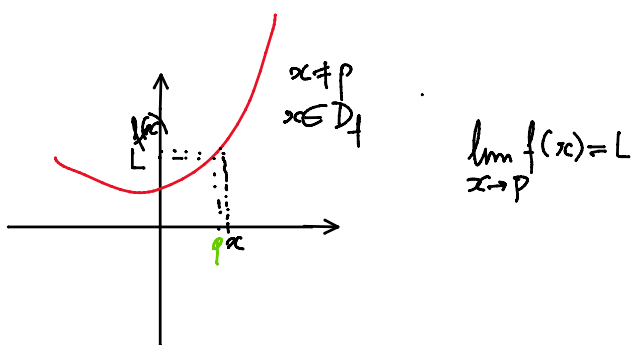


Limite - parte 1 (T4)

Limite de funções



Exercícios: Calcule (intuitivamente) os seguintes limites:

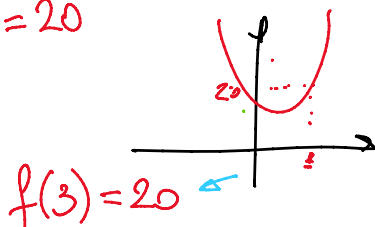
a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - 4}{x - 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x+2)(x-2)}{(x-2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (x+2) = 4$

$f'(p) = \lim_{x \rightarrow p} \frac{f(x) - f(p)}{x - p}$

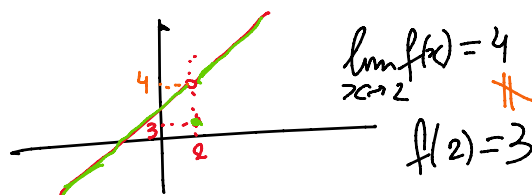
Proposição: dadas duas funções f e g que diferem em apenas um número finito de pontos, então $\lim_{x \rightarrow p} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow p} g(x)$, para $\forall p$

b) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} (x^2 + 2x + 5) = 20$

$x \neq 3$
 $f(3)$



$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 - 4}{x - 2}, & x \neq 2 \\ 3, & x = 2 \end{cases}$



c) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 9} \frac{\sqrt{x} - 3}{x - 9} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 9} \frac{\sqrt{x} - 3}{(\sqrt{x} - 3)(\sqrt{x} + 3)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 9} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x} + 3} = \frac{1}{6}$

c) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 9} \frac{\sqrt{x} - 3}{x - 9} \frac{(\sqrt{x} + 3)}{(\sqrt{x} + 3)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 9} \frac{x - 9}{x - 9} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x} + 3} = \frac{1}{3 + 3} = \frac{1}{6}$

$$d) \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x} - \sqrt[3]{2}}{x - 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\frac{y_3}{x} - \frac{y_3}{2}}{x - 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\frac{y_3 - y_3}{x - 2}}{\frac{y_3^3 - y_3^3}{y_3^2 + y_3 + 2}} = \frac{1}{3 \cdot 4}$$

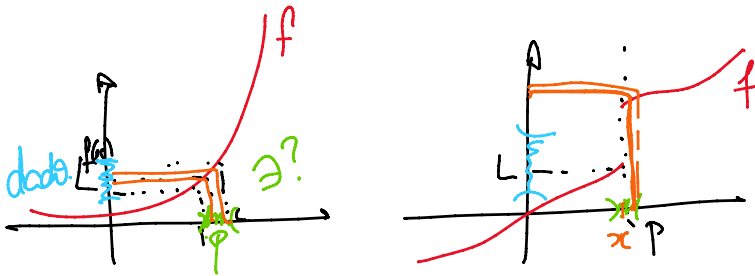
$$\frac{y_3 - y_3}{x - 2} = \frac{y_3^3 - y_3^3}{(y_3 - y_3)(y_3^2 + y_3 + 2)}$$

$$\frac{2 \cdot x^{\frac{2}{3}} + 2 \cdot x^{\frac{1}{3}} + 2}{2 \cdot x^{\frac{2}{3}} + 2 \cdot x^{\frac{1}{3}} + 2}$$

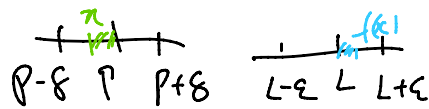
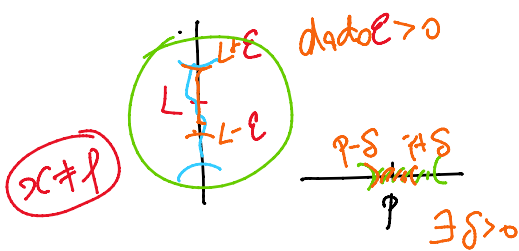
$$\frac{2 \cdot x^{\frac{2}{3}} - 2}{2 \cdot x^{\frac{2}{3}} - 2}$$

Definição formal de limite

Definição:



$\lim_{x \rightarrow p} f(x) = L \Leftrightarrow$ dado num intervalo aberto $J, J \ni L$, existe um intervalo aberto $I, I \ni p$ tal que $\forall x \in I$ implica $f(x) \in J$



Def: $\lim_{x \rightarrow p} f(x) = L \Leftrightarrow$ dado $\epsilon > 0$, $\exists \delta > 0$ tal que $0 < |x - p| < \delta \Rightarrow |f(x) - L| < \epsilon$

Definição: Sejam $f: A \subset \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ uma função e $p \in \mathbb{R}$. $\lim_{x \rightarrow p} f(x) = L \Leftrightarrow$ dado $\varepsilon > 0$, existe $\delta > 0$ tal que $0 < |x - p| < \delta \Rightarrow |f(x) - L| < \varepsilon$.

