

CÁLCULO I

03/05/24 - AULA 08

Os exercícios de aula passada:

$$05) \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{\sqrt{2-3x} - \sqrt{5}}{x^2 - 1} = \frac{0}{0} \quad (\text{INDETERMINAÇÃO})$$

\downarrow
 $x - (-1)$ APARECE
NO NUM. E NO
DENOM.

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{\sqrt{2-3x} - \sqrt{5}}{x^2 - 1} \times \frac{\sqrt{2-3x} + \sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{2-3x} + \sqrt{5}} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{(\sqrt{2-3x})^2 - (\sqrt{5})^2}{(x^2 - 1)(\sqrt{2-3x} + \sqrt{5})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{2-3x-5}{(x^2-1)(\sqrt{2-3x}+\sqrt{5})}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{-3(x+1)}{(x+1) \cdot (x-1)(\sqrt{2-3x} + \sqrt{5})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{-3}{(x-1)(\sqrt{2-3x} + \sqrt{5})}$$

$$= \frac{-3}{(-1-1)(\sqrt{2-3(-1)} + \sqrt{5})} = \frac{-3}{-2 \cdot (\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{5})} = + \frac{3}{4\sqrt{5}}$$

$$06) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{x^2+1} - \sqrt{3x-1}}{x^2+x-2} = \frac{\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{2}}{1+1-2} = \frac{0}{0} \quad (\text{INDET.})$$

[$x-1$ deve ser
simplificado.]

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{x^2-1} - \sqrt{3x-1}}{x^2+x-2} \times \frac{\sqrt{x^2+1} + \sqrt{3x-1}}{\sqrt{x^2+1} + \sqrt{3x-1}} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(\sqrt{x^2+1})^2 - (\sqrt{3x-1})^2}{(x^2+x-2)(\sqrt{x^2+1} + \sqrt{3x-1})} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2+1 - 3x+1}{(x^2+x-2)(\sqrt{x^2+1} + \sqrt{3x-1})} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 - 3x + 2}{(x^2+x-2)(\sqrt{x^2+1} + \sqrt{3x-1})} \quad \left(\frac{0}{0} \right)$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{r} \overline{x^2 - 3x + 2} \quad \left| \begin{array}{r} x-1 \\ \hline x-2 \end{array} \right. \\ \underline{-x^2 + x} \\ -2x + 2 \\ \underline{+2x - 2} \\ 0 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow x^2 - 3x + 2 = (x-1)(x-2)$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{r} \overline{x^2 + x - 2} \quad \left| \begin{array}{r} x-1 \\ \hline x+2 \end{array} \right. \\ \underline{-x^2 + x} \\ 2x - 2 \\ \underline{-2x + 2} \\ 0 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow x^2 + x - 2 = (x-1)(x+2)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1) \cdot (x-2)}{(x-1) \cdot (x+2) (\sqrt{x^2+1} + \sqrt{3x-1})} =$$

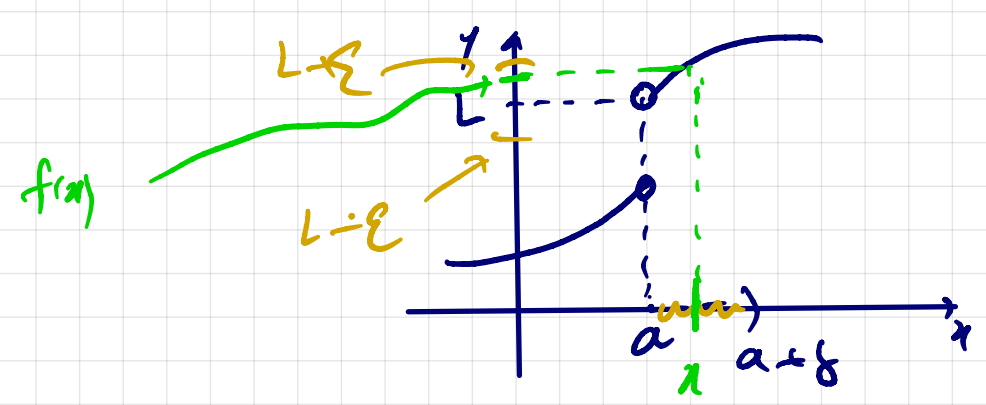
$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x-2}{(x+2) (\sqrt{x^2+1} + \sqrt{3x-1})} = \frac{1-2}{(1+2) (\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2})} =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3 \cdot (2\sqrt{2})} = -\frac{1}{6\sqrt{2}}$$

LIMITES LATERAIS:

