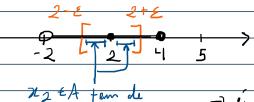
1. a) N; RZM, FREIN X m & m, FREIN ~

minorader Énfimo = Minimo = 0

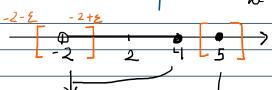
D' = 101

Rié fias de comjute A GIR se ∀ε70 ∃κ2€A: O < |κ1-κ2| < ξ

Exemplo: A = ]-2,4] U 15}



X2 EA tem de estar agui = i fonto



D'N = \( \tilde{\Omega} \)

b) Vio tem mojorantes on minoran

D'2 = 0

c) D'a = R

di 111 U ] 2.23..., 9

Majorantes = [9,+0 [ Minorantes = ]-0,1]
Surremo = 9, Maximo = Not tam
Interior = 1 Minimo = 1

\_ 7 a Februso

```
Sufremo = 9, Marimo = Nos tam
Infino = 1, Mínimo = 1
e) [J5,9] n a
     Majorantes = [9 + 00[ ; Supremo = Máximo = 9
Minorantes = ]-00, \( \sqrt{5} [ ; \sqrt{1} - 0 = \sqrt{5}; \text{Minino = Woo term}
2. \sqrt{(R)} = \frac{R^2 - 1}{x - 1} D = \sqrt{17}
  Conjetura: l=2

\forall 520, \exists £20: (x \in D \land 0 < |x-1| < £)

\Rightarrow |x^2-1| - 2 | < 5

                         \frac{(n-1)(n+1)-2|48}{8l-1} = \frac{(n-1)(n+1)-2|48}{8l-1}
    Fagn-M E = 8
 \frac{a(x) = x^2 - 1}{x - 1}, \quad x \neq 1
    D_{\alpha} = \mathbb{R}, D_{\alpha} = \mathbb{R}
   Conjetura: l=2
```

```
Conjetura: l=2

\forall 500, \exists \epsilon 0 : (x \in D \land 0 < |x-1| < \epsilon)

\Rightarrow |x^2-1| - 2| < 8

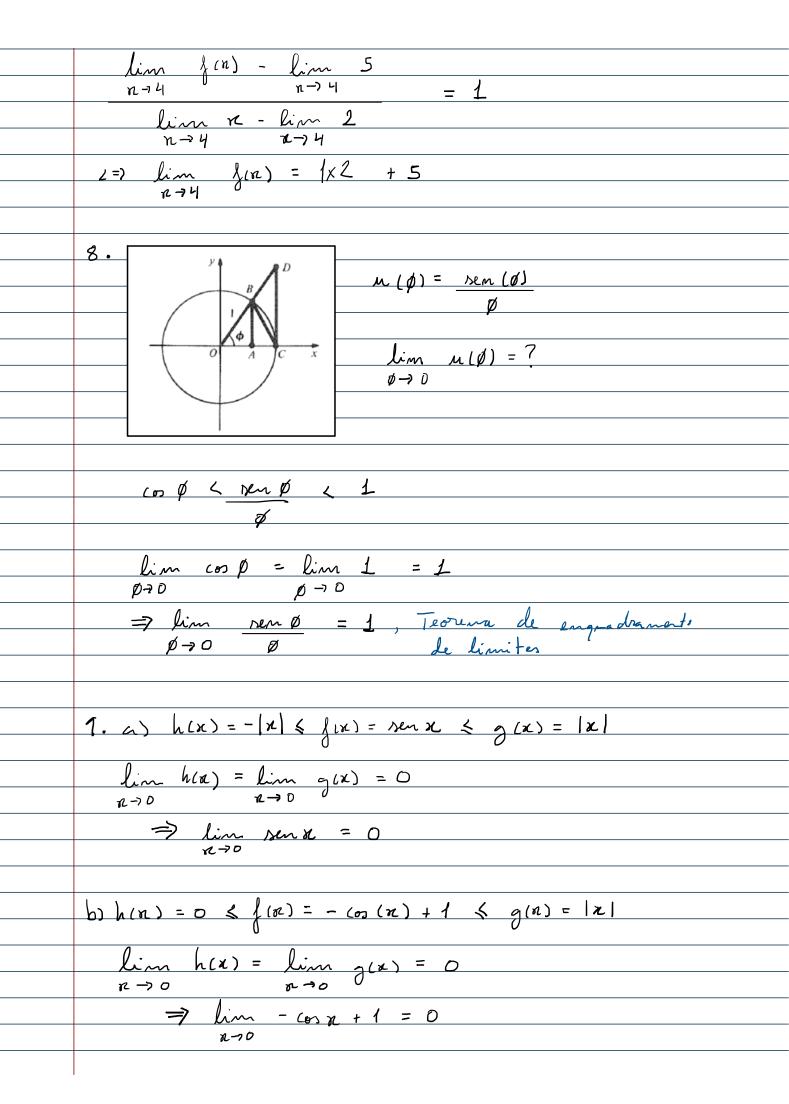
|x-1| = 2 
                    \frac{1}{81-1} \frac{(n-1)(n+1)-2}{81-1} \frac{1}{8} \frac{(n-1)(n+1)-2}{8}
                    2=) | 22-1 | 48 ) | 22-1 | >0
h(x) = x + 1
