Proposta de Resolução do TPC 2

Matemática A

12.º Ano de Escolaridade | Turma: J

1. .

1.1.
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^{2x} - 1}{3x} = \lim_{2x \to 0} \frac{e^{2x} - 1}{2x} \times \frac{2}{3} = 1 \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$$

Aplicou-se o limite notável $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{e^x-1}{x} = 1$

1.2.
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^2 + x}{1 - e^x} = -\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x(x+1)}{e^x - 1} = -\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x}{e^x - 1} \times \lim_{x \to 0} (x+1) = -\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{x}{x}}{\frac{x}{x}} \times 1 = -\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x}{e^x - 1} \times \lim_{x \to 0} (x+1) = -\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x}{e^x - 1} \times 1 = -\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x}{e^x$$

$$= -\frac{1}{\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x}} = -\frac{1}{1} = -1$$

Aplicou-se o limite notável $\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{e^x-1}{x}=1$

1.3.
$$\lim_{x \to 2} \frac{2x - 4}{3 - 3e^{x - 2}} = \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{2(x - 2)}{-3(e^{x - 2} - 1)} = -\frac{2}{3} \times \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{x - 2}{e^{x - 2} - 1} = -\frac{2}{3} \times \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{\frac{x - 2}{x - 2}}{\frac{e^{x - 2} - 1}{x - 2}} = -\frac{2}{3} \times \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{x - 2}{e^{x - 2} - 1} = -\frac{2}{3} \times \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{x - 2}{e^{x - 2} - 1} = -\frac{2}{3} \times \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{x - 2}{e^{x - 2} - 1} = -\frac{2}{3} \times \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{x - 2}{e^{x - 2} - 1} = -\frac{2}{3} \times \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{x - 2}{e^{x - 2} - 1} = -\frac{2}{3} \times \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{x - 2}{e^{x - 2} - 1} = -\frac{2}{3} \times \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{x - 2}{e^{x - 2} - 1} = -\frac{2}{3} \times \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{x - 2}{e^{x - 2} - 1} = -\frac{2}{3} \times \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{x - 2}{e^{x - 2} - 1} = -\frac{2}{3} \times \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{x - 2}{e^{x - 2} - 1} = -\frac{2}{3} \times \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{x - 2}{e^{x - 2} - 1} = -\frac{2}{3} \times \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{x - 2}{e^{x - 2} - 1} = -\frac{2}{3} \times \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{x - 2}{e^{x - 2} - 1} = -\frac{2}{3} \times \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{x - 2}{e^{x - 2} - 1} = -\frac{2}{3} \times \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{x - 2}{e^{x - 2} - 1} = -\frac{2}{3} \times \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{x - 2}{e^{x - 2} - 1} = -\frac{2}{3} \times \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{x - 2}{e^{x - 2} - 1} = -\frac{2}{3} \times \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{x - 2}{e^{x - 2} - 1} = -\frac{2}{3} \times \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{x - 2}{e^{x - 2} - 1} = -\frac{2}{3} \times \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{x - 2}{e^{x - 2} - 1} = -\frac{2}{3} \times \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{x - 2}{e^{x - 2} - 1} = -\frac{2}{3} \times \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{x - 2}{e^{x - 2} - 1} = -\frac{2}{3} \times \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{x - 2}{e^{x - 2} - 1} = -\frac{2}{3} \times \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{x - 2}{e^{x - 2} - 1} = -\frac{2}{3} \times \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{x - 2}{e^{x - 2} - 1} = -\frac{2}{3} \times \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{x - 2}{e^{x - 2} - 1} = -\frac{2}{3} \times \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{x - 2}{e^{x - 2} - 1} = -\frac{2}{3} \times \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{x - 2}{e^{x - 2} - 1} = -\frac{2}{3} \times \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{x - 2}{e^{x - 2} - 1} = -\frac{2}{3} \times \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{x - 2}{e^{x - 2} - 1} = -\frac{2}{3} \times \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{x - 2}{e^{x - 2} - 1} = -\frac{2}{3} \times \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{x - 2}{e^{x - 2} - 1} = -\frac{2}{3} \times \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{x - 2}{e^{x - 2} - 1} = -\frac{2}{3} \times \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{x - 2}{e^{x - 2} - 1} = -\frac{2}{3} \times \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{x - 2}{e^{x - 2} - 1} = -\frac{2}{3} \times \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{x - 2}{e^{x - 2} - 1} = -\frac{2}{3} \times \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{x - 2}{e^{x - 2} - 1} = -\frac{2}{3} \times \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{x - 2}{e^{x - 2} - 1} = -\frac{2}{3} \times \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{x - 2}{e^{x - 2} - 1} = -\frac{2}{3} \times$$

