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08/10 - Aula 22 - Aula de Exercícios
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(e) 
$$\lim_{x \to -\infty} \left(\frac{3x+1}{2x+3}\right)^x$$

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(\frac{3x+1}{2x+3}\right)^x$$
Fato 1:  $\lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \left(\frac{1+\frac{1}{2x+3}}{x}\right)^x = e^1$  já provado em sala de aula
$$\lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \left(\frac{1+\frac{1}{2x+3}}{x}\right)^x = e^1$$
Fato 2:  $\lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(\frac{1+\frac{1}{2x+3}}{x}\right)^x = e^1$   $\lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(\frac{1+\frac{1}{2x+3}}{x}\right)^x = e^1$ 

Fato 2: 
$$\lim_{x \to -\infty} \left(1 + \frac{\alpha}{x}\right)^{x} = e^{\alpha}$$
,  $\forall \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ 

prova do fato 2: Seja 
$$\alpha = 1$$
 =>  $x = \alpha u$ 

Caso1: 
$$a70 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \to -\infty} \left(1 + \frac{a}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{1}\right) = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{1}\right) = e^{2}$$

Caso2:  $a(0 \Rightarrow) \lim_{x \to -\infty} \left(1 + \frac{a}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{1}\right) = e^{2}$ 
 $(1 + \frac{1}{1}) = e^{2}$ 
 $(1 + \frac{1}{1}) = e^{2}$ 

Coso2: 
$$\alpha(0 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \to -\infty} \left(1 + \alpha\right)^{x} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left[\left(1 + \alpha\right)^{x}\right]^{\alpha} = e^{\alpha}$$

$$3x+1-3(x+1)$$

$$=3(x+a)$$

$$2x+3$$

$$=(3)$$

$$2(x+3)$$

$$2(x+3)$$

$$2(x+3)$$

$$3(x+a)$$

$$2(x+3)$$

$$3(x+a)$$

$$= \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}}_{X} \cdot \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} x + a \\ x \end{pmatrix}}_{X} = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}}_{X} \cdot \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 + a \\ x \end{pmatrix}}_{X}$$

$$= \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}}_{X} \cdot \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} x + b \\ x \end{pmatrix}}_{X} = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}}_{X} \cdot \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 + b \\ x \end{pmatrix}}_{X} = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}}_{X} \cdot \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 + b \\ x \end{pmatrix}}_{X} = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}}_{X} \cdot \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 + b \\ x \end{pmatrix}}_{X} = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}}_{X} \cdot \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 + b \\ x \end{pmatrix}}_{X} = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}}_{X} \cdot \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 + b \\ x \end{pmatrix}}_{X} = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}}_{X} \cdot \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 + b \\ x \end{pmatrix}}_{X} = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}}_{X} \cdot \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 + b \\ x \end{pmatrix}}_{X} = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}}_{X} \cdot \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 + b \\ x \end{pmatrix}}_{X} = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}}_{X} \cdot \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 + b \\ x \end{pmatrix}}_{X} = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}}_{X} \cdot \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 + b \\ x \end{pmatrix}}_{X} = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}}_{X} \cdot \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 + b \\ x \end{pmatrix}}_{X} = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}}_{X} \cdot \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 + b \\ x \end{pmatrix}}_{X} = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}}_{X} \cdot \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 + b \\ x \end{pmatrix}}_{X} = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}}_{X} \cdot \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}}_{X} = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}}_{X} \cdot \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}}_{X} = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}}_{X} =$$

$$\lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{3x+1}{2x+3} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{3}{2} \cdot \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{1+a}{x} = 0 \cdot e^{a} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{3x+1}{2x+3} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{3}{2} \cdot \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{1+a}{x} = 0 \cdot e^{a} = 0$$

