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Matemática A

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12.º Ano de Escolaridade | Turma: J

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1. .

1.1. Ora,

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} g(x) = 2$$

Portanto,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} (f + g)(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) + \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} g(x) = 3 + 2 = 5$$

1.2. Ora,

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} g(x) = -2$$

Portanto,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} (g - f)(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} g(x) - \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} f(x) = -2 - 1 = -3$$

1.3. Ora,

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} g(x) = 2$$

Portanto,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (g \times f)(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) \times \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} g(x) = 3 \times 2 = 6$$

1.4. Ora,

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} g(x) = -2$$

Portanto,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \left( \frac{g}{f} \right)(x) = \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} g(x)}{\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} f(x)} = \frac{-2}{1} = -2$$

2. .

2.1. Ora,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (2x^2 - 1) = 2 \times 0^2 - 1 = 0 - 1 = -1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3 - 4x}{2 - x} = \frac{3 - 4 \times 0}{2 - 0} = \frac{3 - 0}{2} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\text{Logo, } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (f + g)(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} g(x) = -1 + \frac{3}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

2.2. Ora,

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{3 - 4x}{2 - x} = \frac{3 - 4 \times 1}{2 - 1} = \frac{3 - 4}{1} = -1$$

$$\text{Logo, } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (g - f)(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} g(x) - \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = -1 - 1 = -2$$

$$2.3. \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} (2x^2 - 1) = 2 \times 2^2 - 1 = 8 - 1 = 7$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{3 - 4x}{2 - x} = \frac{3 - 4 \times 2}{2 - 2^-} = \frac{-5}{0^+} = -\infty$$

$$\text{Logo, } \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} (f \times g)(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) \times \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} g(x) = 7 \times (-\infty) = -\infty$$

$$2.4. \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} (2x^2 - 1) = 2 \times 2^2 - 1 = 8 - 1 = 7$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{3 - 4x}{2 - x} = \frac{3 - 4 \times 2}{2 - 2^+} = \frac{-5}{0^-} = +\infty$$

Logo,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \left( \frac{f}{g} \right)(x) = \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x)}{\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} g(x)} = \frac{7}{+\infty} = 0$$

3. .

$$3.1. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 - 1}{x - 1} = \left( \frac{0}{0} \right) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x - 1)(x + 1)}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (x + 1) = 2$$

$$3.2. \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{2x - 6}{x^2 - 9} = \left( \frac{0}{0} \right) \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{2(x - 3)}{(x - 3)(x + 3)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{2}{x + 3} = \frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$3.3. \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{(x + 2)^2}{x^2 + 2x} = \left( \frac{0}{0} \right) \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{(x + 2)^2}{x(x + 2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{x + 2}{x} = \frac{0}{-2} = 0$$

$$3.4. \lim_{x \rightarrow 4^+} \frac{8 - 2x}{(x - 4)^2} = \left( \frac{0}{0} \right) \lim_{x \rightarrow 4^+} \frac{-2(x - 4)}{(x - 4)^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 4^+} \frac{-2}{x - 4} = -\frac{2}{0^+} = -\infty$$

$$3.5. \lim_{x \rightarrow -5^-} \frac{x^2 + 5x}{x^2 + 10x + 25} = \left( \frac{0}{0} \right) \lim_{x \rightarrow -5^-} \frac{x(x + 5)}{(x + 5)^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -5^-} \frac{x}{x + 5} = \frac{-5}{0^-} = +\infty$$

$$3.6. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x - 1)^2}{x^3 - 1} = \left( \frac{0}{0} \right) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x - 1)^2}{(x - 1)(x^2 + x + 1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x - 1}{x^2 + x + 1} = \frac{0}{3} = 0$$

### Cálculo auxiliar

Se, 1 é zero de  $x^3 - 1$

Então,

$$x^3 - 1 = (x - 1) \times Q(x)$$

Determinemos  $Q(x)$ , recorrendo, por exemplo, à regra de Ruffini

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrr} & 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ \hline & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{array}$$

