2016/17 Calculo I 2015/2016 F1 E24 (a) -> (K) Fizha#3 Problema 14 -> (a) -> (k) Continu Calcule, caso exista, o limite considerado em cada uma das 2016/18 alíneas que se seguem: Follatt (a) $L = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin^2 \frac{x}{3}}{x^2}$, undet (6) Jeja ($f(x) = sim^2(\frac{\pi}{3})$, definisha em R ofg(x) = H2, definisha em R · I é' um intervalo aberto que conteín c=0. (por exemplo, I=]-1,1[) Como: le 9 são diferenciaixeis em IXCI · g(x)=x²≠0 / g'(x)=2x≠0 para x∈ I/c} lim $f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0} g(x) = 0$ Rega de Cauchy

Le existin o limite $L_1 = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}$ entas $L = L_1$. $\begin{array}{c} \text{Ona,} \\ \text{L}_{1} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\left[x \ln^{2} \frac{x}{3}\right]'}{\left(x^{2}\right)'} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2 \sin \frac{x}{3} \cdot \cos \frac{x}{3} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)}{2x} \\ & = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2 \sin \frac{x}{3} \cdot \cos \frac{x}{3} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)}{2x} \end{array}$ $L_1 = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{x + \frac{x}{3}}{3} \right)^{\frac{2}{3}} = \frac{1}{9} = L.$ Viser lim 3h 2 = 1
notable 2>0 = 1



Nota: Este limite não precisa da aplizaçãos da R.C.

$$L = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sinh^2 \frac{x}{3}}{x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \left[\left(\frac{\sinh \frac{x}{3}}{x} \right)^2 \right]$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \left[\left(\frac{\sinh \frac{x}{3}}{3 \cdot \frac{x}{3}} \right)^2 \right]$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \left[\frac{1}{9} \left(\frac{\sinh \frac{x}{3}}{3 \cdot \frac{x}{3}} \right)^2 \right]$$

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7016 (b) (b) L = lim $\sqrt{*41} - *$ caso $\frac{1}{0} = \infty$ Note et indel. $\frac{1}{0}$ Hode multiplicance pelo conqueado

Noto se aplica

Note e' indel, o ou so

Noto se apliea R.C. Note ha' duvida que \frac{\sqrt{x+1} - x}{x} \frac{1}{x > 0} + \infty

Na verdade,

lim (V*+1-*)=1

Entas M(x) terá sinal positivo numa vizinhanga 25(0). Tome-se, por exemplo, 25(0)=3-1,1[.

Logo, $L_1 = \lim_{x \to 0^+} \frac{u(x)}{x} = +\infty$ diferents. L2 = lim (x) = -00.

Logo L mão existe.

2016/1/3 (C) c) L = lim 2 arcm x indet. 0

Tendo em vista a aplização da R.C.

Lega: [+(x) = 2 arcsmx, 24 = [-1,1] • g(x) = 3.2, 0g = R• I = J-1,1[(por. ex.)

Como: [f e g son diferenciaivers em I/30/ • $g(x) = 3x \neq 0$ e $g'(x) = 3 \neq 0$ para $x \in I \setminus \{0\}$ • $\lim_{x \to 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0} g(x) = 0$

Le existin o limite L= lim \f(x) entas L= L1,

 $L_1 = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{(2 \text{ arc shin } x)'}{(3x)'} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{3}$

Conduo: L= 3.

2016/17 (d) L = lim <u>Cox x - 1</u> indet. 0

fega: (+ (x) = cos x - 1, 2 = TR · g(x) = xmn x , Dg =R · I =] -=]=[(+or. ex.)

Como: [. fe g são dif em I/dol ·)9(x)= x mm x + x con x + 0, fana x = I/30/ g'(x)=0 100 X + X CON 7 =0 MMX = - Xcost · lim f(x) = lim g(x) = 0 tgx =-7 Le existin o limite 4= lim f(x) entos L=4 $L_{1} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{(cos x - 1)'}{(x sh x)'} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{-sh x}{sh x + x cos x}$ 2 da R.C. (Nova indet. 0) fega: (· φ(x) = - sin x · \((*) = Ain x + x cos x ・エーコーゼノン (. 4 e 24 são dif em I/30) * * (x) = mm + + xco> + , para HEI/30/ 24 (x) = cos x + cos x + x sin x + 0 2 cost = x mint $codg = \frac{1}{2}$ · lim \$(x) = lim 4 (x) = 0 Se existin L2 = lim P(x) entar L1=L2 $L_2 = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{(-\sin x)'}{(\sin x + x\cos x)'} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{-\cos x}{2\cos x - x\sin x}$ Logo $L = L_1 = L_2 = -\frac{1}{2}$

(a) (e)
$$L = \lim_{x \to -\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\text{Cos}(zx)}{1 + \text{Cot}gx}$$
 indet $\frac{1}{6} = \frac{\text{Cos}(-\frac{\pi}{k})}{1 + \text{cot}g(-\frac{\pi}{k})}$

Sega: (•
$$f(x) = cos(2x)$$
)
• $g(x) = 1 + cotqx$
• $I = J - \frac{\pi}{2}$, o [$e = -\frac{\pi}{4} = int(a)$)

Como: (. f e g são dif, em I/3ch • $g(x) = 1 + \cot g x \neq 0$ $g'(x) = -\frac{1}{3nh^2 x} \neq 0$, para xe I/E/