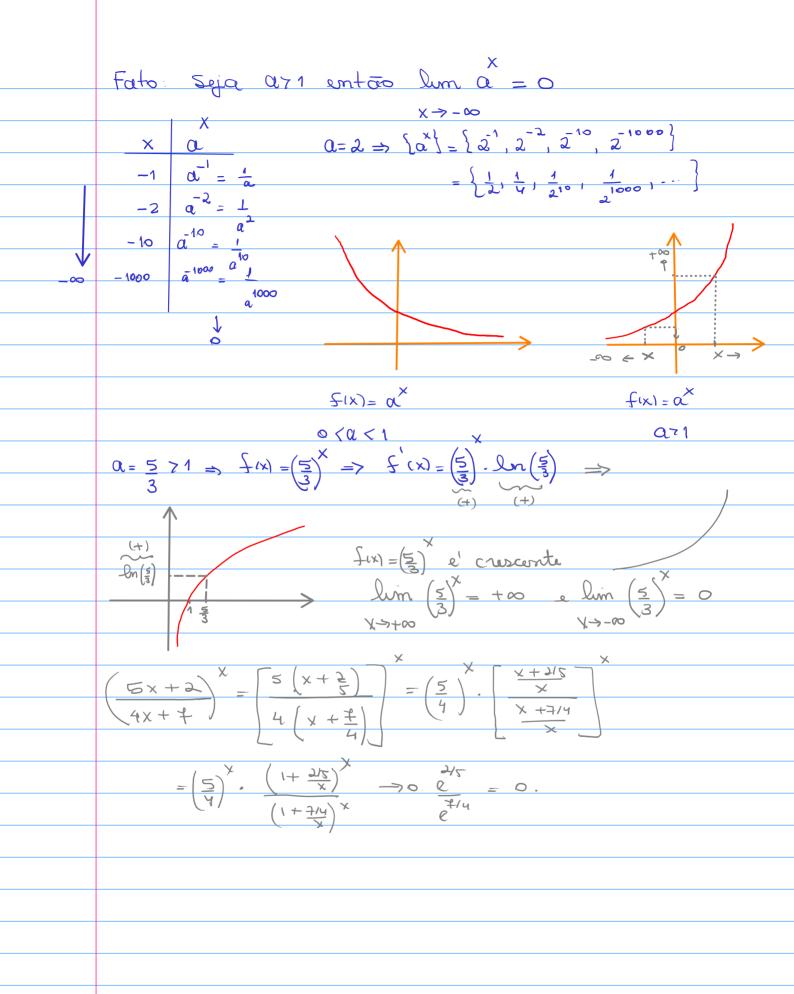
$$\lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{1+a}{2x+3} = 0 \cdot e^{a} = 0$$

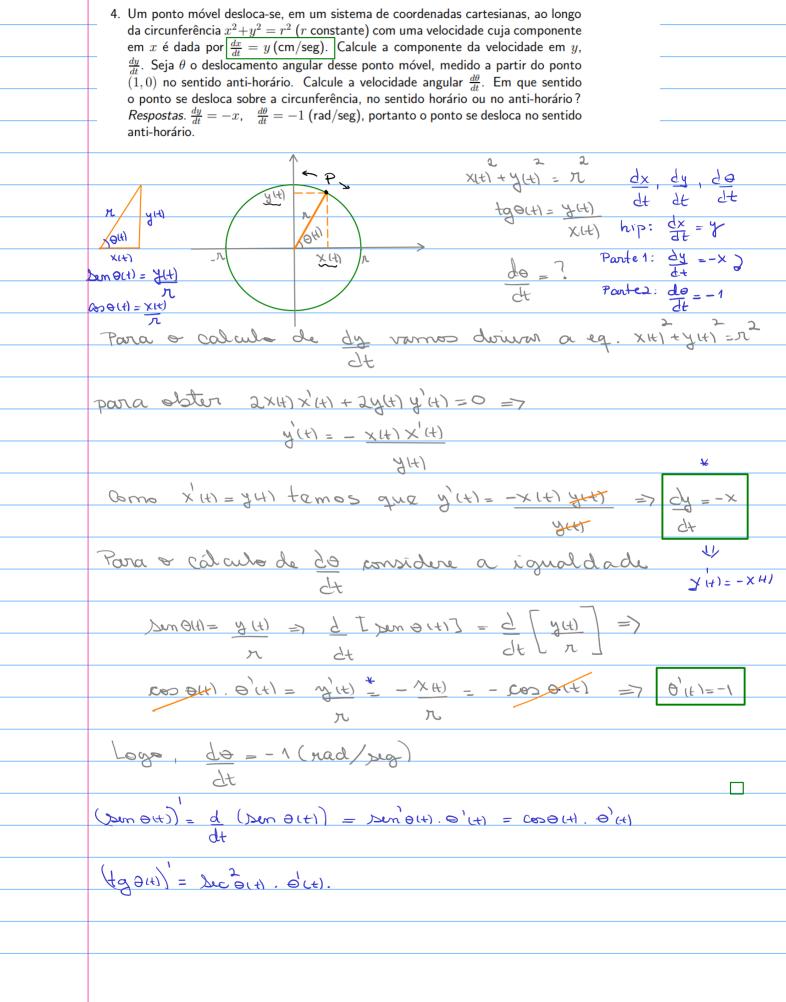
$$\lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{1+a}{2x+3} = 0 \cdot e^{a} = 0$$

