Aula 7

2024-10-17

Propriedades do Limite

1)

$$\lim[f(x)\pm g(x)]=\lim_{x\to a}f(x)\pm\lim_{x\to a}g(x)$$

Exemplo:

$$\lim_{x \to 2} 3x + 5 = \lim_{x \to 2} 3x + \lim_{x \to 2} 5 = 3 \cdot 2 + 5 = 11$$

2)

$$\lim_{x \to a} [f(x) \cdot g(x)] = \lim_{x \to a} f(x) \cdot \lim_{x \to a} g(x)$$

Exemplo:

$$\begin{split} \lim_{x \to -3} (x+4) \cdot (3x-1) &= \lim_{x \to -3} (x+4) \cdot \lim_{x \to -3} (3x-1) \\ &= (-3+4) \cdot (3 \cdot (-3) - 1) \\ &= 1 \cdot (-9-1) = -10 \end{split}$$

3)

$$\lim \left[\frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \right]; g(x) \neq 0$$

Exemplo:

$$\lim_{x \to 7} \frac{3x+2}{x+8}; x \neq -8$$

$$\lim_{x \to 7} \frac{3x+2}{x+8} = \frac{\lim_{x \to 7} 3x+2}{\lim_{x \to 7} x+8} = \frac{3 \cdot 7 + 2}{7+8} = \frac{23}{15}$$

4)

$$\lim_{x \to a} [f(x)]^n = \left[\lim_{x \to a} f(x)\right]^n; n \in \mathbb{Q}$$

Exemplo:

$$\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{4}} (\sin x)^2 = \left[\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{4}} \sin x \right]^2 = \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right)^2 = \frac{\left(\sqrt{2} \right)^2}{2^2} = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$$

Formas Indeterminadas

Temos sete formas clássicas de indeterminação, a saber:

$$\frac{0}{0}$$
; $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$; 0^0 ; $0 \cdot \infty$; $\infty^0, \infty - \infty$; 1^∞

Exemplo:

$$\lim_{x \to 7} \frac{x - 7}{x^2 - 49} = \frac{7 - 7}{7^2 - 49} = 0$$

$$(a + b) \cdot (a - b) = a^2 - b^2$$

$$\lim_{x \to 7} \frac{1}{x + 7} = \frac{1}{14}$$

Resoluções da Lista

11)

$$\lim_{x \to -7} (2x+5) = 2 \cdot (-7) + 5 = -14 + 5 = -9$$

22)

$$\begin{split} &\lim_{h \to 0} \frac{\left(\sqrt{5h+4}-2\right)}{h} \cdot \frac{\left(\sqrt{5h+4}+2\right)}{\left(\sqrt{5h+4}+2\right)} \\ &= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{\left(\sqrt{5h+4}\right)^2 - 2^2}{h \cdot \left(\sqrt{5h+4}+2\right)} \\ &= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{5h+\cancel{4}-\cancel{4}}{h \cdot \left(\sqrt{5h+4}+2\right)} \\ &= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{5h}{h \cdot \left(\sqrt{5h+4}+2\right)} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{5}{\sqrt{5h+4}^0 + 2} = \frac{5}{\sqrt{4}+2} = \frac{5}{4} \end{split}$$

24)

$$\lim_{x \to -3} \frac{x+3}{x^2+4x+3}$$

$$p(x) = a \cdot (x-x_1) \cdot (x-x_2)$$

$$x^2+4x+3=0$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1+x_2=-4\\ x_1 \cdot x_2=3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1=-1\\ x_2=-3 \end{cases}$$

$$= \lim(x \to -3) \frac{x+3}{(x+1) \cdot (x+3)}$$

$$= \lim(x \to -3) \frac{1}{x+1} = \frac{1}{-3+1} = \frac{1}{2}$$