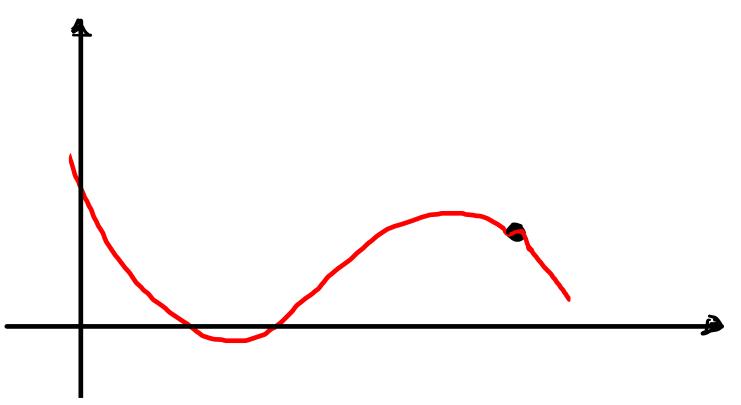
O teorema do confronto nos ajuda a estabelecer importantes regras de limite:

- (a) $\lim_{\theta \to 0} \operatorname{sen} \theta = 0$
- **(b)** $\lim_{\theta \to 0} \cos \theta = 1$
- (c) Para qualquer função f, $\lim_{x \to c} |f(x)| = 0$ implica $\lim_{x \to c} f(x) = 0$.



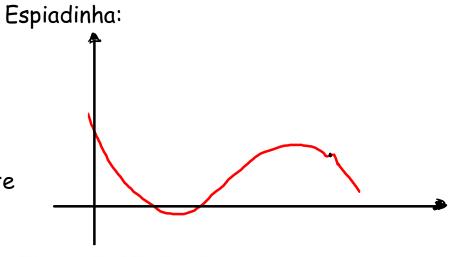
- · Crescimento
- · Taxa de Crescimento
- · Inclinação da Reta tangente



