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AP1- Cálculo I

Aluno(a) Cuis Freite De Coma sale

\$ 50

Questões:

Encontre os seguintes limites:(4 escores cada)

1)
$$\lim_{x\to 1} \left(\frac{x^{10}-1}{x^4-1}\right)^3$$

2)
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(\frac{6x^4 - 2x^3 - x}{-x^7 + 2x + 4} \right)$$

3)
$$\lim_{x\to 2^+} \frac{1+e^x}{x^2-5x+6}$$

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

5)
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{e^{2x} - e^{5x}}{x}$$

Resolução:

Obs.:1. utilize caneta de cor azul ou preta. Questões resolvidas a lápis não serão consideradas.

2. não escreva na folha de frente da prova.

$$=\int Lin_{x\to 0} \frac{e^{2x} - e^{5x}}{x}$$

$$f'(0) = \frac{e^{2\cdot 0} - e^{5\cdot 0}}{0} = \frac{e^{0} - e^{0}}{0} = \frac{1-1}{0} = \frac{0}{0} + indeterminação}$$

PAGAMOS:

$$\frac{e^{2x}}{e^{2x}} - \frac{e^{5x}}{e^{2x}}$$

$$- \frac{1}{e^{2x}} - \frac{e^{5x}}{e^{2x}}$$

$$- \frac{1}{e^{2x}} - \frac{1}{e^{2x}} - \frac{1}{e^{2x}}$$

$$+ \frac{1}{e^{2x}} - \frac{1}{e^{2x}} - \frac{1}{e^{2x}}$$

MULTIPUICANDO NUMENADON

Lim x-10
$$\frac{1-e^{3x}}{x}$$
 $\frac{3}{3}$ = 3\(\text{Lim}_{x-10}\) $\frac{1-e^{3x}}{x}$ $\frac{3}{3}$ = 3\(\text{Lim}_{x-10}\) $\frac{1-e^{3x}}{x}$ $\frac{3}{3}$ $\frac{3}$

$$\int \lim_{x\to 2} \left(\frac{x^{40}-1}{x^{4}-1} \right)^{3}$$

Principamente FAGAMOS f(1):

$$f'(2) = \left(\frac{1^{20}-1}{1^{4}-1}\right)^{3} \iff f'(1) = \left(\frac{1-1}{1-1}\right)^{3} \iff f'(1) = \left(\frac{0}{0}\right)^{3}$$

Considerando que x-1 pode ser fasorado : una indeter
NA FORMA $(x-1)/x^{n-1} + x^{n-2} + \cdots + x+1$, Façamos:

$$\lim_{x\to 1} \left[\frac{(x^9 + x^3 + x^7 + x^6 + x^5 + x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x + 1)}{(x^7 + x^2 + x + 1) (x^7 + x^7 + x + 1)} \right] =$$

$$= Lin_{x\to 1} \left(\frac{10}{4}\right)^3 = f(1)$$

Isso JUSTIFICA-SE POIS, FAZENDO O F(1) APÓS A FATONAÇÃO ANTERIORMENTE DEMONSTRADA, (x9+x8+...+x+1) é iGUAL A 10 e (x3+x2+x+1) é iGUAL A 4. Prosseguinoo:

$$f'(1) = \left(\frac{10}{4}\right)^3 \implies f'(1) = \left(\frac{10}{4}\right)\left(\frac{10}{4}\right)\left(\frac{20}{4}\right) = \frac{2000}{64} = \frac{125}{8}$$

$$2 - \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(\frac{6x^4 - \lambda x^3 - x}{-x^7 + 2x + 4} \right)$$

Disso Temos Que:

