## Universidade Veiga de Almeida

## Curso: Básico das engenharias

# Disciplina: Cálculo Diferencial e Integral I

#### 2<sup>a</sup> Lista de Exercícios

### Exercício 1: Calcule os limites dados abaixo:

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

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

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

(d) 
$$\lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{4 - 7x}{2 + 3x}$$

(d) 
$$\lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{4 - 7x}{2 + 3x}$$
 (e)  $\lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{2x^2 - 3}{4x^3 + 5x}$  (f)  $\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{2 - x^2}{x + 3}$ 

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

(g) 
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x+1}}{x+1}$$

$$\text{(g)} \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x+1}}{x+1} \qquad \qquad \text{(h)} \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{x^2}{10+x\sqrt{x}} \qquad \qquad \text{(i)} \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{6x^2}{\sqrt[3]{5x^6-1}}$$

(i) 
$$\lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{6x^2}{\sqrt[3]{5x^6 - 1}}$$

#### Exercício 2: Calcule os limites dados abaixo:

(a) 
$$\lim_{x \to 7} \frac{\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{7}}{\sqrt{x+7} - \sqrt{14}}$$
 (b)  $\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{\frac{1}{x^2} - 1}{x-1}$  (c)  $\lim_{x \to p} \frac{\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{p}}{x-p}$ 

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

(c) 
$$\lim_{x \to p} \frac{\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{p}}{x - p}$$

(d) 
$$\lim_{x \to 2^+} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 4} + \sqrt{x - 2}}{\sqrt{x - 2}}$$
 (e)  $\lim_{x \to 3^+} \frac{4x^2}{9 - x^2}$  (f)  $\lim_{x \to 3^-} \frac{4x^2}{9 - x^2}$ 

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

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

(g) 
$$\lim_{x \to 0^+} \frac{\sqrt{3+x^2}}{x}$$

(h) 
$$\lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{\sqrt{3+x^2}}{x}$$
 (i)  $\lim_{x \to 3^{+}} \frac{\sqrt{x^2-9}}{x-3}$ 

(i) 
$$\lim_{x \to 3^+} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 9}}{x - 3}$$

$$(j) \lim_{x \to 4^+} \frac{x}{x - 4}$$

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

(k) 
$$\lim_{x \to 4^{-}} \frac{x}{x-4}$$
 (l)  $\lim_{x \to 2^{+}} \frac{x+2}{x^2-4}$ 

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

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

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

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

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

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

(s) 
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{3+x^2}}{x}$$

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

Exercício 3: Calcule os valores de a e b para que tenhamos a identidade abaixo:

$$\lim_{x\rightarrow +\infty}[ax+b-\frac{x^3+1}{x^2+1}]=0.$$

Exercício 4: Determine, caso existam, as assíntotas horizontais e verticais dos gráficos das funções dadas abaixo:

(a) 
$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 5}{2x^2 - 4}$$

(a) 
$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 5}{2x^2 - 4}$$
 (b)  $f(x) = \frac{x^3 + 5x^2 + 1}{x^2 + 1}$  (c)  $f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 5x + 4}{x^5 + 1}$ 

(c) 
$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 5x + 4}{x^5 + 1}$$

**RESPOSTAS:** 

1) (a) 0 (b) 
$$+\infty$$
 (c)  $5/2$  (d)  $-7/3$  (e) 0 (f)  $-\infty$ 

(c) 
$$5/2$$

$$(d) -7/3$$

$$(f) - \infty$$

(g) 0 (h)+
$$\infty$$
 (i)  $\frac{6}{\sqrt[3]{5}}$ 

2) (a) 
$$\sqrt{2}$$
 (b) -2 (c)  $\frac{-1}{p^2}$  (d) 3 (e)  $-\infty$  (f)  $+\infty$  (g)  $+\infty$ 

$$(h) -\infty \quad (i) +\infty \quad (j) +\infty \quad (k) -\infty \quad (l) +\infty \quad (m) -\infty \quad (n) +\infty$$

(o) 
$$+\infty$$
 (p)  $-\infty$  (q)  $-\infty$  (r)  $-\infty$  (s) 1 (t)  $-1$ 

3) 
$$a = 1 e b = 0$$

- 4) a) y=1/2 é assíntota horizontal e  $x=\sqrt{2}$  e  $x=-\sqrt{2}$  são assíntotas verticais.
  - b) Não há assíntotas.
  - c) y = 0 é assíntota horizontal e não há assíntota vertical.