O caso "
$$\frac{c}{0}$$
", $C \neq 0$

Estavemes considerando o caso em que

existen fltiglts tais que'.

 $\lim_{t\to p} f(t) = C \neq 0 \quad \text{e} \quad \lim_{t\to p} g(t) = 0$

looms proceder com o cálculo de

 $\lim_{t\to R} \frac{f(t)}{g(t)}$?

I firmamos que nous pode ocorrer o

caso: lim f(t) = L EIR.

De fato, Suponhamos por absurdo

que lim flt) = h.

Loso: lim f(t) . g(t) t⇒p g(t)

Propriedade

The fith the get to post of the get to produce to pro

= | 0 = 0

Mas lim f(t). g(t) = lim f(t) = C to.

fbsurbo.

Logo, nous pode ocorrer o caso

 $\lim_{t\to P} \frac{f(t)}{g(t)} = L \in \mathbb{R}.$

Para este caso, restam as alternativas:

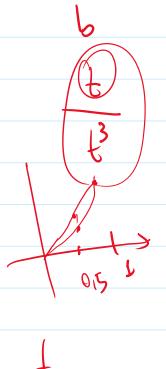
$$\lim_{t\to R} \frac{f(t)}{g(t)} = \pm \infty \quad \text{ou}$$

Estratégia que vremos utilizar: Estudo do sinal

Exemplo!

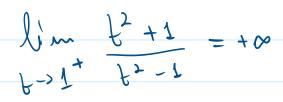
1)
$$\lim_{t\to 1} \frac{t^2+1}{t^2-1}$$

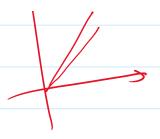
$$\frac{1}{1+1} + \frac{1}{1+1} + \frac{1}$$



lonclus = .

12 11





$$\frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{1} = -\infty$$