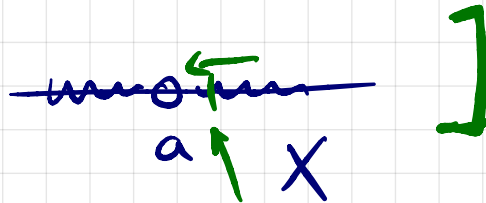
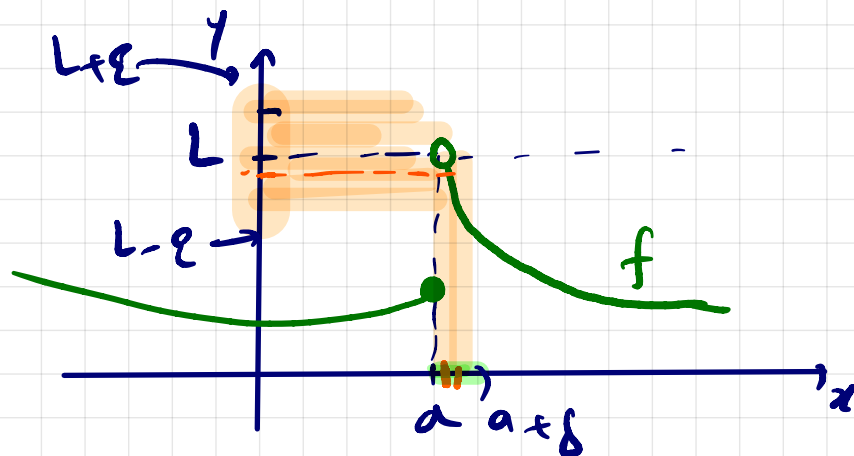


LIMITES LATERAIS

Def.: Seja  $f: X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $a \in X$  um ponto de acumulação à direita de  $x$  [ ou seja  $x \in X$  e tal que  $x \rightarrow a^+$ , ou  $x$  vai se aproximando de  $a$  por valores à direita de  $a$ :



Dizemos que  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x) = L$  se, e somente se,

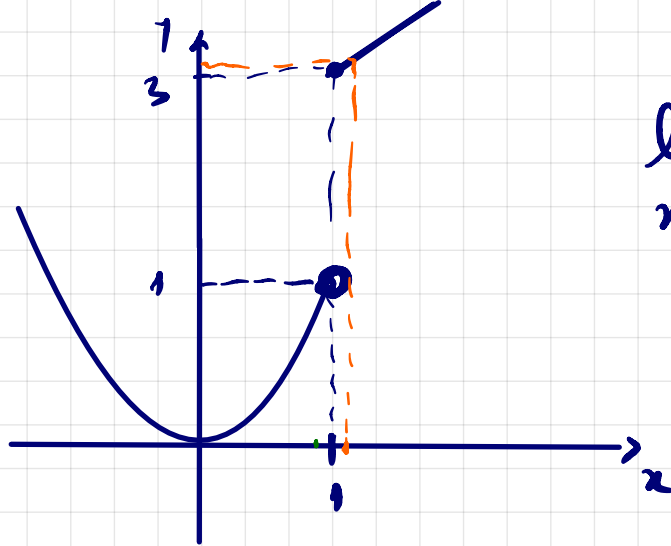


$\forall \epsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0$  tal que  $\forall x: a < x < a + \delta$

$$\Rightarrow |f(x) - L| < \epsilon.$$

EX-1

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x+2, & \text{se } x \geq 1 \\ x^2, & \text{se } x < 1. \end{cases}$$



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = 3$$

Do mesmo modo se define  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a^-} f(x)$  (pela esquerda, ou seja, se aproxima por valores ligeiramente menores que  $a$ )

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a^-} f(x) = L \Leftrightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0 \text{ tal que } \forall x: \\ a - \delta < x < a \Rightarrow |f(x) - L| < \varepsilon.$$

No exemplo acima, temos que

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = 1.$$

Isto acima observado, concluímos que

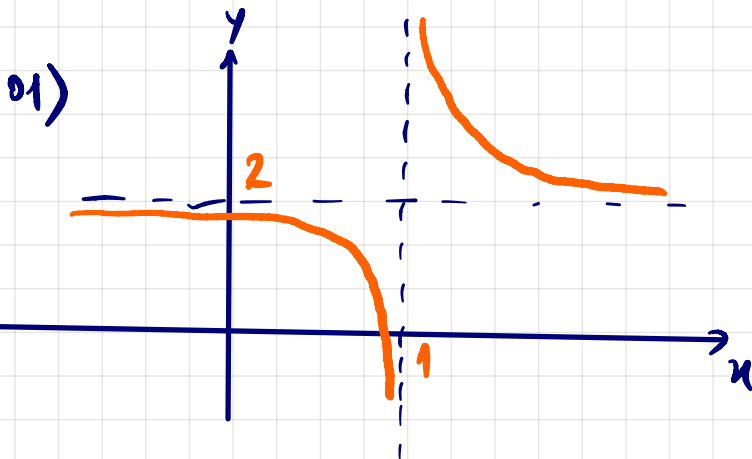
$$\exists \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) \Leftrightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow a^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x)$$

Caso contrário, ou seja, se  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a^-} f(x) \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x)$ ,

concluímos que  $\nexists \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)$ .

