Introdução aos limites – Aula 1

Exercício 1

$$\lim_{x \to 1} (2x+1) = 3 \tag{1}$$

Exercício 2

$$\lim_{x \to 3} \left( \frac{2x+2}{x+1} \right) = 2 \tag{2}$$

Exercício 3

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x+1 & x \ge 1 \\ x^2+2 & x < 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 1} f(x) = 3$$
(3)

Exercício 4

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 + 3x & x \ge 2\\ 3x + 1 & x < 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 2^+} f(x) = 10$$

$$\lim_{x \to 2^-} f(x) = 7$$
(4)

Indeterminação de limites - Aula 2

Exercício 1

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \left( \frac{x^2 + 2x}{x} \right) = \frac{0^2 + 2 \cdot 0}{0} = \frac{0}{0} \Rightarrow (x = 0)$$

$$\frac{\left( x^2 + 2x \right) \div x}{x \div x} = x + 2$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \left( \frac{x^2 + 2x}{x} \right) = 0 + 2 = 2$$
(5)

Exercício 2

$$\lim_{x \to 2} \left( \frac{x^2 - 4}{x - 2} \right) = \frac{2^2 - 4}{2 - 2} = \frac{0}{0} \Rightarrow (x = 2 \Rightarrow x - 2 = 0)$$

$$\frac{(x^2 - 4) \div (x - 2)}{(x - 2) \div (x - 2)} = x + 2$$

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

Exercício 3

$$\lim_{x \to 2} \left( \frac{2x^2 - 2x - 4}{x - 2} \right) = \frac{2 \cdot 2^2 - 2 \cdot 2 - 4}{2 - 2} = \frac{8 - 4 - 4}{0} = \frac{0}{0} \Rightarrow (x = 2 \Rightarrow x - 2 = 0)$$

$$\frac{(2x^2 - 2x - 4) \div (x - 2)}{(x - 2) \div (x - 2)} = 2x + 2$$

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

Indeterminação de limites – Aula 3

Exercício 1

$$\lim_{x \to 3} \left( \frac{x^2 - 9}{x - 3} \right) = \frac{3^2 - 9}{3 - 3} = \frac{0}{0} \Rightarrow (x = 3 \Rightarrow x - 3 = 0)$$

$$\frac{(x^2 - 9) \div (x - 3)}{(x - 3) \div (x - 3)} = x + 3$$

$$\lim_{x \to 3} \left( \frac{x^2 - 9}{x - 3} \right) = 3 + 3 = 6$$
(8)

Exercício 2

$$\lim_{x \to -2} \left( \frac{x+2}{x^2 - 4} \right) = \frac{-2+2}{(-2)^2 - 4} = \frac{0}{0} \Rightarrow (x = -2 \Rightarrow x + 2 = 0)$$

$$\frac{(x+2) \div (x+2)}{(x^2 - 4) \div (x+2)} = \frac{1}{x-2}$$

$$\lim_{x \to -2} \left( \frac{x+2}{x^2 - 4} \right) = \frac{1}{-2-2} = \frac{1}{-4}$$
(9)

Exercício 3

$$\lim_{x \to 3} \left( \frac{2x^3 - 6x^2 + x - 3}{x - 3} \right) = \frac{54 - 54 + 3 - 3}{3 - 3} = \frac{0}{0} \to (x = 3 \to x - 3 = 0)$$

$$\frac{(2x^3 - 6x^2 + x - 3) \div (x - 3)}{(x - 3) \div (x - 3)} = 2x^2 + 1$$

$$\lim_{x \to 3} \left( \frac{2x^3 - 6x^2 + x - 3}{x - 3} \right) = 2 \cdot 3^2 + 1 = 19$$
(10)

Indeterminação de limites 0/0 - Aula 3a

Exercício 1

$$\lim_{x \to 1} \left( \frac{x^2 - x}{2 x^2 + 5 x - 7} \right) = \frac{1^2 - 1}{2 \cdot 1^2 + 5 \cdot 1 - 7} = \frac{0}{0} \Rightarrow (x = 1 \Rightarrow x - 1 = 0)$$

$$\frac{(x^2 - x) \div (x - 1)}{(2 x^2 + 5 x - 7) \div (x - 1)} = \frac{x}{2 x + 7}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 1} \left( \frac{x^2 - x}{2 x^2 + 5 x - 7} \right) = \frac{1}{2 \cdot 1 + 7} = \frac{1}{9}$$
(11)

Exercício 2

$$\lim_{x \to 2} \left( \frac{x^3 - 8}{x^2 - 4} \right) = \frac{2^3 - 8}{2^2 - 4} = \frac{0}{0} \Rightarrow (x = 2 \Rightarrow x - 2 = 0)$$

$$\frac{(x^3 - 8) \div (x - 2)}{(x^2 - 4) \div (x - 2)} = \frac{x^2 + 2x + 4}{x + 2}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 2} \left( \frac{x^3 - 8}{x^2 - 4} \right) = \frac{2^2 + 2 \cdot 2 + 4}{2 + 2} = \frac{12}{4} = 3$$
(12)

Indeterminação polinomial de limites – Aula 4

Exercício 1

$$\lim_{h \to 0} \left( \frac{(x+h)^3 - x^3}{h} \right) = \frac{(x+0)^3 - x^3}{0} = \frac{x^3 - x^3}{0} = \frac{0}{0}$$

$$\frac{(x+h)^3 - x^3}{h} = \frac{(x+h)^2 (x+h) - x^3}{h} = \frac{(x^2 + 2xh + h^2)(x+h) - x^3}{h} = \frac{x^3 + 2x^2h + xh^2 + x^2h + 2xh^2 + h^3 - x^3}{h} = \frac{3x^2h + 3xh^2 + h^3}{h} = \frac{h(3x^2 + 3xh + h^2)}{h} = 3x^2 + 3xh + h^2$$

$$\lim_{h \to 0} \left( \frac{(x+h)^3 - x^3}{h} \right) = 3x^2 + 3x \cdot 0 + 0^2 = 3x^2$$
(13)

Exercício 2

$$\lim_{x \to -1} \left( \frac{x^3 + 1}{x^2 - 1} \right) = \frac{(-1)^3 + 1}{(-1)^2 - 1} = \frac{-1 + 1}{1 - 1} = \frac{0}{0} \Rightarrow (x = -1 \Rightarrow x + 1 = 0)$$

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

$$\lim_{x \to -1} \left( \frac{x^3 + 1}{x^2 - 1} \right) = \frac{(-1)^2 - (-1) + 1}{-1 - 1} = \frac{1 + 1 + 1}{-2} = -\frac{3}{2}$$
(14)