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Funções Contínuas

①

$$a) \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/2} [2 \sin(x) - \cos(x)]$$

$$= 2 \sin(\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/2} x) - \cos(\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/2} x)$$

$$= 2 \sin(\pi/2) - \cos(\pi/2) = 2 \cdot 1 - 0 = 2 //$$

$$b) \lim_{x \rightarrow -\pi} e^{\sin(x)}$$

$$= e^{\sin(\lim_{x \rightarrow -\pi} x)} = e^{\sin(-\pi)} = e^0 = 1 //$$

$$c) \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} (\cos(x) \cdot \sin(x + \pi))$$

$$= \cos(\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} x) \cdot \sin(\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} (x + \pi))$$

$$= \cos(\pi) \cdot \sin(\pi + \pi)$$

$$= \cos \pi \cdot \sin 2\pi$$

$$= -1 \cdot 0 = 0 //$$

$$d) \lim_{x \rightarrow -3} \log(x^4 - 3x + 10)$$

$$= \log \left[\lim_{x \rightarrow -3} (x^4 - 3x + 10) \right]$$

$$= \log((-3)^4 - 3(-3) + 10)$$

$$= \log(81 + 9 + 10) = \log 100 = 2 //$$

2

$$a) f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^3 - 8}{x^2 - 4}, & \text{se } x \neq 2 \\ 3, & \text{se } x = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\neq f(2) = 3 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^3 - 8}{x^2 - 4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x-2)(x^2+2x+4)}{(x-2)(x+2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2+2x+4}{x+2}$$

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

$$= 2^2 + 2 \cdot 2 + 4$$

$$\neq \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^3 - 8}{x^2 - 4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x-2)(x^2+2x+4)}{(x-2)(x+2)} = 3$$

$$= 4^2 = 16 \quad x+2$$

$$= 4 + 4 + 4$$

$$\neq \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) \neq 3$$

$$\neq 3 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x), \text{ então}$$

$$\text{Com o } \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = f(2), \text{ então a função}$$

é CONTÍNUA em $x=2$

$$a) f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 \sin(1/x), & \text{se } x \neq 0 \\ 0, & \text{se } x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$* f(0) = 0 \quad \cdot \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1/x) = \infty \quad \cdot \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sin(1/x)$$

$$* 1 \leq \sin(1/x) \leq 1$$

$$- x^2 \leq x^2 \sin(1/x) \leq x^2$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^2 \leq \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^2 \sin(1/x) \leq \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^2$$

$$= 0 \leq \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^2 \sin(1/x) \leq 0$$

PELO TEOREMA DO OCUFONTO

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^2 \sin(1/x) = 0$$

LOGO, COMO $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = f(0)$, A FUNÇÃO É CONTÍNUA EM $x=0$.

$$b) f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 - 4}{x - 2}, & \text{se } x \neq 2 \\ 0, & \text{se } x = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$* f(2) = 0 //$$

$$* \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - 2^2}{x - 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x+2)(x-2)}{(x-2)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (x+2) = 4 //$$

COMO $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) \neq f(2)$, A FUNÇÃO NÃO É CONTÍNUA EM $x=2$ //

3

$$a) f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 + px + 2, & x \neq 3 \\ 3, & x = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\neq f(3) = 3$$

$$\neq \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} x^2 + px + 2 = 3^2 + 3p + 2 = 9 + 2 + 3p \\ = 11 + 3p$$

COMO f CONTINUA, ENTÃO:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} f(x) = f(3)$$

$$11 + 3p = 3 \quad \therefore \quad 3p = -8 \quad \therefore \quad \boxed{p = -8/3}$$

$$b) f(x) = \begin{cases} x + 2p, & x \leq -1 \\ p^2, & x > -1 \end{cases}$$

$$f(-1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} f(x)$$

$$\neq f(-1) = 2p - 1$$

$$\neq \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} f(x) = p^2$$

$$\neq \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} f(x) = 2p - 1$$

$$* 2p - 1 = p^2$$

$$\therefore p^2 - 2p + 1 = 0$$

$$\Delta = (-2)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 = 4 - 4 = 0$$

$$p = \frac{2}{2} = 1 \quad \therefore p = 1 //$$

(4)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \arccos \left(\frac{1 - \sqrt{x}}{1 - x} \right)$$

$$* \text{DODD } \sqrt{x} = t$$

$$* \frac{1 - t}{1 - t^2} = \frac{1 - t}{(1 - t)(1 + t)} = \frac{1}{1 + t}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \arccos \left(\frac{1 - \sqrt{x}}{1 - x} \right) = \arccos \left(\lim_{t \rightarrow 1} \frac{1 - t}{1 + t} \right)$$

$$= \arccos \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) = \pi/3$$

(5)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x-2} + 1}{x-1}$$

$$* \sqrt[3]{x-2} = t$$

$$\text{So } x-2 = t^3 \quad \therefore x = t^3 + 2$$

$$* 1 = t^3 + 2 \quad \therefore t^3 = -1 \quad \therefore t = -1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x+1}{x^3+2-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x+1}{x^3+1^3} \text{ soma de cubos}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{(x+1)}{(x+1)(x^2-x+1)} = \frac{1}{(-1)^2-1+1}$$

$$= 1 //$$

$$\textcircled{6} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(3-x^3)^2 - 4}{x^3 - 1}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(3-x^3)^{\textcircled{2}} - 2^{\textcircled{2}}}{x^{\textcircled{3}} - 1^{\textcircled{3}}} = \frac{(3-x^3-2)(3-x^3+2)}{(x-1)(x^2+x+1)}$$

$$= \frac{(1^3-x^3)(5-x^3)}{(x-1)(x^2+x+1)} = -\frac{(x^3-1)(5-x^3)}{(x-1)(x^2+x+1)}$$

$$= -\frac{(x-1)(x^2+x+1)(5-x^3)}{(x-1)(x^2+x+1)} = -(5-x^3)$$

$$= -(5-1) = -4 //$$