Deu seja, para existir limite em um ponto, os limites laterais devem existir e serem iguais.

Sejam alguns exemplos gráficos:

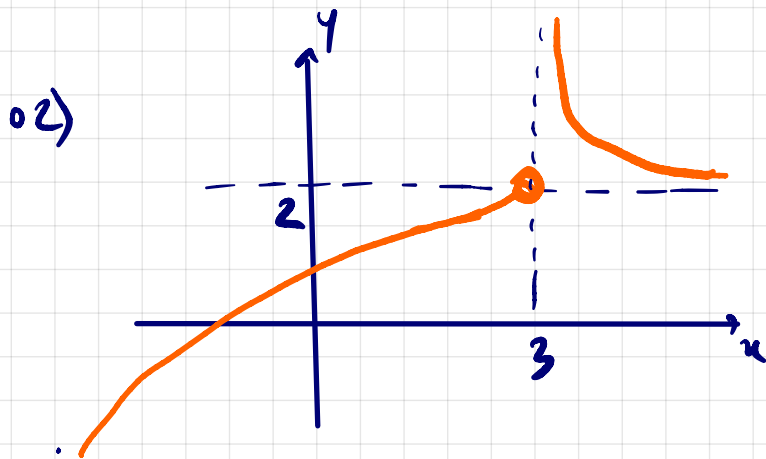


$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = +\infty$$

⇓

$$\nexists \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x)$$

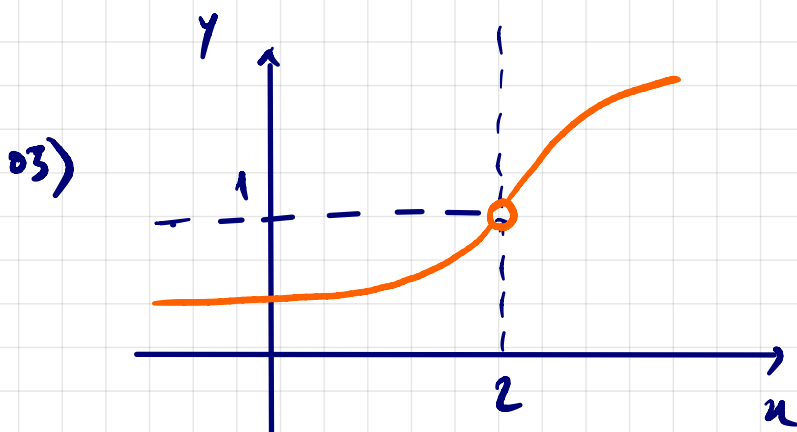


$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} f(x) = 2$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} f(x) = +\infty$$

⇓

$$\nexists \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} f(x)$$



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) = 1$$

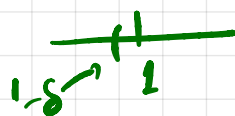
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x) = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = 1$$

## LIMITES INFINITOS:

•  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{1}{x-1} = ?$

Some  $\delta > 0$ . e considere

  $x \rightarrow 1 - \delta \quad (x \rightarrow 1^-)$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{1}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1-\delta} \frac{1}{x-1} = \frac{1}{1-\delta-1} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{-\delta} = -\frac{1}{\delta} \rightarrow -\infty \quad \delta \rightarrow 0$$

•  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{1}{x-1} = ?$

Some  $\delta > 0$  e considere

$x \rightarrow 1 + \delta \quad (x \rightarrow 1^+)$



Assim, obtemos:

