

Definição formal de limites

Definição (Definição formal de limites):

Sejam $f: I \subset \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $p \in \mathbb{R}$, $L \in \mathbb{R}$.

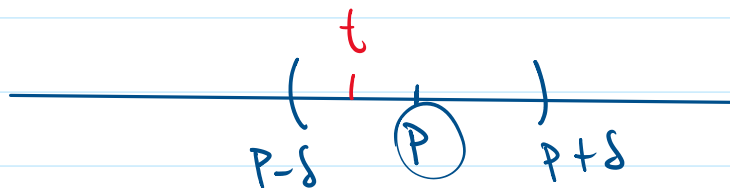
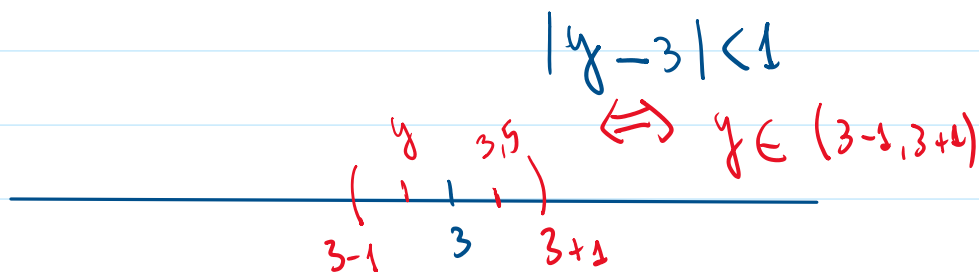
Dizemos que o limite de f quando t tende a p é L se:

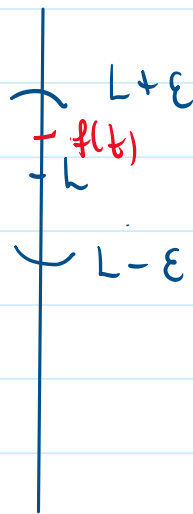
$\forall \varepsilon > 0$, $\exists \delta > 0$ tal que:

$$0 < |t - p| < \delta \Rightarrow |f(t) - L| < \varepsilon.$$

$$\delta_2 < t - p < \delta_1 \Rightarrow \varepsilon_2 < f(t) - L < \varepsilon_1$$

Notação: $\lim_{t \rightarrow p} f(t) = L$.





$$y = \textcircled{a}t + \textcircled{b}$$

$\sin t, \cos t, t \sin t$

t^2, t^3

$\textcircled{t^n}$

\sqrt{t}

$$a_0 + a_1 t + a_2 t^2 + \dots + a_n t^n$$

$$g(t) = \frac{\cos(t^2 + 1) + e^{\sin t}}{t \sin(t^3 + 5) \cdot \sqrt{t}}$$

Ex.:

$$f(t) = t$$

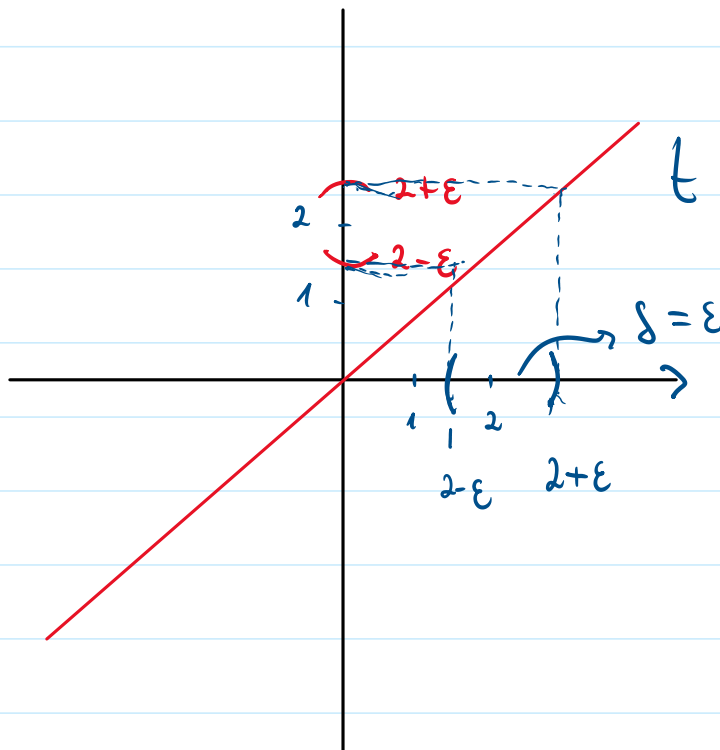
Demonstre que $\lim_{t \rightarrow 2} f(t) = 2$ usando a definição formal de limites:

Considere $\varepsilon > 0$ qualquer. Queremos encontrar $\delta > 0$

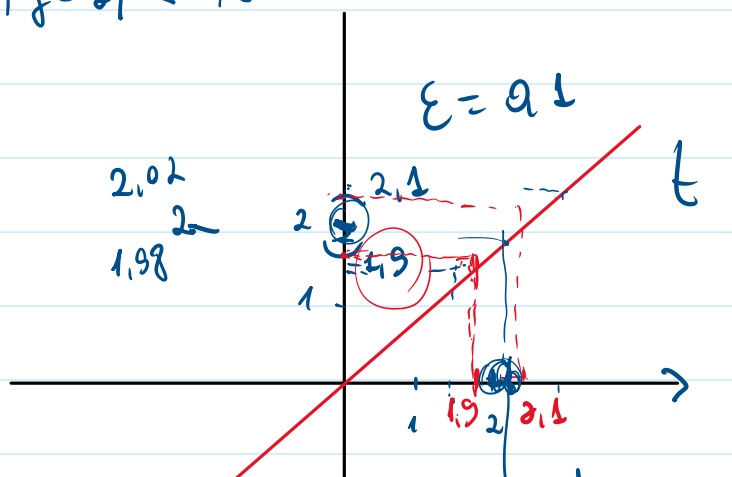
$t \cdot \eta$.

$$0 < |t - 2| < \delta \Rightarrow |t - 2| < \varepsilon$$

Neste caso, basta considerarmos $\delta = \varepsilon$
e a implicação acima será satisfeita.



$$|y - 2| < 0,1$$



Para que $|2t+1-3| < \varepsilon$, devemos ter:

$$|2t-2| < \varepsilon \Rightarrow -\varepsilon < 2t-2 < \varepsilon$$

$$\Rightarrow -\varepsilon < 2(t-1) < \varepsilon$$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{\varepsilon}{2} < t-1 < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow |t-1| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$$

Logo, escolhendo $\delta = \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$, a definição de limites estará satisfeita para este exemplo.

$$0 < |t-2| < 0,2 \Rightarrow |f(t)-12| < 1$$

Exercício:

Idem

para:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \rightarrow f(t) = 5t + 2, \quad P=2, \quad h=12 \\ \rightarrow f(t) = -2t + 1, \quad P=1, \quad h=-1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$f(t) = at + b$$

$$h = a \cdot P + b$$

