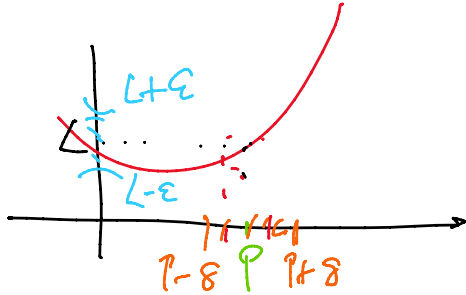


Limites - parte 2 (T4 e T5)

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
 $0 < |x - p| < \delta \Rightarrow |f(x) - L| < \varepsilon$.



Exercício: Prove que $\lim_{x \rightarrow p} f(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow p} |f(x)| = 0$

Resolução:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow p} f(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \text{dado } \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0 \text{ t.p. } 0 < |x - p| < \delta \Rightarrow |f(x) - 0| < \varepsilon$$

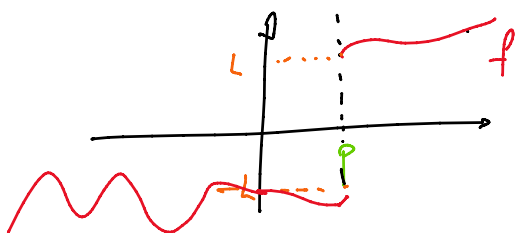
$$\Leftrightarrow \text{dado } \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0 \text{ t.p. } 0 < |x - p| < \delta \Rightarrow ||f(x)| - 0| < \varepsilon$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow p} |f(x)| = 0$$

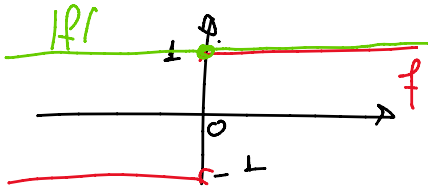
Obs: $|f(x) - 0| < \varepsilon \Leftrightarrow |f(x)| < \varepsilon \Leftrightarrow ||f(x)| - 0| < \varepsilon$

Obs: $\lim_{x \rightarrow p} f(x) = L \stackrel{\text{OK}}{\Rightarrow} \lim_{x \rightarrow p} |f(x)| = |L|$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow p} f(x) = L \not\Leftarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow p} |f(x)| = |L|$?



$$f(x) = \frac{|x|}{x} = \begin{cases} \frac{x}{x}, x > 0 \\ -\frac{x}{x}, x < 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 1, x > 0 \\ -1, x < 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow |f(x)| = 1, \forall x \neq 0$$



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} |f(x)| = 1, \text{ porém } \nexists \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)$$

Exercício: Prove que $\lim_{x \rightarrow p} f(x) = L \Leftrightarrow \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} f(p+h) = L$

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

$$\Leftrightarrow \text{dado } \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0 \text{ tal que } 0 < |h-0| < \delta \Rightarrow |f(p+h) - L| < \varepsilon$$

$$h = x - p \Rightarrow x = p + h$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} f(p+h) = L$$

Ex: $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \sin(x+\pi) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \sin(\frac{\pi}{2} + h) = \sin(\frac{\pi}{2})$

$h = x - \frac{\pi}{2}$

$\frac{3\pi}{2} + h = x - \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{3\pi}{2}$

$\frac{3\pi}{2} + h = x + \pi$

Proposição: Seja $k \in \mathbb{R}$ e sejam f e g duas funções tais que $\lim_{x \rightarrow p} f(x) = L_1$ e $\lim_{x \rightarrow p} g(x) = L_2$, com $L_1, L_2 \in \mathbb{R}$, então valem:

a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow p} [f(x) + g(x)] = L_1 + L_2$

b) $\lim_{x \rightarrow p} f(x) \cdot g(x) = L_1 \cdot L_2$

c) $\lim_{x \rightarrow p} kf(x) = kL_1$

d) $\lim_{x \rightarrow p} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{L_1}{L_2}$, com $L_2 \neq 0$

Exemplo: Calcule os seguintes limites:

a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (x^2 + x^3) = 4 + 8 = 12$

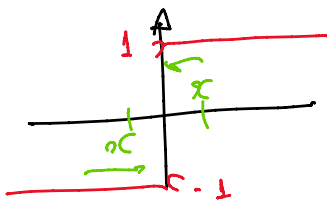
b) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (5x^2 + \cos(x)) = 0 + 1 = 1$
 $5 \cdot 0 = 0$

c) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{3x - x^2}{\sqrt{2+x} + 2x} = \frac{-3 - 1}{1 - 2} = \frac{-4}{-1} = 4$

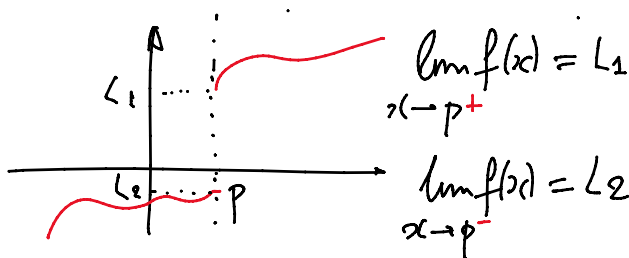
d) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{|x|}{x} = ?$

não existe $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{|x|}{x}$

pois: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{|x|}{x} = 1$ e $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{|x|}{x} = -1$



Limite Laterais

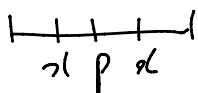


$\lim_{x \rightarrow p^+} f(x) = L \Leftrightarrow$ dado $\varepsilon > 0$, $\exists \delta > 0$ tq.

$0 < x - p < \delta \Rightarrow |f(x) - L| < \varepsilon$

$|x - p| < \delta \Leftrightarrow -\delta < x - p < \delta$

$p - \delta < x < p + \delta$



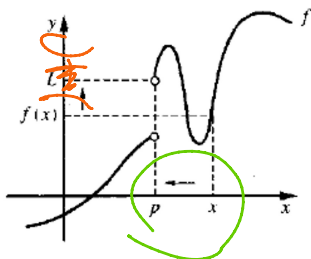
$p < x < p + \delta$

Definição: Sejam $f: A \subset \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ uma função e $p \in A$.

$\lim_{x \rightarrow p^+} f(x) = L \Leftrightarrow$ dado $\varepsilon > 0$, existe $\delta > 0$ tal que

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

Esse limite é chamado de *limite lateral à direita de f*.



$$\begin{array}{c} | & | & | \\ \hline p & x & p + \delta \end{array}$$

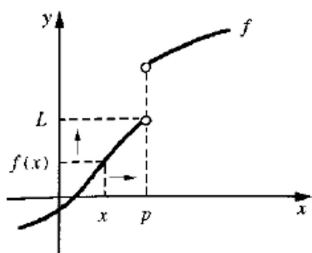
$$L - \varepsilon < f(x) < L + \varepsilon$$

Definição: Sejam $f: A \subset \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ uma função e $p \in A$.

$\lim_{x \rightarrow p^-} f(x) = L \Leftrightarrow$ dado $\varepsilon > 0$, existe $\delta > 0$ tal que

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

Esse limite é chamado de *limite lateral à esquerda de f*.



$$\begin{array}{c} | & | & | \\ \hline p - \delta & x & p \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} | & | & | \\ \hline p & p + \delta & p \end{array}$$