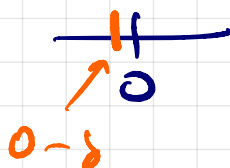
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{1}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1+\delta} \frac{1}{x-1} = \frac{1}{\delta} \rightarrow +\infty \quad \delta \rightarrow 0 \quad (\delta > 0)$$

vejamos outro exemplo:  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$

•  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{1}{x^2} = ?$

Some  $\delta > 0$ . e seja

$x \rightarrow 0 - \delta \quad (x \rightarrow 0^-)$



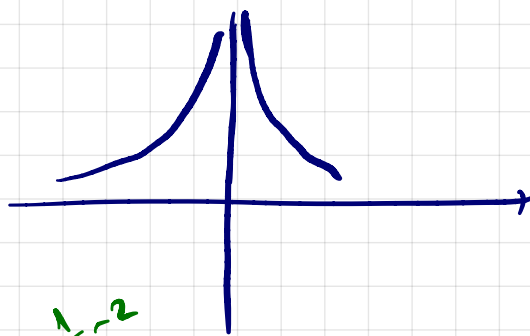
Assim, temos:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{1}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0-\delta} \frac{1}{x^2} = \frac{1}{(-\delta)^2} = \frac{1}{\delta^2} \xrightarrow{\delta \rightarrow 0} +\infty$$

•  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x^2} = ?$

Some  $\delta > 0$ ,  $x$  near  
 $x = 0 + \delta \cdot (x \rightarrow 0^+)$

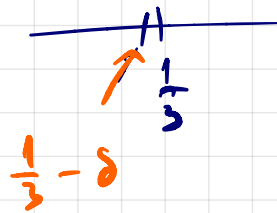
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0+\delta} \frac{1}{x^2} = \frac{1}{\delta^2} \rightarrow +\infty$$



•  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{3}^-} \frac{x-2}{1-3x} = \frac{\frac{1}{3}-2}{0}$

Some  $\delta > 0$  tal que

$$x = \frac{1}{3} - \delta \quad (x \rightarrow \frac{1}{3}^-)$$



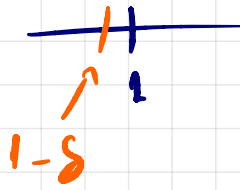
Assim:

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{3}^-} \frac{x-2}{1-3x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{3}-\delta} \frac{x-2}{1-3x} = \frac{\frac{1}{3}-\delta-2}{1-3 \cdot (\frac{1}{3}-\delta)} \\ &= \frac{\frac{1-3\delta-6}{3}}{1-1+3\delta} = \frac{-\frac{5}{3}-\delta}{3\delta} \xrightarrow{\delta \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-\frac{5}{3}}{0^+} \rightarrow -\infty \end{aligned}$$

( $\delta > 0$ )

LISTA 03

09 - (x):  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{x-1}{|x-1|}$



Seja  $\delta > 0$  e tome

$$x = 1 - \delta$$

$\rightarrow x \rightarrow 1^-$

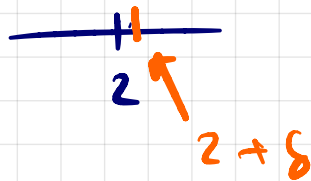
Então:

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{x-1}{|x-1|} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1-\delta} \frac{x-1}{|x-1|} = \frac{\cancel{1-\delta}-1}{|\cancel{1-\delta}-1|} \\ &= \frac{-\delta}{|-\delta|} = \frac{-\delta}{\delta} = -1 \end{aligned}$$

$\delta > 0$

LISTA 03 09 (u):

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{x}{x-2} = ?$$



Seja  $\delta > 0$  e tome

$$x = 2 + \delta \quad (x \rightarrow 2^+)$$

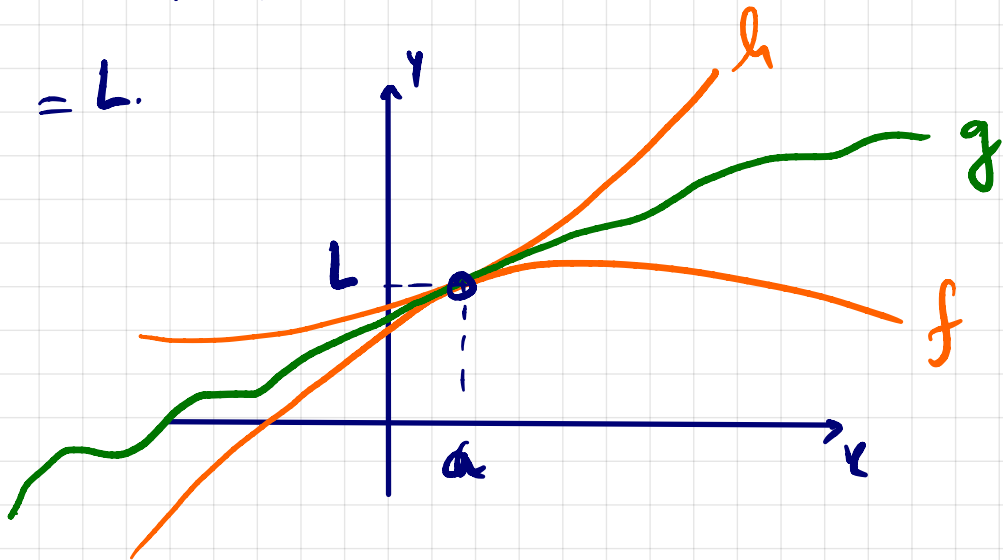
Assim, obtemos:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{x}{x-2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2+\delta} \frac{2+\delta}{\cancel{2+\delta}-2} = \frac{2+\delta}{\delta} \rightarrow \frac{2}{\delta \rightarrow 0^+} = +\infty$$

