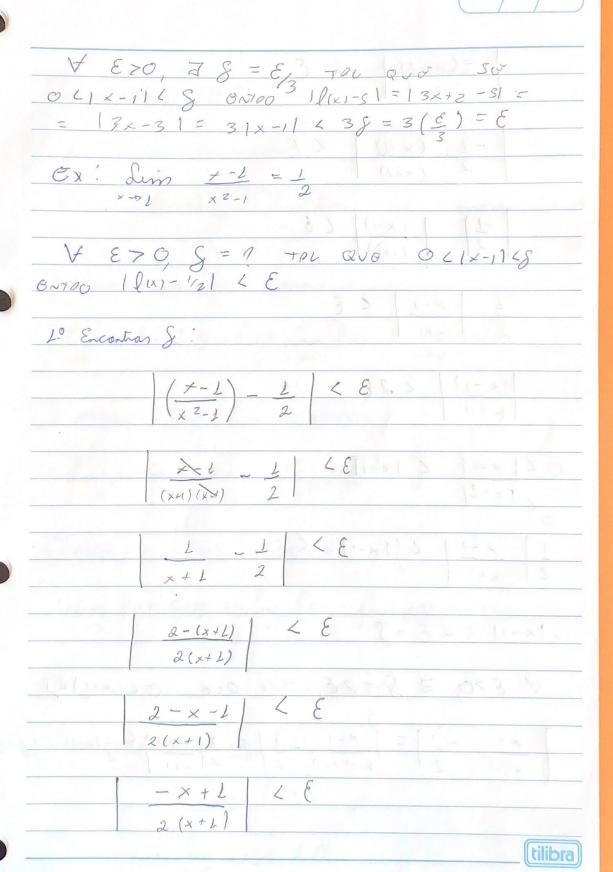
NOME : FEUDE ANCHANTO DA CUNHA MENDES NA; 2252740 LIMITES DEFINIERO: DADO I SIN a EI & UMA FUNCED | DEPINION ON I. DIROMOS QUO P(X) TEM CIMITY L QUENDO X TENDE BRAD 01, 50 papo EZO, 3 570 +OL QUE O C 1x-a1 ( g D ) D(x)-6/16 Lim l(x) = L Qu l(x) -> ( QUPNOO X -> C) EX1: DADO PIXI= CO CEIN Lim Plx) = C DOM: Y E70, 7 S= ? +OL QUO SO OLIX-01 L8 =0 1/4)-0166 Y & 70, TOMONDO & 70, SO OCIX-ales 1 (x)-c1=1C-c1=0< E m c.4d

5x2: (x) = 20 Sum (lx) = Simx = a DOM! Y E >0, tomo & = & >0, SO OCIX-01(8 GNT00 1/(x)-a = 1x-a/ 6 5 = 8 00 c.gd Sim f = 0 , lim 7 = 1 ++0 / Z-P1 Lin 3x+2 = 5 x-of and described and and DDDO EZO, DOTONNINDR SZO DOGRUPPO, TRE QUO x + 1 0 x 0570' UMP DIGT & DO 1,00 SO-0<1x-11<5=? 0=(M) GNTED ((x) GSTA UME DISTANCIA & DE L=S 12(x) - 51 (E) COMO GNOWNAM OSA 12(x)-31 6 6 1 1x-11 6 = 5 13x+2-51 CE. 13×-31< E 13(x-1) < E tilibra



 $\frac{-1}{2}$   $(\times -1)$   $\langle \mathcal{E} \rangle$ (x+1)  $\frac{-1}{2}$  (x-1)  $(\xi)$ 1 ×-1 < E  $\frac{(\chi-1)}{(\chi-1)}$   $\angle 28$ 06/x-11 6/x-118 1×+21  $\frac{1}{2} \begin{array}{c|c} \times -1 & \angle 1 \times -1 \\ \times +1 & 2 \end{array}$ .1x-11 < 2 E = 5 V 870, 7 8 = 28, 700 QUO OLIX-1168 |x-1| = |x-1| = |x-1| < |x-1tilibra ora

PROPRIEDODES
(I) UNICIPANE DO CIMITO
So Sim $l(x) = l$ . $\epsilon$ Sim $l(x) = M$ , $\epsilon$ when $l = 1$
The way and
2) Some - Sugarnaceo Grano Furcoos
Lim [ l(x) = g(x) = Lim l(x) + Ling(x) x-oa x-oa
Jun [ C. D(x)] = C [ Lim l(x)]
z-o a
9 MODUTO GATUR PURCOUS
Lin (x1. g(x) = Lin (x). Lin g(x)
2-04 2-04 2-09
S) QUOCICATE ENANO FUNCOUS
Lim P(x) = Lim (cx)
x or g(x)
Lim (g(x)
2-90
desde que lum (gxx) 70 (tilibra

6 Botoncio n-osimo po Lim [ ](x) ] = [ Lim (fan) Lim × = a Sim x" = a" P(x)= Dnx"+ Dn-1 x"+ ... + bex + Do Limp(x) = Lim [l-n x "+ bn; x "-1 + l, + lo] = Len lonx" + Len lon, x" + ... + Len lix + Len lo = Den linx + Deni linx mi + ... + De, lin = Ina + lm-1 an-1 + ... + l, a + l-0 Lyp (x3-2x2+5) = 23-2.2218 - 5/1

tilibra

ra



(9) Lag1 205

Lim In = Va

E VOUDO PARO QZO QUENDO NE E PARO DE NOUDO PARO DE MARIO.

Lum [ (2- 3/x) . (1-x2+x3)]

= Lim (2-3x). Lim (1-x2+x3) x-08

= (Lim 2 - din 5x) (1-82+83)

= (2 - 38) (2 - 64 + 512) = (2 - 2) (5+5) = 0.848 = 0 //

OBS.

SE VOCO TWOSSE CONOTIDO O ORNO DE

Lum  $\frac{X^2-1}{X^2} = 0$  B O ORNO DE

Lum  $\frac{X^2-1}{X^2} = 0$  B O ORNO DE

Lum  $\frac{(4+X)^2}{X} = 16 = 0$  , voco PODO CONCLUIM

Lum O X