Logo,  $Q(x) = x^2 + x + 1$

$$x^3 - 1 = (x - 1) \times (x^2 + x + 1)$$

$$3.7. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (x^2 - x) = (\infty - \infty) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[ x^2 \left( 1 - \frac{x}{x^2} \right) \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (x^2) \times \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{x} \right) = +\infty \times \left( 1 - \frac{1}{+\infty} \right) = +\infty \times (1 - 0) = +\infty$$

$$3.8. \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (2x^3 + x^2 + 1) = (\infty - \infty) \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left[ 2x^3 \left( 1 + \frac{x^2}{2x^3} + \frac{1}{2x^3} \right) \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (2x^3) \times \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{2x} + \frac{1}{2x^3} \right) = -\infty \times \left( 1 + \frac{1}{-\infty} + \frac{1}{-\infty} \right) = -\infty \times (1 + 0 + 0) = -\infty$$

$$3.9. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (-3x^4 + x + 2) = (\infty - \infty) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[ -3x^4 \left( 1 + \frac{x}{-3x^4} + \frac{2}{-3x^4} \right) \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (-3x^4) \times \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{3x^3} - \frac{2}{3x^4} \right) = -\infty \times \left( 1 - \frac{1}{+\infty} - \frac{1}{+\infty} \right) = -\infty \times (1 - 0 - 0) = -\infty$$

$$3.10. \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (4x^4 + x^2 + x) = (\infty - \infty) \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left[ 4x^4 \left( 1 + \frac{x^2}{4x^4} + \frac{x}{4x^4} \right) \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (4x^4) \times \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{4x^2} + \frac{1}{4x^3} \right) = +\infty \times \left( 1 + \frac{1}{+\infty} + \frac{1}{-\infty} \right) = +\infty \times (1 + 0 + 0) = +\infty$$

$$3.11. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{x+2} - \sqrt{x+1}) = (\infty - \infty) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(\sqrt{x+2} - \sqrt{x+1})(\sqrt{x+2} + \sqrt{x+1})}{\sqrt{x+2} + \sqrt{x+1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(\sqrt{x+2})^2 - (\sqrt{x+1})^2}{\sqrt{x+2} + \sqrt{x+1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{|x+2| - |x+1|}{\sqrt{x+2} + \sqrt{x+1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x+2-x-1}{\sqrt{x+2} + \sqrt{x+1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+2} + \sqrt{x+1}} = \frac{1}{+\infty} = 0$$

$$3.12. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{x^2+1} - \sqrt{x^2+x+1}) = (\infty - \infty) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(\sqrt{x^2+1} - \sqrt{x^2+x+1})(\sqrt{x^2+1} + \sqrt{x^2+x+1})}{\sqrt{x^2+1} + \sqrt{x^2+x+1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(\sqrt{x^2+1})^2 - (\sqrt{x^2+x+1})^2}{\sqrt{x^2+1} + \sqrt{x^2+x+1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{|x^2+1| - |x^2+x+1|}{\sqrt{x^2+1} + \sqrt{x^2+x+1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2+1-x^2-x-1}{\sqrt{x^2+1} + \sqrt{x^2+x+1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-x}{\sqrt{x^2+1} + \sqrt{x^2+x+1}} = - \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 \left( 1 + \frac{1}{x^2} \right)} + \sqrt{x^2 \left( 1 + \frac{x}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^2} \right)}} = - \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x}{|x| \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}} + |x| \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}}} = - \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x}{|x| \left( \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}} + \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}} \right)} = - \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x}{x \left( \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}} + \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}} \right)} = - \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}} + \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}}} = - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x^2}} + \sqrt{1 + \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x} + \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x^2}}} = - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + 0} + \sqrt{1 + 0 + 0}} = - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+0} + \sqrt{1+0+0}} = - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$3.13. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2x^2+1}{x^3+3} = \left( \frac{\infty}{\infty} \right) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2 \left( 2 + \frac{1}{x^2} \right)}{x^3 \left( 1 + \frac{3}{x^3} \right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x} \times \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left( 2 + \frac{1}{x^2} \right)}{\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left( 1 + \frac{3}{x^3} \right)} = \frac{1}{+\infty} \times \frac{2 + \frac{1}{+\infty}}{1 + \frac{1}{+\infty}} = 0 \times \frac{2+0}{1+0} = 0 \times 2 = 0$$

