LISTA 2

CÁLCULO DIFERENCIAL E INTEGRAL I – CC2

OBSERVAÇÃO: Resolver os exercícios que estão com marca de texto amarela. Objetivo da lista: Calcular os limites laterais usando as propriedades e a teoria apresentadas em sala de aula.

Respostas dos exercícios ímpares - Referência Livro de Cálculo com Geo. Ana., Leithold

1. (a) -3; (b) 2; (c) não existe porque
$$\lim_{x \to 1^+} f(x) \neq \lim_{x \to 1^-} f(x)$$
 3. (a) 8; (b) 0; (c) não existe porque $\lim_{t \to -4^+} f(t) \neq \lim_{t \to -4^-} f(t)$

1.
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 2 & \text{se } x < 1 \\ -1 & \text{se } x = 1 \\ -3 & \text{se } 1 < x \end{cases}$$

(a)
$$\lim_{x \to 1^+} f(x)$$
; (b) $\lim_{x \to 1^-} f(x)$; (c) $\lim_{x \to 1^-} f(x)$

2.
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} -2 & \text{se } x < 0 \\ 2 & \text{se } 0 \le x \end{cases}$$

(a)
$$\lim_{x \to 0^+} f(x)$$
; (b) $\lim_{x \to 0^-} f(x)$; (c) $\lim_{x \to 0} f(x)$

3.
$$f(t) = \begin{cases} t + 4 & \text{se } t \leq -4 \\ 4 - t & \text{se } -4 < t \end{cases}$$

(a)
$$\lim_{t \to -4^+} f(t)$$
; (b) $\lim_{t \to -4^-} f(t)$; (c) $\lim_{t \to -4} f(t)$

4.
$$g(s) = \begin{cases} s+3 & \text{se } s \leq -2 \\ 3-s & \text{se } -2 < s \end{cases}$$

(a)
$$\lim_{s \to -2^+} g(s)$$
; (b) $\lim_{s \to -2^-} g(s)$; (c) $\lim_{s \to -2} g(s)$

5.
$$F(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 & \text{se } x \leq 2 \\ 8 - 2x & \text{se } 2 < x \end{cases}$$

(a)
$$\lim_{x\to 2^+} F(x)$$
; (b) $\lim_{x\to 2^-} F(x)$; (c) $\lim_{x\to 2} F(x)$

6.
$$h(x) = \begin{cases} 2x + 1 & \text{se } x < 3 \\ 10 - x & \text{se } 3 \le x \end{cases}$$

(a)
$$\lim_{x \to 3^+} h(x)$$
; (b) $\lim_{x \to 3^-} h(x)$; (c) $\lim_{x \to 3} h(x)$

7.
$$g(r) = \begin{cases} 2r + 3 & \text{se } r < 1 \\ 2 & \text{se } r = 1 \\ 7 - 2r & \text{se } 1 < r \end{cases}$$

(a)
$$\lim_{r \to 1^+} g(r)$$
; (b) $\lim_{r \to 1^-} g(r)$; (c) $\lim_{r \to 1} g(r)$

(a)
$$\lim_{r \to 1^{+}} g(r)$$
; (b) $\lim_{r \to 1^{-}} g(r)$; (c) $\lim_{r \to 1} g(r)$
8. $g(t) = \begin{cases} 3 + t^{2} & \text{se } t < -2 \\ 0 & \text{se } t = -2 \\ 11 - t^{2} & \text{se } -2 < t \end{cases}$

(a)
$$\lim_{t \to -2^+} g(t)$$
; (b) $\lim_{t \to -2^-} g(t)$; (c) $\lim_{t \to -2} g(t)$

9.
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 - 4 & \text{se } x < 2 \\ 4 & \text{se } x = 2 \\ 4 - x^2 & \text{se } 2 < x \end{cases}$$

(a)
$$\lim_{x \to 2^+} f(x)$$
; (b) $\lim_{x \to 2^-} f(x)$; (c) $\lim_{x \to 2} f(x)$

10.
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x + 3 & \text{se } x < 1 \\ 4 & \text{se } x = 1 \\ x^2 + 2 & \text{se } 1 < x \end{cases}$$

(a)
$$\lim_{x \to 1^+} f(x)$$
; (b) $\lim_{x \to 1^-} f(x)$; (c) $\lim_{x \to 1} f(x)$

11.
$$F(x) = |x - 5|$$

(a)
$$\lim_{x \to 5^+} F(x)$$
; (b) $\lim_{x \to 5^-} F(x)$; (c) $\lim_{x \to 5} F(x)$

12.
$$f(x) = 3 + |2x - 4|$$

(a)
$$\lim_{x \to 2^+} f(x)$$
; (b) $\lim_{x \to 2^-} f(x)$; (c) $\lim_{x \to 2} f(x)$

13.
$$G(x) = |2x - 3| - 4$$

(a)
$$\lim_{x\to 3/2^+} G(x)$$
; (b) $\lim_{x\to 3/2^-} G(x)$; (c) $\lim_{x\to 3/2} G(x)$