usar o fato 2:

Ex: lim 
$$\left(\frac{5\times+2}{4\times+7}\right)^{\times} = \lim_{X\to-\infty} \left(\frac{5}{4}\right)^{\times} \left(\frac{5\times+2}{2}\right) = 0$$

$$\frac{5}{4} \times 1 \Rightarrow \lim_{X\to-\infty} \left(\frac{5}{4}\right) = 0; \quad \alpha = \frac{2}{5} \cdot b = \frac{4}{7}$$





Limit D(f)= IR - 30 }  $\lim_{x \to -1} \frac{2x+3}{x+\sqrt[3]{x}} = -\frac{1}{2} (+\sqrt{3})$ Seja f(x) = 2x+3 note que  $x+\sqrt[3]{x}$  f(-1) = 2(-1)+3 = 1 = -1. Como f(x) e' continua f(x) = 3  $\lim_{x \to -1} \frac{2x+3}{x+\sqrt[3]{x}} = -\frac{1}{2} (-1)+3 = 1$   $\lim_{x \to -1} \frac{2(-1)+3}{x+\sqrt[3]{x}} = -\frac{1}{2} (-1)+3 = 1$   $\lim_{x \to -1} \frac{2(-1)+3}{x+\sqrt[3]{x}} = -\frac{1}{2} (-1)+3 = 1$   $\lim_{x \to -1} \frac{2(-1)+3}{x+\sqrt[3]{x}} = -\frac{1}{2} (-1)+3 = 1$   $\lim_{x \to -1} \frac{2(-1)+3}{x+\sqrt[3]{x}} = -\frac{1}{2} (-1)+3 = 1$   $\lim_{x \to -1} \frac{2(-1)+3}{x+\sqrt[3]{x}} = -\frac{1}{2} (-1)+3 = 1$   $\lim_{x \to -1} \frac{2(-1)+3}{x+\sqrt[3]{x}} = -\frac{1}{2} (-1)+3 = 1$   $\lim_{x \to -1} \frac{2(-1)+3}{x+\sqrt[3]{x}} = -\frac{1}{2} (-1)+3 = 1$ para todo x c R tal que x + 0 temos x > x.  $\lim_{x \to -1} \frac{2x+3}{x+3x} = \frac{1}{2} (-n) = -1$ 2. O gás de um balão esférico escapa à razão de 2 dm<sup>3</sup>/min. Mostre que a taxa de variação da superfície S do balão, em relação ao tempo, é inversamente proporcional ao raio. Dado. A superfície de um balão de raio r tem área  $S = 4\pi r^2$ .  $S(\pi) = 4\pi\pi$   $V(\pi) = 4\pi\pi^{3} \implies dV = 4\pi\pi^{2} = S(\pi)$   $\Rightarrow V(\pi(+)) = 4\pi\pi^{3} + 3$   $V(\pi) = 4\pi\pi^{3}$   $V(\pi) = 4\pi\pi^{3}$   $V(\pi) = 4\pi\pi^{3}$   $V(\pi) = 4\pi\pi^{4}$   $V(\pi) = 4\pi\pi^$  $\Rightarrow 2\pi \pi \frac{2}{d\pi} = 1 \Rightarrow d\pi = -1$   $dt \qquad dt \qquad 2\pi \pi^2$ 

$$\frac{dS}{dt} = \frac{4\pi \pi}{3\pi \pi} (-1) \Rightarrow \frac{dS}{dt} = \frac{-4}{\pi}$$

