1: PEDUA CÁLCULO 1.

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CPF: 125.469.454-57

Nota: 3,2

$$\lim_{X \to 1} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 3} - 2}{x^2 + x - 2} = \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 3} - 2}{\sqrt{x^2 + x} - 2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 3} + 2}{\sqrt{x^2 + 3} + 2} = \frac{\lim_{X \to 1} x^2 + 3 - 4}{(x^2 + x - 2) \cdot (\sqrt{x^2 + 3} + 2)} = >$$

$$\lim_{\chi \to 1} \frac{\chi^{2}-1}{(\chi-1).(\chi+2).(\chi+2).(\chi+2)} = \frac{\chi^{2}-1}{(\chi+2).(\chi+2)$$

$$\lim_{x\to 1} \frac{2}{3 \cdot (2+2)} = \frac{2}{12} = \frac{1}{6} \cdot 0 \text{ limite quanto } x \text{ tente a 1}$$



Q(x) = $2 x^3 + x + 1$, we point p=4

A equação na reta tangerre é

$$y = 7x - 7 + 4$$

$$y = 7x - 3$$

3-
$$F(x) = \frac{x-1}{x+3}$$
, pouro $p=-1$

$$\lim_{X \to -1} \frac{\frac{X-1}{X+2} + 2}{X+1} = \frac{(X-1) + 2(X+2)}{X+2} = \frac{3(X+1)}{X+1} = \frac{3(X+1)}{(X+1)} = \frac{3}{X+2} = \frac{3}{-1+2}$$

A DERIVADA É IGUAL A 3 NO PONTO P=-1.

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 - 9}{x - 3}, & x < 3 \\ \frac{x^2 + 10}{x - 3}, & x < 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{x^2 + 10}{x - 3}, & x < 3 \end{cases}$$

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$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{x^2 + 10}{x - 3}, & (x + 3) \\ \frac{x + 3}{x - 3}, & (x + 3) \end{cases} (x + 3) (x + 3)$$

(1) pe D(f)
(ii) Jim f(x) enistir

(iii) lim f(x) = f(p) x-p