## TEOREMA DO SANDUÍCHE (OU DO CONFRONTO)

Sejam  $f, g, h: X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  funções,  $a$  um ponto de acumulação<sup>(\*)</sup> do conj.  $X$ , tais que  $f(x) \leq g(x) \leq h(x)$ ,  $\forall x \in X$ . Se  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} h(x) = L$ , então

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = L.$$



DEMONSTRAÇÃO: Dado  $\varepsilon > 0$ .

Como  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = L$ , segue que  $\exists \delta_1 > 0$ , tal que

$$\forall x: 0 < |x - a| < \delta_1 \Rightarrow |f(x) - L| < \varepsilon \quad (*)$$

Como  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} h(x) = L$ , segue que  $\exists \delta_2 > 0$ , tal que,

$$\forall x: 0 < |x - a| < \delta_2 \Rightarrow |h(x) - L| < \varepsilon. \quad (**)$$

Some  $\delta = \min\{\delta_1, \delta_2\} > 0$ . Assim, temos que,

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(\*) Lembre que  $a \in \mathbb{R}$  é um ponto de acumulação de um conj.  $X$  se existe uma sequência de pontos de  $X$  que converge para  $a$ , e escrevemos  $x \rightarrow a$ . ( $x \in X$ )

$\forall x : 0 < |x-a| < \delta$ , vale  $(*)$  e  $(**)$ , ou seja vale que

$$\underbrace{-\varepsilon < f(x) - L < \varepsilon} \quad \text{e} \quad \underbrace{-\varepsilon < h(x) - L < \varepsilon}$$

Como  $f(x) \leq g(x) \leq h(x)$ ,  $\forall x \in X$ , então subtraindo  $L$ , vamos obter:

$$\underbrace{-\varepsilon < f(x) - L} \leq \underbrace{g(x) - L} \leq \underbrace{h(x) - L < \varepsilon},$$

ou seja,  $-\varepsilon < g(x) - L < \varepsilon$ , sempre que  $0 < |x-a| < \delta$

ou seja,

$|g(x) - L| < \varepsilon$ , sempre que  $0 < |x-a| < \delta$ , i.e.:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = L.$$

□

EXEMPLOS:

LISTA 03 - 10 | SUPONDO QUE VALE A SEGUINTE CADEIA DE DESIGUALDADES:

$$1 - \frac{x^2}{2} \leq \cos x \leq 1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{4},$$

PROVE QUE  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - 1}{x} = 0.$



Solução: Note que

$1 - \frac{x^2}{2} \leq \cos x \leq 1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{4}$ ,  
subtraindo 1 em toda cadeia de desigualdades:

$$\Rightarrow \cancel{1} - \frac{x^2}{2} \cancel{-1} \leq \cos x - 1 \leq \cancel{1} - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{4} \cancel{-1}$$

$$-\frac{x^2}{2} \leq \cos x - 1 \leq -\frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{4} \quad (I)$$

Dividindo por  $x > 0$  vem:

$$-\frac{x^2}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{x} \leq \frac{\cos x - 1}{x} \leq \frac{x^2}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{x} + \frac{x^4}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{x}{2} \leq \frac{\cos x - 1}{x} \leq \frac{x}{2} + \frac{x^3}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-x}{2} = 0 \quad ; \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x}{2} + \frac{x^3}{4} = 0 \quad x \rightarrow 0^+$$

$\Rightarrow$   $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\cos x - 1}{x} = 0$  (\*)  
↑ do sanduíche

Dividindo (I) por  $x < 0$ , obtemos:

$$-\frac{x^2}{2} \leq \cos x - 1 \leq -\frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{4}$$

( $\div x < 0$ ):

$$-\frac{x^2}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{x} \geq \frac{\cos x - 1}{x} \geq -\frac{x^2}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{x} + \frac{x^4}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{x}{2} + \frac{x^3}{4} \leq \frac{\cos x - 1}{x} \leq -\frac{x}{2}$$

Como  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} -\frac{x}{2} + \frac{x^3}{4} = 0$  e

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} -\frac{x}{2} = 0$ , segue que

$$\boxed{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\cos x - 1}{x} = 0} \quad (k \cdot k)$$

De (k) e (k \cdot k) concluímos que

$$\exists \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - 1}{x} = 0.$$

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