$$3.14. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-3x^3 - 2x - 3}{x^2 + x - 4} = \left( \frac{\infty}{\infty} \right) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^3 \left( -3 - \frac{2x}{x^3} - \frac{3}{x^3} \right)}{x^2 \left( 1 + \frac{x}{x^2} - \frac{4}{x^2} \right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (x) \times \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left( -3 - \frac{2}{x^2} - \frac{3}{x^3} \right)}{\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{x} - \frac{4}{x^2} \right)} = +\infty \times \frac{-3 - \frac{2}{+\infty} - \frac{3}{+\infty}}{1 + \frac{1}{+\infty} - \frac{4}{+\infty}} = +\infty \times \frac{-3 - 0 - 0}{1 + 0 - 0} = -\infty$$

$$\begin{aligned}
3.15. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^5 - 1}{x^4 + 1} &= \left( \frac{\infty}{\infty} \right) \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^5 \left( 1 - \frac{1}{x^5} \right)}{x^4 \left( 1 + \frac{1}{x^4} \right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (x) \times \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{x^5} \right)}{\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{x^4} \right)} = \\
&= -\infty \times \frac{1 - \frac{1}{-\infty}}{1 + \frac{1}{+\infty}} = -\infty \times \frac{1 - 0}{1 + 0} = -\infty
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
3.16. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{2 - 3x - x^2}{x^4 + 1} &= \left( \frac{\infty}{\infty} \right) \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^2 \left( -1 - \frac{3x}{x^2} + \frac{2}{x^2} \right)}{x^4 \left( 1 + \frac{1}{x^4} \right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} \times \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left( -1 - \frac{3}{x} + \frac{2}{x^2} \right)}{\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{x^4} \right)} = \\
&= \frac{1}{+\infty} \times \frac{-1 - \frac{3}{-\infty} + \frac{2}{+\infty}}{1 + \frac{1}{+\infty}} = 0 \times \frac{-1 - 0 + 0}{1 + 0} = 0 \times (-1) = 0
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
3.17. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[ \frac{1}{x+3} \times (x^2 - 9) \right] &= (0 \times \infty) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2 - 9}{x+3} = \left( \frac{\infty}{\infty} \right) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2 \left( 1 - \frac{9}{x^2} \right)}{x \left( 1 + \frac{3}{x} \right)} = \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (x) \times \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left( 1 - \frac{9}{x^2} \right)}{\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left( 1 + \frac{3}{x} \right)} = +\infty \times \frac{1 - \frac{9}{+\infty}}{1 + \frac{3}{+\infty}} = +\infty \times \frac{1 - 0}{1 + 0} = +\infty
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
3.18. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[ \frac{-2}{1 - x^2} \times (x+1) \right] &= (0 \times \infty) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[ \frac{-2x - 2}{1 - x^2} \right] = \left( \frac{\infty}{\infty} \right) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[ \frac{x \left( -2 - \frac{2}{x} \right)}{x^2 \left( -1 + \frac{1}{x^2} \right)} \right] = \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x} \times \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left( -2 - \frac{2}{x} \right)}{\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left( -1 + \frac{1}{x^2} \right)} = \frac{1}{+\infty} \times \frac{-2 - \frac{2}{+\infty}}{-1 + \frac{1}{+\infty}} = 0 \times \frac{-2 - 0}{-1 + 0} = 0
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
3.19. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -2^+} \left[ (x^2 + 4x + 4) \times \frac{1}{x+2} \right] &= (0 \times \infty) \lim_{x \rightarrow -2^+} \frac{x^2 + 4x + 4}{x+2} = \left( \frac{0}{0} \right) \lim_{x \rightarrow -2^+} \frac{(x+2)^2}{x+2} = \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow -2^+} (x+2) = 0
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
3.20. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} \left[ (x+1) \times \frac{1}{x^3 + 1} \right] &= (0 \times \infty) \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} \frac{x+1}{x^3 + 1} = \left( \frac{0}{0} \right) \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} \frac{x+1}{(x+1)(x^2 - x + 1)} = \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} \frac{1}{x^2 - x + 1} = \frac{1}{3}
\end{aligned}$$

### Cálculo auxiliar

Se,  $-1$  é zero de  $x^3 + 1$

Então,

$$x^3 + 1 = (x + 1) \times Q(x)$$

Determinemos  $Q(x)$ , recorrendo, por exemplo, à regra de Ruffini

$$\begin{array}{r|rrr|r}
& 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\
-1 & & -1 & 1 & -1 \\
\hline
& 1 & -1 & 1 & 0
\end{array}$$

Logo,  $Q(x) = x^2 - x + 1$

$$x^3 + 1 = (x + 1) \times (x^2 - x + 1)$$