$$= -\frac{2}{3} \times \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{1}{\lim_{x \to 2 \to 0} \frac{e^{x-2} - 1}{x - 2}} = -\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{1} = -\frac{2}{3}$$

Aplicou-se o limite notável $\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{e^x-1}{x}=1$

$$1.4. \ \lim_{x \to -1} \frac{e^{x+3} - e^2}{x + x^2} = \lim_{x \to -1} \frac{e^{x+1} \times e^2 - e^2}{x(1+x)} = \lim_{x \to -1} \frac{e^2 \left(e^{x+1} - 1\right)}{x+1} \times \lim_{x \to -1} \frac{1}{x} = \lim_{x \to -1} \frac{e^{x+3} - e^2}{x+1} = \lim_{x \to -1} \frac{e^{x+1} \times e^2 - e^2}{x+1} = \lim_{x \to -1} \frac$$

$$= e^2 \times \lim_{x+1 \to 0} \frac{e^{x+1} - 1}{x+1} \times \frac{1}{-1} = e^2 \times 1 \times (-1) = -e^2$$

Aplicou-se o limite notável $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x} = 1$

2. .

-2 é ponto aderente e pertence ao domínio da função f

Assim, a função f é contínua em x=-2 se e só se, existe $\lim_{x\to -2} f(x)$

ou seja, se e só se,
$$\lim_{x \to -2^+} f(x) = f(-2)$$
 e $\lim_{x \to -2^-} f(x) = f(-2)$

Ora,

$$\lim_{x\to -2^+} f(x) = \lim_{x\to -2^+} \frac{e^4 - e^{x+6}}{x+2} = \lim_{x\to -2^+} \frac{e^4 - e^{x+2} \times e^4}{x+2} = \lim_{x\to -2^+} \frac{(1-e^{x+2}) \times e^4}{x+2} = \lim_{x\to -2^+} \frac{(1-e^{x+2}) \times e^4}{x+2} = \lim_{x\to -2^+} \frac{e^4 - e^{x+6}}{x+2} = \lim_{x\to -2^+} \frac{e^4 - e^{x+6}}{x+$$

$$= e^4 \times \lim_{x+2 \to 0^+} \frac{-\left(e^{x+2}-1\right)}{x+2} = -e^4 \times \lim_{x+2 \to 0^+} \frac{e^{x+2}-1}{x+2} = -e^4 \times 1 = -e^4$$

Aplicou-se o limite notável $\lim_{y\to 0}\frac{e^y-1}{y}=1$

$$\lim_{x \to -2^{-}} f(x) = \lim_{x \to -2^{-}} \frac{x^{2} + 3x + 2}{ax^{2} + 2ax} = \lim_{x \to -2^{-}} \frac{(x+2)(x+1)}{ax(x+2)} = \lim_{x \to -2^{-}} \frac{x+1}{ax} = \frac{-1}{-2a} = \frac{1}{2a}$$

$$f(-2) = -e^4$$

Então, como deverá ter-se, $\lim_{x\to -2^+} f(x) = \lim_{x\to -2^-} f(x) = f(-2)$, vem,

$$-e^4 = \frac{1}{2a} \Leftrightarrow 2a = -\frac{1}{e^4} \Leftrightarrow a = -\frac{1}{2e^4}$$