D = 1R, \quad D' = 1R
  Conjetura: l = 2
  Conjetura: l = 2

\forall s > 0, \exists \epsilon > 0: (\pi \in D \land D \in |\pi - 1| \in E)
              ⇒ |x+1-2| < 8
              => |n-1|<8
             Faga-se E = E
3. \lim_{n \to 5} \sqrt{x-1} = 2
  Encontrar 600: S= Juncione
    |\sqrt{x-1} - 2| < 1
    (2) -1 < \sqrt{x-1} -2 <
    <=> 1 < √1-1 < 3
    1=7 1 < x-1 < 9
    13 2 < x < 10
        |n-5|70 2=> x 75
                  <u>=> ]2,5[U]5,10[</u>
      12-5158
5-E < 72 < 5+E
E=3 => 5-3 < x < 5+3
  1=> 2 < x < 8 x 6 72.8[
4. h: D → R, a & D'
```

```
a) h(x) = K, K \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \to a} h(x) = K
Y 8>0 3 = (n & D A O < |n - a | < E)
          => | K - K | < 8 1=> 0 < 8
    6 mar defende de re bogo a implicação i rempre verdadina
b) h = id \Rightarrow \lim_{n \to \infty} h(n) = a
  1a-a/ 48 2=7 048, mema coina
c) \lim_{n \to 2} (2n-1) = 3
Y5,0, 3,0: (NEDAO ( 12-2 ( E)
              \Rightarrow |(2n-1)-3| < 5
            2=> | 2x - 4 | < 8
             L=) 2 | X-2 | < 6
                1=7 | n-2 | 4 8/2
       \xi = 5/2
5. a) \lim_{\kappa \to \infty} \left( \frac{1}{\kappa} \right) = 0
V<sub>5>0</sub>, ∃A>0: (n∈D ∧ n 7 A) DEFINISÃO

⇒ | J(n) - l | < 8
\forall_{870}, \exists_{A70}: (\pi \in D \land \pi_{7A})
=> \left|\frac{1}{\pi} - 0\right| \leq 8
                   2=> <u>1</u> < 8
                   2=7 <u>1</u> < |x| 1=7-1 7 x7 <u>1</u> 8
                  A = \frac{1}{8}
```

