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1)
a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2x}{x} = 2x = 1 \quad \sin 1 = 1 \quad 2 \cdot 1 = 2$

b) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 3x}{5x} = \frac{3 \cos(3x)}{5} = \frac{3 \cos(0)}{5} = \frac{3}{5}$

c) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 3x}{\sin 2x} = \frac{\sin(3x)}{\sin(2x)} \cdot \frac{3 \cdot 2x}{2 \cdot 2x} = \frac{3 \cdot \sin(3x)}{2 \cdot \sin(2x)} \cdot \frac{2x}{2x}$

$\frac{3}{2} \cdot 1 \cdot 1^{-1} = \frac{3}{2}$

d) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x}{x} = \frac{\frac{\sin x}{\cos x}}{x} = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x \cdot x} = \frac{1}{\cos x} \cdot \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$

e) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - 1}{x} = \frac{\cos x - 1}{x} = \frac{\cos x^2 - 1}{x \cdot \cos x + 1} = \frac{(1 - \cos x^2)}{x \cdot \cos x}$
 $\frac{-\sin(x)^2}{x \cdot (\cos(x) + 1)} = \frac{-\sin(x) \cdot 1}{x \cdot \cos x + 1} = 1 \cdot 0 = 0$

f) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 3x}{x} = 3x = 1 \cdot 3 \cdot \frac{\sin 1}{1} = 3 \cdot 1 = 3$

g) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan 2x}{x} = \frac{\sin(2x)}{\cos(2x)} \cdot \frac{\sin 2x}{\cos(2x) \cdot x} = \frac{1}{\cos(2x)} \cdot \frac{\sin 2x}{x}$

$\frac{1}{\cos(x)} \cdot 2 = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{2}$

$$H) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} 5x}{\operatorname{tg} x} = 5$$

$$i) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x} = \frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot \sin x = \sin x \cdot \frac{\sin x}{x} = 0 \cdot 1 = 0$$

$$j) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{\operatorname{tg} 2x} = \frac{\cos x}{2 \sin(2x)^2} = \frac{\cos(0)}{2 \sin(2 \cdot 0)^2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$2) \quad a) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{2x} = \left[\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x\right]^2 = e^2$$

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

$$c) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{2}{x}\right)^{3x} = \left(1 + \frac{2}{2}\right)^{3 \cdot 2^+} = \left(1 + \frac{1}{1}\right)^6 = e^6$$

$$d) \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left(1 - \frac{2}{x}\right)^{3x} = \left(1 - \frac{2}{2}\right)^{3 \cdot -2^+} = e^{-6}$$

$$e) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + 4x)^{1/x} = \left[\left(1 + \frac{1}{1}\right)^{\frac{1}{1}}\right]^{-4} = e^{-4}$$

$$f) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 - 3x)^{\frac{2}{x}} = \left[\left(1 - \frac{1}{1}\right)^{\frac{2}{1}}\right]^{-6} = e^{-6}$$

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

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

$$\frac{-12}{3}$$

$$i) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{2x} = \left(\frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$j) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+2x)}{3x} = \frac{\frac{2}{1+2x}}{3} = \frac{2}{1+2x \cdot 3x} = \frac{2}{3(1+2x)} = \frac{2}{3}$$