$$\frac{160 \, \text{km}}{\text{melliba}} = 80 \, \text{km / h}$$

$$\frac{160 \, \text{km}}{2 \, \text{hoos}} = 80 \, \text{km / h}$$

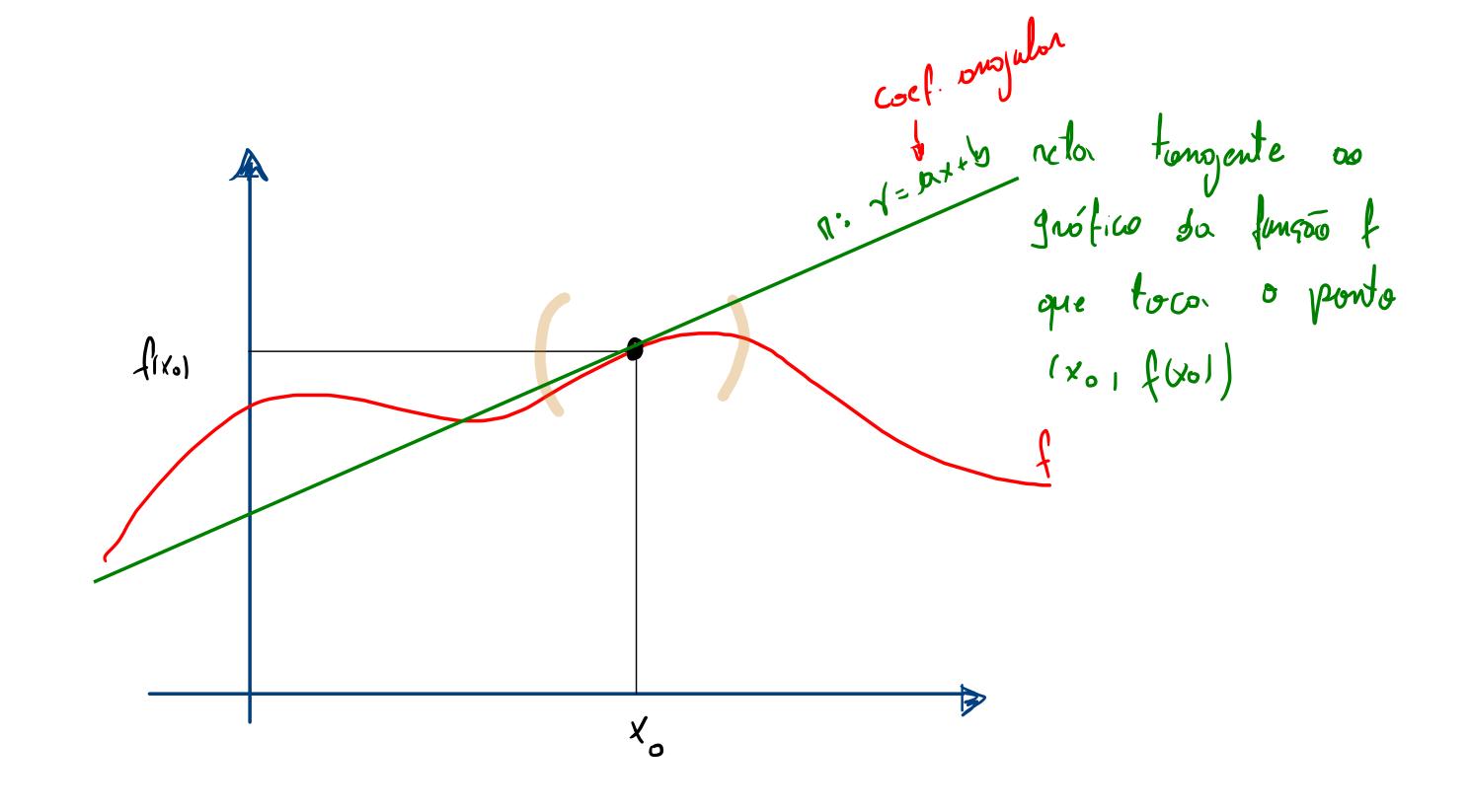
- Taxa de Crescimento
- · Inclinação da Reta tangente