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(\frac{6x^4 - 2x^3 - x}{-x^7 + 2x + 4} \right) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(\frac{6x^4}{-x^7} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{Mais una vez}} \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(\frac{6x^4}{-x^7} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{lim}_{x \to +\infty}} \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(\frac{6x^4}{-x^7} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{lim}_{x \to +\infty}} \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(\frac{6x^4}{-x^7} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{lim}_{x \to +\infty}} \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(\frac{6x^4}{-x^7} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{lim}_{x \to +\infty}} \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(\frac{6x^4}{-x^7} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{lim}_{x \to +\infty}} \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(\frac{6x^4}{-x^7} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{lim}_{x \to +\infty}} \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(\frac{6x^4}{-x^7} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{lim}_{x \to +\infty}} \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(\frac{6x^4}{-x^7} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{lim}_{x \to +\infty}} \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(\frac{6x^4}{-x^7} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{lim}_{x \to +\infty}} \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(\frac{6x^4}{-x^7} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{lim}_{x \to +\infty}} \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(\frac{6x^4}{-x^7} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{lim}_{x \to +\infty}} \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(\frac{6x^4}{-x^7} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{lim}_{x \to +\infty}} \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(\frac{6x^4}{-x^7} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{lim}_{x \to +\infty}} \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(\frac{6x^4}{-x^7} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{lim}_{x \to +\infty}} \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(\frac{6x^4}{-x^7} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{lim}_{x \to +\infty}} \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(\frac{6x^4}{-x^7} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{lim}_{x \to +\infty}} \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(\frac{6x^4}{-x^7} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{lim}_{x \to +\infty}} \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(\frac{6x^4}{-x^7} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{lim}_{x \to +\infty}} \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(\frac{6x^4}{-x^7} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{lim}_{x \to +\infty}} \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(\frac{6x^4}{-x^7} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{lim}_{x \to +\infty}} \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(\frac{6x^4}{-x^7} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{lim}_{x \to +\infty}} \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(\frac{6x^4}{-x^7} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{lim}_{x \to +\infty}} \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(\frac{6x^4}{-x^7} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{lim}_{x \to +\infty}} \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(\frac{6x^4}{-x^7} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{lim}_{x \to +\infty}} \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(\frac{6x^4}{-x^7} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{lim}_{x \to +\infty}} \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(\frac{6x^4}{-x^7} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{lim}_{x \to +\infty}} \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(\frac{6x^4}{-x^7} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{lim}_{x \to +\infty}} \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(\frac{6x^4}{-x^7} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{lim}_{x \to +\infty}} \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(\frac{6x^4}{-x^7} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{lim}_{x \to +\infty}} \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(\frac{6x^4}{-x^7} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{lim}_{x \to +\infty}} \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(\frac{6x^4}{-x^7} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{lim}_{x \to +\infty}} \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(\frac{6x^4}{-x^7} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{lim}_{x \to +\infty}} \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(\frac{6x^4}{-x^7} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{lim}_{x \to +\infty}} \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(\frac{6x^4}{-x^7} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{lim}_{x \to +\infty}} \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(\frac{6x^4}{-x^7} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{lim}_{x \to +\infty}} \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(\frac{6x^4}{-x^7} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{lim}_{x \to +\infty}} \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(\frac{6x^4}{-x^7} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{lim}_{x \to +\infty}} \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(\frac{6x^4}{-x^7} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{lim}_{x \to +\infty}} \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(\frac{6x^4}{-x^7} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{lim}_{$$

FAGAMOS A DIVISÃO PEZO MAION EXPRENTES FICANDO:

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{6x^{4} - 2x^{3} - x}{x^{7}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1}{x^{7}} - \lim$$

$$3 - \lim_{x \to 2^+} \frac{1 + e^x}{x^2 - 5x + 6}$$

Encontranos que

ENCONTRAMOS QUE F(2) é 16UAL A:

$$f(2) = \frac{1+e^2}{(2)^2-5\cdot 2+6}$$
 (=) $f(2) = \frac{1+e^2}{0}$, are está NA FORMA

- Raizes De x2-5x+6:

- Imaginanos o Gráfico DessA FUNÇÃO, E CONSIDENANDO QUE SUA CONCAVIPADE É VOLTADA PARA BAIXO, TEMOS, QUE PARA x >3, P(x) é positivo. PAVA x <2, P(x) também é positivo. COGO, PANA 37X > 2, f(x) é MEGATINO. ASSIMI

limx - 2 = 1 + ex = -0

Lin
$$n-1+\infty$$
 $\left(1+\frac{2}{n}\right)^{n-2}$ \iff Lim $n\to +\infty$ $\left(1\right)^m$, are é un a indeterminação

Considerando que e = Linx - do (1+ K) , temos:

ENCONTREMOS UMA EUNGÃO & TAL QUE LIMA -> +09(x) SEJA IGNAL AO LIMITE PROPOSTO. 9 POJO SEN DEFINIDO COMO:

 $g(x) = \frac{(1+\frac{2}{n})^n}{n}$ red numerator encontra-se na forma e^k.