Le existin Li=ling \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} entais L=Li

Ora,

$$L_1 = lim \frac{[cos(2*)]'}{[1+cotg*]'} = lim \frac{-2smh(2*)}{-3in^2*}$$

$$L_1 = 2$$
, $Aim \left(-\frac{T}{2}\right)$. $Aim \left(-\frac{T}{4}\right)$

$$L_1 = 2. (-1) (-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})^2 = 2(-1)^{\frac{2}{4}} = -1$$

$$\frac{2016M^{2}}{4} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\ln x}{2^{x+1}} \text{ indet } \frac{+\infty}{+\infty}$$

$$(p \in \mathbb{R}^{+})$$

Sega:
$$\{0, f(x) = ln \times \}$$
, $\mathcal{A}_{f} = \mathbb{R}^{+}$
 $\{0, g(x) = \times^{+}\}$, $\mathcal{D}_{g} = \mathbb{R}^{+}$
 $\{0, I =]1, +\infty[$

Como: [of eg san dif em I
of (x) = xt fo ,
$$\forall x \in I$$

 $g'(x) = x \cdot yt \cdot 1 \neq 0$
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Le existin
$$L_1 = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{g'(x)}$$
, entois $L = L_1$.
Una, $L_1 = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1}{p} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1}{p^{\frac{1}{2}}} = 0$

Portology
$$L=L_1$$
, (g) $L=\lim_{x\to 1}\frac{1-x}{\ln(2-x)}$ $\ln \det \cdot \frac{1}{0}$, $x<2$

$$I =]0,2[$$
 $f = g dv f em I$
 $g(x) = ln(2-x) \neq 0 \land g'(x) = \frac{1}{2-x} \neq 0 em I(34)$

$$L = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{1-x}{\ln(2-x)} = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{-1}{\frac{-1}{2-x}} = \lim_{x \to 1} (2-x) = 1$$

2016/18 (h) L = lim (x2 sin \frac{1}{4} - x) L=lim (2) (mm \(\frac{1}{\pi} - \frac{1}{\pi})\) H MESS my $L = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{x^2}$ Fago agora $t = \frac{1}{x}$ L=lim sint-t indet. (0) Repa de Coundry; , indet (0) L = lin Cost - 1 t=0+ 2t De movo, R'C: L=lim -sint

//

(i) $L = \lim_{X \to 0^+} (tgx)$ indet 0°

Defina-se: y = (tgx) fara $x \in J_0, T_0$ Nestas condições y > 0 e podemos escrever ln y = +g(2x) ln(+g x) Calcule-re agora o requirite limite: L1 = lin luy = lim [tg(2x). ln(tgx)] $L_1 = \lim_{X \to 0^+} \frac{\ln(+gx)}{\frac{1}{+g(2x)}} = \lim_{X \to 0^+} \frac{\ln(+gx)}{\cot(2x)}$ Como { lim lu (+g x) = -00 lim entg (2x) = +00 temos uma indet -00 Regra de Canchy: $L_1 = \lim_{X \to 0^+} \frac{1}{-\frac{Z}{\sin^2(2x)}}$ COST 1 Bint Cos2 X

 $\frac{-2}{\sin^2(2x)}$

L1 = lim
x > 0+

$$L_1 = \lim_{x \to 0^+} \frac{1}{\sinh x \cos x}$$

$$-\frac{2}{\sinh^2(2x)}$$

Como Am(2x) = 2 mn x cos x

$$L_1 = \lim_{x \to 0^+} \left[-\frac{\sin^2(2x)}{2 \sin x \cos x} \right] = \lim_{x \to 0^+} \left[-\sin(2x) \right] = 0$$

(j) $L = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(\frac{x+3}{x-1} \right)^{x+3}$ indet. $1^{+\infty}$

Seja $y = \left(\frac{243}{x-1}\right)^{x+3}$, para x > 1

Nestas condições y > 0 e podemos escrever

$$\ln y = (243) \ln \left(\frac{243}{27-1} \right)$$

· Calcule-se o limite:

$$L_{1} = \lim_{X \to +\infty} \left(\ln y \right) = \lim_{X \to +\infty} \left[(243) \ln \left(\frac{243}{24-1} \right) \right]$$

$$L_{1} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\ln \left(\frac{443}{4-1}\right)}{\frac{1}{4+3}}, \text{ indet } \left(\frac{0}{0}\right)$$

$$R.C.$$

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

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

$$L_1 = lim \frac{x-1}{x+3} \frac{(x-1)^2}{(x+3)^2} - \frac{1}{(x+3)^2}$$

$$L_1 = lim \left[\frac{(343)^2}{x+3} \frac{x-1}{x+3} \frac{-1+3}{(x-1)^2} \right]$$

$$L_1 = lim_{X \to +\infty} \frac{4(x+3)(x-1)}{(x-1)^2}$$

$$L_1 = \lim_{x \to +\infty} 4 \frac{x+3}{x-1} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} 4 \frac{1+\frac{3}{x}}{1-\frac{1}{x}} = 4$$

Zentas:

logo
$$L = \lim_{x \to +\infty} y = e^{4}$$

indet +00-0

$$L = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left[\ln \left(\frac{(x+1)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{x^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right) \right]$$

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

$$L = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left[\frac{1}{x^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right]$$

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