Def.1 Seja $f: A \subset \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ uma função e $a \in A'_+$ (ou seja, $a \in \mathbb{R}$ e é um ponto de acumulação à direita do conjunto A). Definimos:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x) = L \stackrel{\text{def.}}{\iff} \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0 \text{ tal que, } \forall x \in A: a < x < a + \delta \implies |f(x) - L| < \varepsilon.$$



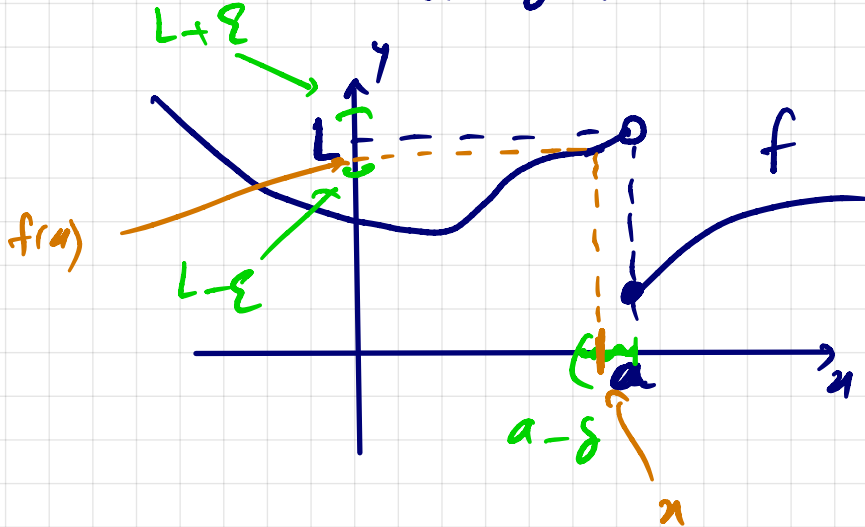
(*) ou seja, situações como:

Analogamente definiremos o limite à esquerda:

$f: A \subset \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$; $a \in A'_-$ (a é ponto de acumulação à esquerda de A). Então:

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

$$a - \delta < x < a \Rightarrow |f(x) - L| < \varepsilon.$$



Em palavras: o limite à direita é uma aproximação para L à direita de $x = a$; já o limite à esquerda é uma aproximação para L à esquerda de $x = a$.

Note que, pelo acima exposto temos o seguinte resultado.

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

Ou seja, existe o limite se, e somente se, os limites laterais existirem e forem iguais.

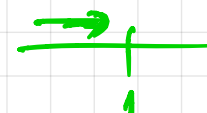
Ex.: $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x+1, & \text{se } x \geq 1 \\ x^2, & \text{se } x < 1. \end{cases}$

Perguntando: $\exists \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x)$?

Note que:

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

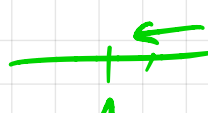
↳ POR VALORES LIGEIRAMENTE MENORES QUE 1. \rightarrow



A horizontal number line with a tick mark at 1. A green arrow points from the right towards the tick mark at 1, indicating values slightly less than 1.

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} (2x+1) = 2 \cdot (1) + 1 = 3.$

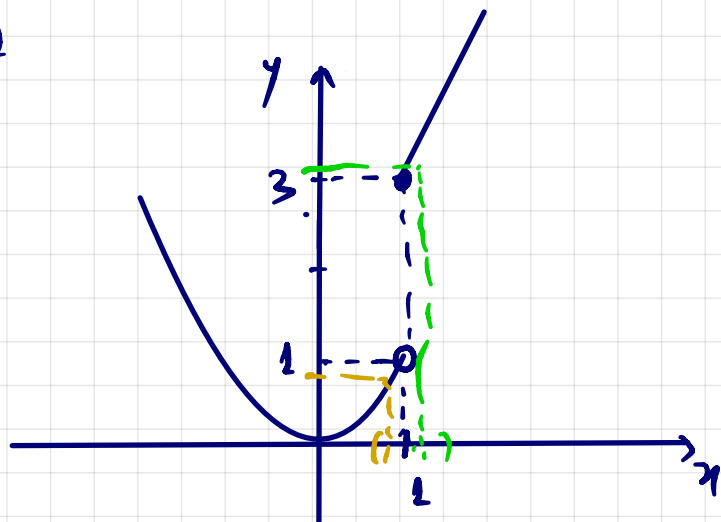
↳ POR VALORES LIGEIRAMENTE MAIORES DO QUE 1. \leftarrow



A horizontal number line with a tick mark at 1. A green arrow points from the left towards the tick mark at 1, indicating values slightly greater than 1.

