

1. (3,0) Calcule os seguintes limites, caso existam. Justifique!

$$(a) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^3 \cos x + x^5 \operatorname{sen}\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)}{3x^4 + 2x^2 + 5}$$

$$(b) \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} \frac{\sqrt{10-x^2} - 1}{\sqrt{x^3 - 6x^2 + 9x}}$$

$$(c) \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (\sqrt[3]{x^3 - x^2} - x)$$

$$(a) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^3 \cos x + x^5 \operatorname{sen}\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)}{3x^4 + 2x^2 + 5} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{\cos x}{x} + x \operatorname{sen}\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)}{3 + \frac{2}{x^2} + \frac{5}{x^4}} = \frac{1}{3}$$

Justificativa

$$(i) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \cos x \cdot \frac{1}{x} = 0, \text{ pois } |\cos x| \leq 1 \text{ para toda } x$$

$$\text{e } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x} = 0$$

$$(ii) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \operatorname{sen}\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\operatorname{sen}\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)}{\frac{1}{x}} = 1 \text{ pois}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x} = 0 \text{ e } \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{sen} t}{t} = 1$$

$$(b) \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} \frac{\sqrt{10-x^2} - 1}{\sqrt{x^3 - 6x^2 + 9x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} \frac{10-x^2 - 1}{(\sqrt{10-x^2} + 1)\sqrt{x^3 - 6x^2 + 9x}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} \frac{(3+x)(3-x)}{(\sqrt{10-x^2} + 1)(\sqrt{x(x-3)^2})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} \frac{(3+x)(3-x)}{(\sqrt{10-x^2} + 1)|x-3|\sqrt{x}} \quad (*)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} \frac{(3+x)}{(\sqrt{10-x^2} + 1)\sqrt{x}} = \frac{6}{2\sqrt{3}} = \sqrt{3}$$

(*) Para $x < 3$, temos $|x-3| = 3-x$

(c)

$$\left(\sqrt[3]{x^3-x^2}-x\right)\left[\left(\sqrt[3]{x^3-x^2}\right)^2+x\sqrt[3]{x^3-x^2}+x^2\right]=x^3-x^2-x^3=-x^2$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left(\sqrt[3]{x^3-x^2}-x\right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{-x^2}{\left(\sqrt[3]{x^3-x^2}\right)^2+x\sqrt[3]{x^3-x^2}+x^2} =$$

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

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