b) $\lim_{\kappa \to 0} \left( \frac{1}{\kappa} \right) =$	(x 6 D A O 4   R - 0   4 E)	
	$\Rightarrow 1 > A$ , $n \neq 0$	
	1=) 1 7 K	
	<u>A</u>	
	L2 E = 1 A	
6. a) lim gu	$L) = 0 \neq \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} q(x) = 1$	
••	g(n) mão existe	
b) lim ((x) = 10 → 0 + 10 = 10 + 10 = 10 + 10 = 10 + 10 = 10 =	$+ \infty$ , $\lim_{n \to 0^{-}} f(x) = + \infty$	
=> lim	$\int (x) = + \infty$	
, 5		
Λ		
c) lim h(x)	må eniste - må existe	
c) lim h(x)		
(x) lim h(x)    lim h(x)   x -> 0+		
lim h(n)		
$\lim_{\gamma L \to 0} \int_{0}^{L} \int_{0}^{L} (L)$ $c = 0, x_{n} = \frac{1}{2m}, y_{n} = \frac{2}{\pi(4n+1)}$	= O  ① Limit Divergence Criterion Test:	
lim h(n)	= 0	
$\lim_{\gamma L \to 0} \int_{0}^{L} \int_{0}^{L} (L)$ $c = 0, x_{n} = \frac{1}{2m}, y_{n} = \frac{2}{\pi(4n+1)}$		
$\lim_{n \to \infty} \int_{\mathbf{r}} (n)$ $c = 0, x_n = \frac{1}{2n\pi}, y_n = \frac{2}{\pi(4n+1)}$ $\lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{1}{2n\pi}\right) = 0$		
$\lim_{n \to \infty} h(n)$ $x \to 0$ $c = 0, x_n = \frac{1}{2n\pi}, y_n = \frac{2}{\pi(4n+1)}$ $\lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{1}{2n\pi}\right) = 0$ $\lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{2}{\pi(4n+1)}\right) = 0$ $\lim_{n \to \infty} x_n = \lim_{n \to \infty} y_n = c = 0$		
$\lim_{\gamma L \to 0} \frac{1}{\sigma} \left( \frac{1}{n} \right)$ $c = 0, x_n = \frac{1}{2n\pi}, y_n = \frac{2}{\pi(4n+1)}$ $\lim_{n \to \infty} \left( \frac{1}{2n\pi} \right) = 0$ $\lim_{n \to \infty} \left( \frac{2}{\pi(4n+1)} \right) = 0$		
$\lim_{n \to \infty} h(n)$ $x \to 0$ $c = 0, x_n = \frac{1}{2n\pi}, y_n = \frac{2}{\pi(4n+1)}$ $\lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{1}{2n\pi}\right) = 0$ $\lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{2}{\pi(4n+1)}\right) = 0$ $\lim_{n \to \infty} x_n = \lim_{n \to \infty} y_n = c = 0$		
$\lim_{N \to \infty} h(N)$ $x \to 0$ $c = 0, x_n = \frac{1}{2n\pi}, y_n = \frac{2}{\pi(4n+1)}$ $\lim_{N \to \infty} \left(\frac{1}{2n\pi}\right) = 0$ $\lim_{N \to \infty} \left(\frac{2}{\pi(4n+1)}\right) = 0$ $\lim_{N \to \infty} x_n = \lim_{N \to \infty} y_n = c = 0$ $\lim_{N \to \infty} \left(\sin\left(\frac{1}{\left(\frac{1}{2n\pi}\right)}\right)\right) = 0$ $\lim_{N \to \infty} \left(\sin\left(\frac{1}{\left(\frac{1}{2n\pi}\right)}\right)\right) = 1$		
$\lim_{n \to \infty} h(n)$ $x \to 0$ $c = 0, x_n = \frac{1}{2n\pi}, y_n = \frac{2}{\pi(4n+1)}$ $\lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{1}{2n\pi}\right) = 0$ $\lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{2}{\pi(4n+1)}\right) = 0$ $\lim_{n \to \infty} x_n = \lim_{n \to \infty} y_n = c = 0$ $\lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\sin\left(\frac{1}{\left(\frac{1}{2n\pi}\right)}\right)\right) = 0$ $\lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\sin\left(\frac{1}{\left(\frac{1}{\pi(4n+1)}\right)}\right)\right) = 1$ $\lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\sin\left(\frac{1}{\left(\frac{1}{\pi(4n+1)}\right)}\right)\right) = 1$ $\lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\sin\left(\frac{1}{\pi(4n+1)}\right)\right) = 1$	$ \begin{array}{c c} \hline \vdots & \text{Limit Divergence Criterion Test:} \\ \hline \\ & \text{If two sequences exist, } \{x_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty} \text{ and } \{y_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty} \text{ with} \\ & x_n \neq c \text{ and } y_n \neq c \\ & \lim_{n \to \infty} x_n = \lim_{n \to \infty} y_n = c \\ & \lim_{n \to \infty} f(x_n) \neq \lim_{n \to \infty} f(y_n) \\ & \text{Then } \lim_{x \to c} f(x) \text{ does not exist} \\ \hline \end{array} $	
$\lim_{\gamma_{L} \to 0} + \left( \frac{1}{\gamma_{L}} \right)$ $c = 0, x_{n} = \frac{1}{2n\pi}, y_{n} = \frac{2}{\pi(4n+1)}$ $\lim_{n \to \infty} \left( \frac{1}{2n\pi} \right) = 0$ $\lim_{n \to \infty} \left( \frac{2}{\pi(4n+1)} \right) = 0$ $\lim_{n \to \infty} x_{n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} y_{n} = c = 0$ $\lim_{n \to \infty} \left( \sin \left( \frac{1}{\left( \frac{1}{2n\pi} \right)} \right) \right) = 0$ $\lim_{n \to \infty} \left( \sin \left( \frac{1}{\left( \frac{1}{\pi(4n+1)} \right)} \right) \right) = 1$	$ \begin{array}{c c} \hline \vdots & \text{Limit Divergence Criterion Test:} \\ \hline \\ & \text{If two sequences exist, } \{x_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty} \text{ and } \{y_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty} \text{ with} \\ & x_n \neq c \text{ and } y_n \neq c \\ & \lim_{n \to \infty} x_n = \lim_{n \to \infty} y_n = c \\ & \lim_{n \to \infty} f(x_n) \neq \lim_{n \to \infty} f(y_n) \\ & \text{Then } \lim_{x \to c} f(x) \text{ does not exist} \\ \hline \end{array} $	
$\lim_{N \to \infty} \int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{0$	Then $\lim_{x\to \infty} x \to 0$ Limit Divergence Criterion Test:  If two sequences exist, $\{x_n\}_{n=1}^\infty$ and $\{y_n\}_{n=1}^\infty$ with $x_n \neq c$ and $y_n \neq c$ $\lim_{n\to\infty} x_n = \lim_{n\to\infty} y_n = c$ $\lim_{n\to\infty} f(x_n) \neq \lim_{n\to\infty} f(x_n)$ Then $\lim_{x\to \infty} c^f(x)$ does not exist	