Então, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = 1 \neq 3 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x)$.

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



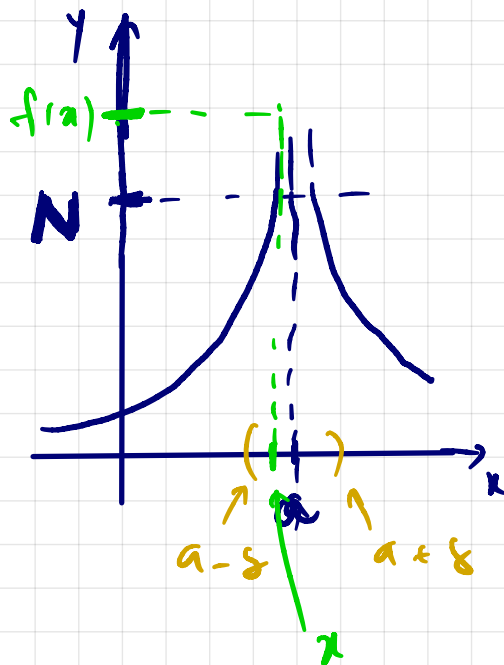
LIMITES INFINITOS:

Def.: Seja $f: A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ função e $a \in A'$.

Definição:

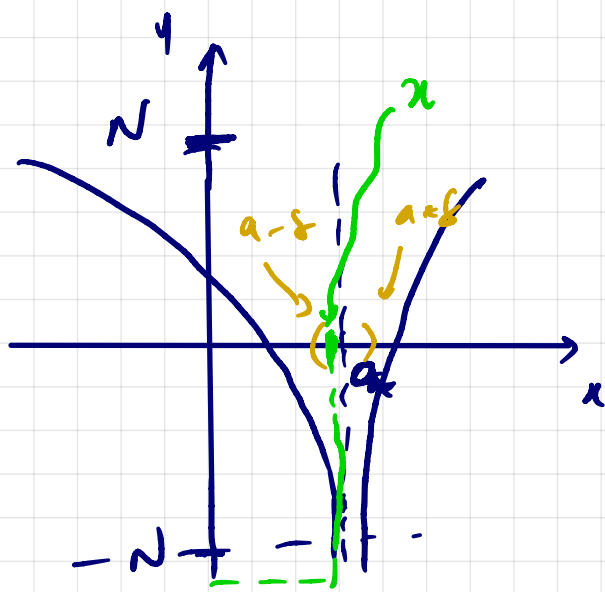
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = +\infty \stackrel{\text{def.}}{\iff} \forall N > 0, \exists \delta > 0$ tal que;

$$\forall x \in A : 0 < |x - a| < \delta \Rightarrow f(x) > N.$$

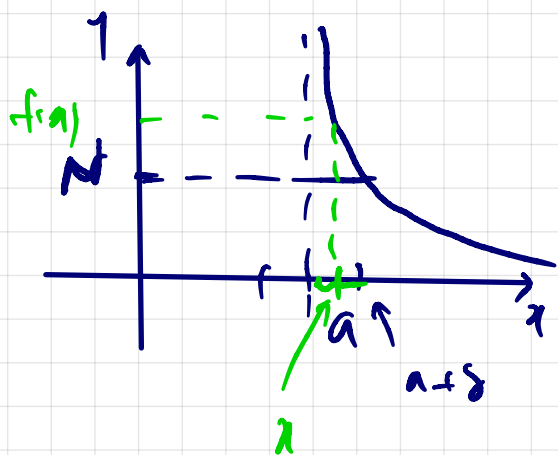


- $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = -\infty \stackrel{\text{def.}}{\iff} \forall N > 0, \exists \delta > 0$ tal que

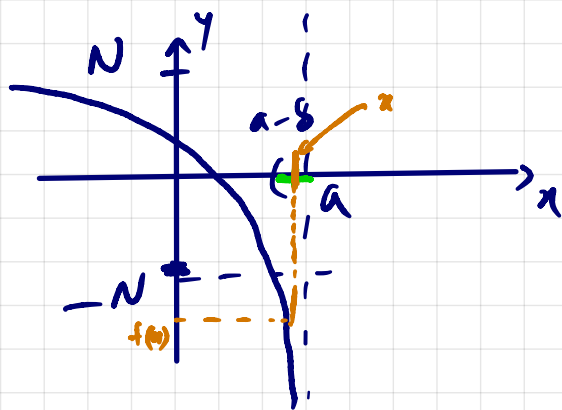
$$\forall x \in A : 0 < |x - a| < \delta \Rightarrow f(x) < -N$$