S(t) é decrercente com a tempre = ds (0

uma casa depois da vírgula. a) Se  $\lim_{x \to 3} rac{f(x) - 3}{x - 3} = 4$  então,  $\lim_{x \to 3} f(x) = \left[ 
ight.$ b) Se  $\lim_{x o 3}rac{g(x)-3}{x-3}=5$  então,  $\lim_{x o 3}g(x)=\left\lceil \frac{x}{x}
ight
ceil$ c) Se  $\lim_{x o -1} rac{F(x)}{x^2} = 4$  então,  $\lim_{x o -1} F(x) = \overline{$ d) Se  $\lim_{x \to -1} \frac{G(x)}{x^2} = 4$  então,  $\lim_{x \to -1} \frac{G(x)}{x} = 0$ a)  $\lim_{x \to \infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \to \infty} (f(x) - 3 + 3) = \lim_{x \to \infty} [(f(x) - 3) + 3](x - 3)$  $x \rightarrow 3$   $x \rightarrow 3$   $x \rightarrow 3$   $x \rightarrow 3$  $= \lim \left[ \frac{f(x)-3}{(x-3)} + 3 \right] =$ x → 3 L X-3 = 4.0 + 3 = 3П  $E(x) = \frac{f(x) - 3}{2} - \frac{4}{2}$ , por Pripôtese lim E(x) = 0f(x)-3 = E(x) + 4 = f(x) = 3 + (E(x) + 4)(x-3) =lim f(x) = 3 + lim (E(x) + 4). lim (x-3)  $= 3 + (0+4) \cdot 0 = 3$ lun [fix)+gix)] = limfix) + lim gix) lim f(x). g(x)] = lim f(x) lim g(x)  $\lim_{x \to a} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \to a} \frac{f(x)}{x \to a}$   $\lim_{x \to a} \frac{g(x)}{x \to a} = \lim_{x \to a} \frac{f(x)}{x \to a} = 0$ 

ATENÇÃO: Quando a resposta não for um número inteiro, digite o número em representação decimal com pelo menos três casas após a vírgula.

Sejam  $f,g,F,G:\mathbb{R} o\mathbb{R}$  quatro funções. Responda cada um dos itens abaixo. Para cada resposta, use representação decimal com apenas

Por exemplo, 12,345 ou -1,234.

Sejam x e y funções deriváveis de t e seja  $s=\sqrt{x^2+y^2}$  a distância entre os pontos (x,0) e (0,y) no plano xy. 2 2 2 S(t) = x(t) + y Como  $\frac{ds}{dt}$  está relacionada a  $\frac{dx}{dt}$  se y é constante? 254)5(4) = 2x4) x(4) S'(t) = xc(t) xc'(t) $\bigcirc \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \frac{dx}{dt} - \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \frac{dx}{dt}$ \_\_\_\_\_S(f)  $-\frac{y}{x}\frac{dy}{dt}$  $\bigcirc \quad \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \frac{dx}{dt} - \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \frac{dx}{dt}$ (o.y) (x10) L'Hopital:  $\lim_{x \to a} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{f(a)}{g(a)} = \frac{o}{o} + \frac{oo}{o}$ 

 $\lim_{x \to a} \left[ \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} + h(x) \right] = \lim_{x \to a} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} + \lim_{x \to a} h(x) = \beta + \alpha$   $\lim_{x \to a} \left[ \frac{g(x)}{g(x)} + h(x) \right] = \lim_{x \to a} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} + \lim_{x \to a} h(x) = \beta + \alpha$   $\lim_{x \to a} \left[ \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} + h(x) \right] = \lim_{x \to a} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} + \lim_{x \to a} h(x) = \beta + \alpha$ 

x > a gin x > a six

 $(2^{\circ})$  lim  $h(x) = \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ X70

 $\frac{d}{dx} \sum_{i=1}^{50} (x-i)^2 = \sum_{i=1}^{50} \frac{d}{dx} \left[ (x-i)^2 \right]$ 

 $\frac{d}{dx} = \frac{1}{2} \left[ f_1(x) + f_2(x) + \cdots + f_N(x) \right]$ 

= dfi + df2 + - . + dfm = \ dfi