$$\begin{array}{c} \text{Lim} \quad \left( \sqrt{x^{2} + 100} - 10 \right) \left( \sqrt{x^{2} + 100} + 10 \right) \\ \text{R}^{2} \left( \sqrt{x^{2} + 100} + 10 \right) \\ = \lim_{x \to 0} \quad \left( \sqrt{x^{2} + 100} \right)^{2} - 10^{2} \\ \text{R}^{2} \left( \sqrt{x^{2} + 100} + 10 \right) \\ = \lim_{x \to 0} \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^{2} + 100} + 10} \\ = \lim_{x \to 0} \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^{2} + 100} + 10} \\ = \lim_{x \to 0} \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^{2} + 100} + 10} \\ = \lim_{x \to 0} \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^{2} + 100} + 10} \\ = \lim_{x \to 0} \quad \left( \frac{1 + \mu}{x} \right) \\ \lim_{x \to 0} \quad \left( \frac{1 + \mu}{x} \right) \\ \lim_{x \to 0} \quad \left( \frac{1 + \mu}{x} \right) \\ \lim_{x \to 0} \quad \left( \frac{1 + \mu}{x} \right) \\ \lim_{x \to 0} \quad \left( \frac{1 + \mu}{x} \right) \\ = \lim_{x \to 0} \quad \left( \frac{1 + \mu}{x} \right) \\ \lim_{x \to 0} \quad \left( \frac$$