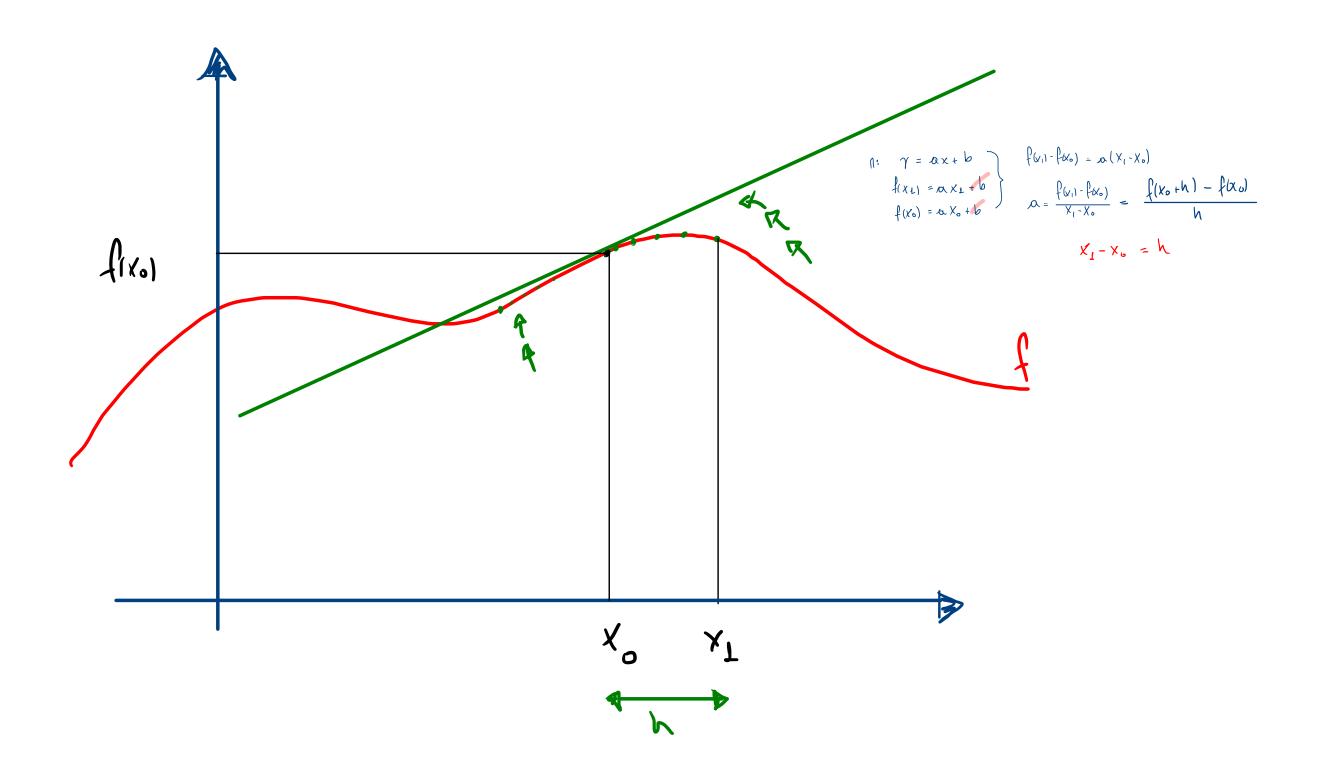


Revisando: Taxa de Variação

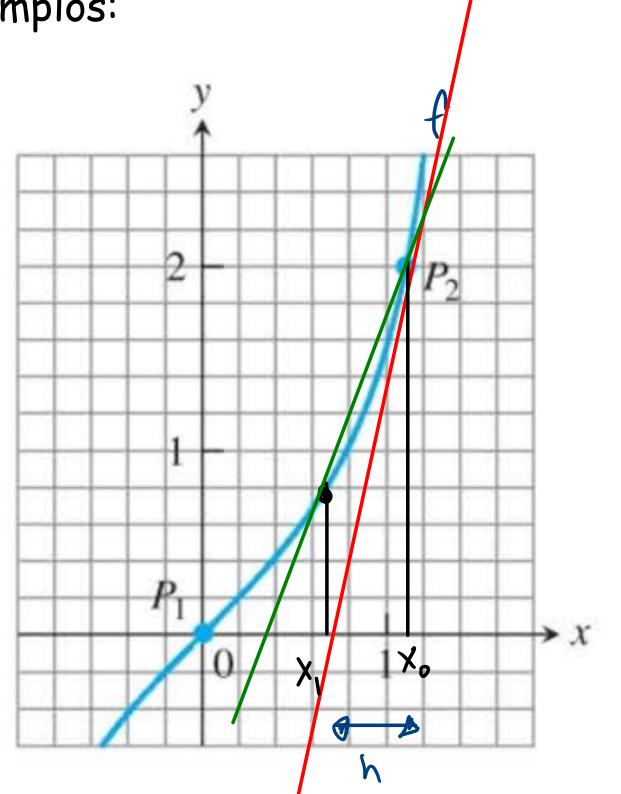
DEFINIÇÃO A taxa de variação média de y = f(x) com relação a x ao longo do intervalo $[x_1, x_2]$ é

$$\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{f(x_2) - f(x_1)}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{f(x_1 + h) - f(x_1)}{h}, \quad h \neq 0.$$





Exemplos:



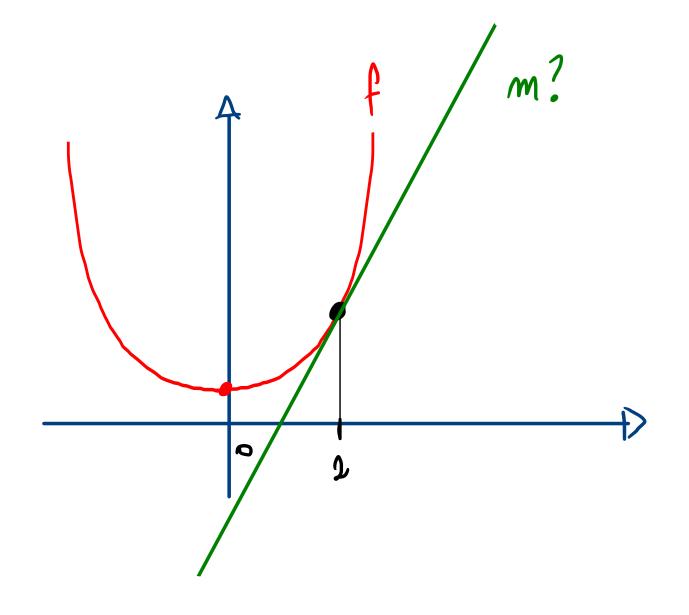
$$x_1 - x_0 = h$$

$$f(x_0 + h) - f(x_0)$$

nctor tempente as
gréfice da lungos f
que tocor o ponto
(xo, f(xo))

Determinar o coeficiente angular da reta tangente que toca o gráfico da função no ponto indicado.

$$f(x) = x^2 + 1$$
, (2, 5)



$$m = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x_0 + h) - f(x_0)}{h}$$

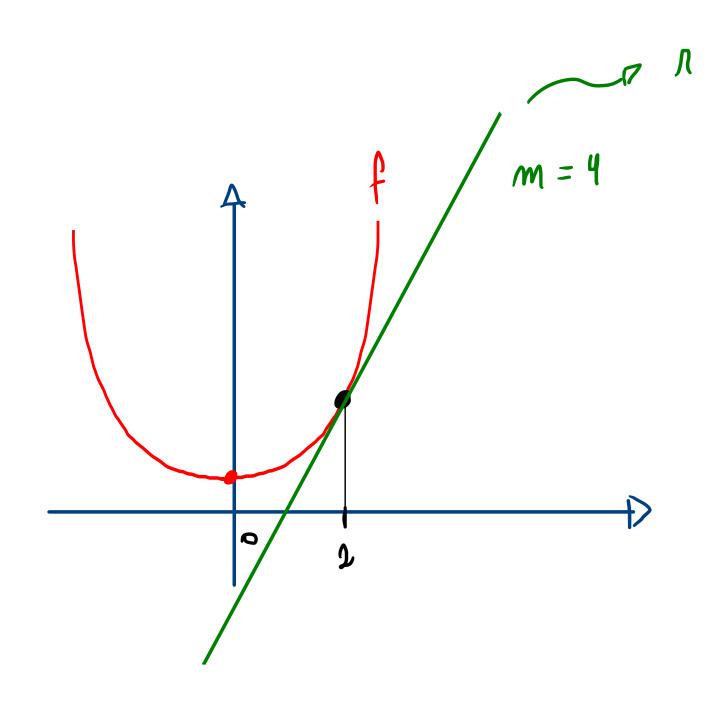
Determinar o coeficiente angular da reta tangente que toca o gráfico da função no ponto indicado.

