} \right) = \frac{1 + \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{x^3}}{\lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2} \right)} = \frac{1 + 0}{0 + 0} = \frac{1}{0} = \infty$$

ou

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

3) Calcular o limite

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{5x}{\sqrt[3]{7x^3 + 3}} \right) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{\frac{5x}{x}}{\frac{1}{x} \sqrt[3]{7x^3 + 3}} \right) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{5}{\sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{x^3} (7x^3 + 3)}} \right) = \frac{5}{\sqrt[3]{7 + \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{3}{x^3}}} = \frac{5}{\sqrt[3]{7}}$$

ou

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{5x}{\sqrt[3]{7x^3 + 3}} \right) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{5x}{\sqrt[3]{7x^3}} \right) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{5x}{\sqrt[3]{7} \sqrt[3]{x^3}} \right) = \frac{5}{\sqrt[3]{7}} \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{x}{x} \right) = \frac{5}{\sqrt[3]{7}} \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(1 \right) = \frac{5}{\sqrt[3]{7}} \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{5x}{x} \right) = \frac{5}{\sqrt$$

4) Calcular o limite

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} (7x^2 + 3x^3) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left[x^3 \left(\frac{7x^2}{x^3} + \frac{3x^3}{x^3} \right) \right] = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left[x^3 \left(\frac{7}{x} + 3 \right) \right] = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left[x^3 (0+3) \right]$$

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \left[x^3 (0+3) \right] = \lim_{x \to \infty} (3x^3) = 3 \lim_{x \to \infty} x^3 = (3) \cdot (\infty) = \infty$$

ou simplesmente

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} (7x^2 + 3x^3) = 7 \lim_{x \to \infty} (x^2) + 3 \lim_{x \to \infty} (x^3) = \infty + \infty = \infty$$

7) Calcule os limites a seguir:

a)
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{3x+2}{5x-1}$$

b)
$$\lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{5-4x}{2x-3}$$

c)
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{5x^2 - 4x + 3}{3x + 2}$$

d)
$$\lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{4x-1}{3x^2+5x-2}$$

e)
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{3-2x}{5x+1}$$

$$f) \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{x^3 - 1}{x^2 + 1}$$

g)
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{x^2 - 3x + 4}{3x^3 + 5x^2 - 6x + 2}$$

h)
$$\lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{x^2 + 4}{8x^3 - 1}$$

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

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

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

Resp.: a)
$$3/5$$
 b) - 2 c) + ∞ d) 0 e) - $2/5$ f) - ∞ g) 0 h) 0 i) $1/3$ j) 8 k) 72

Observe o teorema:

1) Sendo a ϵ R, 0 < a, a \neq 1 e $\lim_{x \to b} f(x) = c$, então

$$\lim_{x \to b} a^{f(x)} = a^{\lim_{x \to b} f(x)} = a^c$$

8) Calcule os limites a seguir:

a)
$$\lim_{x\to 3} 2^{2x^2-3x+1}$$

e)
$$\lim_{x\to 2} 3^{\frac{x^2-4}{x-2}}$$

b)
$$\lim_{x \to -2} 3^{x^2 + 6x + 2}$$

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

$$c) \lim_{x \to 0} e^{\frac{3x+2}{x-1}}$$

d)
$$\lim_{x \to -2} 10^{\frac{4x^2+6x-2}{3x+4}}$$

Observe os exemplos:

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

$$2) \lim_{x \to -\infty} \left(1 - \frac{3}{x}\right)^{4x}$$

Neste caso, usaremos uma mudança de variável...

Faça x = -3t. Se $x \to -\infty$ então $t \to +\infty$.

Logo,
$$\lim_{x \to -\infty} \left(1 - \frac{3}{x} \right)^{4x} = \lim_{t \to +\infty} \left(1 - \frac{3}{-3t} \right)^{4(-3t)} = \lim_{t \to +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{t} \right)^{-12t}$$
$$= \left[\lim_{t \to +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{t} \right)^t \right]^{-12} = e^{-12}$$

3)
$$\lim (1+x)^{5/x} = \lim [(1+x)^{1/x}]^5 = e^5$$

 $x \to 0$ $x \to 0$

$$4) \lim_{x \to 0} \left[\frac{5^{3x} - 1}{2x} \right]$$

Neste caso, usaremos uma mudança de variável...

Faça
$$3x = t$$
 $x \to 0$ $x = \frac{t}{3}$ $t \to 0$ Logo, $\lim_{t \to 0} \left[\frac{5^{t} - 1}{2 \cdot \frac{t}{3}} \right] = \lim_{t \to 0} \left[(5^{t} - 1) \cdot \frac{3}{2t} \right] = \lim_{t \to 0} \left[\frac{5^{t} - 1}{t} \cdot \frac{3}{2} \right] = \left[\lim_{t \to 0} \frac{5^{t} - 1}{t} \right] \cdot \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{3}{2}$ $\ln 5 \cdot \frac{3}{2}$

9) Calcule os limites a seguir:

a)
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{2x}$$

b) $\lim_{x \to -\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{\frac{x}{3}}$
c) $\lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{x+2}$
d) $\lim_{x \to -\infty} \left(1 + \frac{4}{x}\right)^{x}$
e) $\lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{2}{x}\right)^{3x}$
f) $\lim_{x \to 0} (1 + 4x)^{1/x}$

g)
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} (1 - 3x)^{2/x}$$

Resp.: a) e b)
$$e^2$$
 c) $e^{1/3}$ d) e^4 e) e^6