1	
	x-1   2x +1
	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
	$-\frac{2}{3}-\frac{1}{3}=-\frac{3}{2}$
	0-3
	$\kappa - 1 = 1 + -3$
	$\frac{x-1}{2n+1} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{-3}{2n+1}$
	$\lim_{\kappa \to 0} \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{-\frac{3}{2}}{2n+1} \right) = \frac{1}{2}$
	2n+1
	$ \frac{3 \times^3 + 2n^2 + 1}{4 n^3 - n^2 + n + 2} $
	$\frac{1}{n^3 - n^2 + n + 2}$
	- 3 1 2 1 11.13 2 1.12
	$\frac{3x^3 + 2x^2 + 1}{3x^3 + 3x^2 + 2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3$
	$-3x^{3} + 3x^{2} - 3x - 6  3$
	$\frac{D + 11 \pi^2 - 3 \pi - 1}{4 + 2}$
	4 4 2
	$\frac{3}{4} + \frac{11}{4} \pi^2 - \frac{3}{4} \pi - \frac{1}{2}$
	<u> </u>
	$l_1 n^3 - n^2 + n + 2$
	$= \frac{3}{4} + \frac{11}{4} - \frac{3}{4\pi} - \frac{1}{2\pi^2}$
	$\frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{n} + \frac{2}{n^2}$
	⇒ 3 11/4-0-0
	$\frac{3}{4} \frac{11/4 - 0 - 0}{\omega - 1 + 0 + 0}$
	= <u>3</u>
	Ч
	hr lim /  2-3
	$n \rightarrow 3$
	$\int \lim_{n \to 3^+} x - 3 = \int 3 - 3 = 0$
	$\sqrt{\lim_{n \to \infty} -n + 3} = \sqrt{-3 + 3} = 0$
	øL ¬¬ ð ¯

i) $\lim_{n \to +\infty} \int x = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x^2} = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x^2} = \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x}}$ $1 + \frac{1}{x^2} = \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^2}$
$n \rightarrow + \infty \qquad n^2 + 1 \qquad \underline{1 + 1} \qquad $
= 0/1 + 0 = 0
•
j) $\lim_{n\to 4} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (n) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} n^2 + 4$ $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (n) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} n^2 + 4$
$\lim_{N \to H} x^2 = \left(\lim_{z \to H} x\right)^2 = 16$
K) $\lim_{n\to 1} f(x)$ , $f(n) = \begin{cases} 2n, & n \in racional \\ 2, & n \in irrawal \end{cases}$
→ himi te mão existe
$\frac{12. \int_{(a)} = n + 3}{n + 2}$
Vertical: gr = -2 Horizontal: gran do denominador = gran do numerador
=> coet merader/coet deminada
$\lim_{n \to -2^+} \frac{(n+3) \times \lim_{n \to 2^+} \left(\frac{1}{n+2}\right) = +\infty}{n \to 2^+}$
<u>*</u>
$\lim_{R \to -2} \frac{x_{+3}}{x_{+2}} = \frac{1}{0} = -\infty$
=> x = -2 i una assintata vertical
$\lim_{X \to +\infty} \frac{\frac{n}{2} + \frac{3}{2}}{\frac{n}{2} + 2} = \lim_{N \to +\infty} \frac{1 + \frac{3}{n}}{1 + 2} = \frac{1 + 0}{1 + 0} = \frac{1}{1 + 0}$
$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\pi}{n} = 1$

13. 
$$I(n) = n^2 - 4n$$
  
 $I(n) = 2n - 4$ 

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

b) 
$$\lim_{n\to 3} \frac{\alpha^2 - 4n - (-3)}{n-3} = \frac{n^2 - 3n - n + 3}{n-3}$$
  
=  $n + 3 = \frac{n - 3}{n-3} = \frac{n - 3}{n-3}$   
=  $n + 3 = \frac{n - 3}{n-3}$ 

$$= x(x-3) - 1(x-3) = (x-1)(x-3)$$

$$= \kappa - 1$$

$$\frac{-\kappa}{-2}$$

d) 
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{f(n) - f(n_0)}{n - n_0} = 2n_0 - 4$$

14. a) 
$$f(n) = 1$$
,  $n$  i rational  $0$ ,  $n$  i irrational

Entre cada dois números racionais existem infinitos números irracionais

the minter