$$f(x) = x^2 + 1$$
, (2, 5)

$$m = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x_0 + h) - f(x_0)}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(\lambda + h) - f(\lambda)}{h}$$

$$=\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{(2+h)^2+1-5}{h}=\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{4+4h+h^2-4}{h}=$$

$$=\lim_{N\to\infty}\frac{K(4+h)}{N}=\lim_{N\to\infty}4+h=4+0=4$$



Revisando Limite

$$\lim_{x \to 2} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 12} - 4}{x - 2}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 + x + \sin x}{3\cos x}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} (x^2 - 1)(2 - \cos x)$$

$$\lim_{x\to 0} \sqrt{7 + \sec^2 x}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 2} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 12} - 4}{x - 2}$$

$$\frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{2} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\frac{2}{4+\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{4-\sqrt{3}}{4-\sqrt{3}} = \frac{2(4-\sqrt{3})}{16-3}$$

 $\lim_{x \to 2} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 12} - 4}{x - 2} = \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{\lim_{x \to 2} \sqrt{x^2 + 12} - 4}{\lim_{x \to 2} \sqrt{x^2 + 12}} = \frac{0}{0} \notin \mathbb{R}$

· RdQ folha

$$\lim_{x \to 2} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 12} - 4}{x - 2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 12} + 4}{\sqrt{x^2 + 12} + 4} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{x^2 + 12 - 16}{(x-2)(\sqrt{x^2 + 12} + 4)} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{x^2 - 4}{(x-2)(\sqrt{x^2 + 12} + 4)} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{(x-2)(x+2)}{(x-2)(\sqrt{x^2+12} + 4)} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{x+2}{\sqrt{x^2+12}} + u = \frac{\lim_{x \to 2} x+2}{\lim_{x \to 2} \sqrt{x^2+12}} = \frac{u}{8} = \frac{1}{2}$$

TESTE
$$\lim_{x\to 2} \sqrt{x^2+12} + 4 \neq 0$$
. De fato,

$$\lim_{x \to 2} \sqrt{x^{2} + 12} + u = \left(\lim_{x \to 2} \sqrt{x^{2} + 12} \right) + u = \sqrt{\lim_{x \to 2} x^{2} + 12} + u$$

1ESTE
$$\lim_{x\to 2} x^2 + 12 = 4 + 12 = 16 > 0$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 + x + \sin x}{3\cos x}$$

TESTE
$$\lim_{x\to 0} 3\omega_{S}(x) = 3\lim_{x\to 0} \omega_{S}(x) = 3 \cdot 1 = 3 \neq 0$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 + x + \operatorname{sen} x}{3 \cos x} = \frac{\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 + x + \operatorname{Sen}(x)}{1 + x + \operatorname{Sen}(x)}}{\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 + x + \operatorname{Sen}(x)}{3 \operatorname{LoS}(x)}} = \frac{1 + 0 + 0}{3}$$

$$\lim_{x\to 0} (x^2 - 1)(2 - \cos x) = \left(\lim_{x\to 0} (x^2 - 1)\right) \left(\lim_{x\to 0} (z - \cos(x))\right) =$$

$$= (0^{2}-1)(2-1)=-1$$

$$\lim_{x\to 0} \sqrt{7 + \sec^2 x} = \sqrt{\lim_{x\to 0} 7 + \sec^2(x)} = \sqrt{8} = 2\sqrt{2}$$

TESTE
$$\lim_{X\to 0} 7 + \sec^2(x) = \lim_{X\to 0} 7 + \left(\sec(x)\right)^2 =$$

$$= \lim_{X\to 0} 7 + \left(\frac{1}{\cos(x)}\right)^2 = \lim_{X\to 0} 7 + \lim_{X\to 0} \left(\frac{1}{\cos(x)}\right)^2 =$$

$$= 7 + \left(\frac{1}{x_{-0}} \times \frac{1}{\cos(x)}\right)^{2} = 7 + \left(\frac{1}{1}\right)^{2} = 8 > 0$$

Determinar o coeficiente angular da reta tangente que toca o gráfico da função no ponto indicado.

$$h(t) = t^{3}, \quad (2, 8)$$

$$f(x) = x - 2x^{2}, \quad (1, -1)$$

$$g(x) = \frac{x}{x - 2}, \quad (3, 3)$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x}, \quad (4, 2)$$