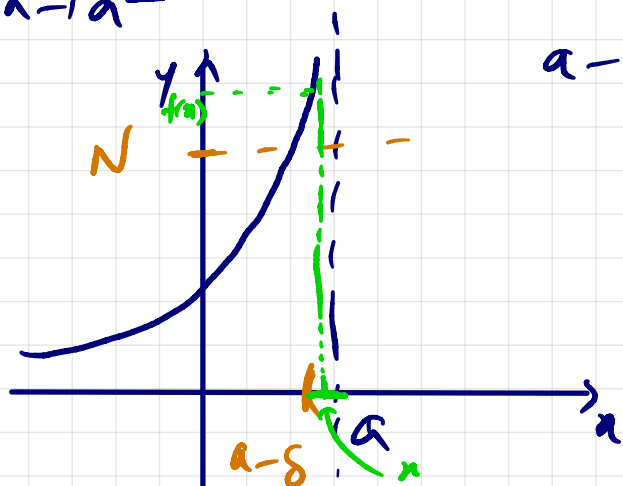
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x) = +\infty \stackrel{\text{def}}{\iff} \forall N > 0, \exists \delta > 0 \text{ tal que, } \forall x \in A:$
 $a < x < a + \delta \implies f(x) > N$



- $\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x) = -\infty \stackrel{\text{def.}}{\iff} \forall N > 0, \exists \delta > 0 \text{ tal que, } \forall x \in A:$
 $a < x < a + \delta \implies f(x) < -N$



- $\lim_{x \rightarrow a^-} f(x) = +\infty \stackrel{\text{def.}}{\iff} \forall N > 0, \exists \delta > 0 \text{ tal que, } \forall x \in A,$
 $a - \delta < x < a \implies f(x) > N.$

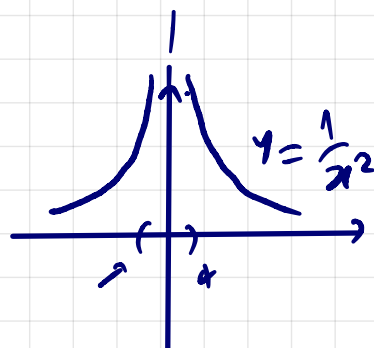


• $\lim_{x \rightarrow a^-} f(x) = -\infty$ ^{def.} $\Leftrightarrow N > 0, \exists \delta > 0$ tal que $\forall x \in A$:

$$a - \delta < x < a \Rightarrow f(x) < -N$$

Vejamos algunos ejemplos:

01) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x^2} = +\infty$:



Dado $N > 0$, precisemos ahora $\delta > 0$ tal que, $\forall x \in \mathbb{R} : 0 < |x - 0| < \delta$

implique $f(x) > N$.

Basta tomar $\delta < \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}}$:

De fato:

$0 < |x - 0| = |x| < \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}}$, segue que $\frac{1}{|x|} > \sqrt{N}$. Assim

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2} = \left(\frac{1}{|x|} \right)^2 > (\sqrt{N})^2 = N.$$

ou seja, mostramos que $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x^2} = +\infty$.

Rascunho:

$$f(x) > N$$

$$\frac{1}{x^2} > N$$

$$x^2 < \frac{1}{N}$$

$$x < \sqrt{\frac{1}{N}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}}$$

$$02) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{2}{1-x} = +\infty. \quad (\text{MOSTRAR}):$$

Dado $N > 0$, precisemos achar $\delta > 0$ tal que:

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}: 1 - \delta < x < 1 \Rightarrow \frac{2}{1-x} > N.$$
$$0 < \delta < 1$$

Note que:

$$1 - \delta < x < 1 \Rightarrow \delta - 1 > -x > -1 \Rightarrow$$

$\nearrow x-1$ $+1$

VAMOS PROCURAR
A PARTIR DAQUI
CONSTRUIR A
EXPRESSIONO $\frac{2}{1-x}$.

$$\Rightarrow \delta - 1 + 1 > 1 - x > -1 + 1 \Rightarrow 0 < 1 - x < \delta$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{1-x} > \frac{1}{\delta} \Rightarrow \frac{2}{1-x} > \frac{2}{\delta} := N$$

\uparrow $\times 2$

Tomando os
inversos

Qu seja, dado $N > 0$ basta tomar $\delta = \frac{2}{N} > 0$.

$$1 - \delta < x < 1 \Rightarrow \frac{2}{1-x} > \frac{2}{\delta} = N,$$

ou seja, provamos que

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{2}{1-x} = +\infty.$$

$$03) \lim_{x \rightarrow -2^+} \frac{3}{2+x} = +\infty.$$

(exercício)