

Monitoria de reforço para Matemática Elementar e Cálculo I - AULA #2

Simplificando algumas expressões:

$$\begin{aligned} \checkmark \frac{\frac{1}{x^2} \frac{1}{p^2}}{x-p} &= \frac{\frac{p^2-x^2}{x^2 p^2}}{x-p} = \frac{p^2-x^2}{x^2 p^2} \cdot \frac{1}{(x-p)} = \\ &= \frac{(p-x)(x+p)}{x^2 p^2 (x-p)} = \frac{-(x-p)(x+p)}{x^2 p^2 (x-p)} = \frac{-(x+p)}{x^2 p^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\checkmark \frac{x^3-8}{x^2-4} = \frac{(x-2)(x^2+2x+4)}{(x-2)(x+2)} = \frac{(x^2+2x+4)}{(x+2)}$$

Simplifique $\frac{f(x+h)-f(x)}{h}$ para as seguintes funções:

$$\begin{aligned} \checkmark f(x) &= \frac{1}{x+2} \\ &= \frac{\frac{1}{x+h+2} - \frac{1}{x+2}}{h} = \frac{\frac{x+2 - (x+h+2)}{(x+h+2)(x+2)}}{h} = \\ &= \frac{x+2-x-h-2}{h} \cdot \frac{1}{h}, \text{ logo:} \\ &= \frac{-1}{(x+2)(x+h+2)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \checkmark f(x) &= \frac{1}{x^2} \\ &= \frac{\frac{1}{(x+h)^2} - \frac{1}{x^2}}{h} = \frac{\frac{x^2 - (x+h)^2}{(x+h)^2 x^2}}{h} = \\ &= \frac{x^2 - (x^2 + 2xh + h^2)}{(x+h)^2 x^2 h} = , \text{ logo} \\ &= \frac{-2x - h}{(x+h)^2 x^2 h} \end{aligned}$$

Simplifique:

$$\begin{aligned}
& \checkmark \frac{\sqrt{\alpha}-\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{\alpha+5}-\sqrt{10}} \\
&= \frac{\sqrt{\alpha}-\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{\alpha+5}-\sqrt{10}} \cdot \frac{[\sqrt{\alpha+5}+\sqrt{10}]}{[\sqrt{\alpha+5}+\sqrt{10}]} = \\
&= \frac{(\sqrt{\alpha}-\sqrt{5})(\sqrt{\alpha+5}+\sqrt{10})}{\alpha+5-10} = \\
&= \frac{(\sqrt{\alpha}-\sqrt{5})(\sqrt{\alpha+5}+\sqrt{10})}{\alpha-5} = \frac{(\sqrt{\alpha}-\sqrt{5})(\sqrt{\alpha+5}+\sqrt{10})}{(\sqrt{\alpha}-\sqrt{5})(\sqrt{\alpha}+\sqrt{5})} =, \text{ logo} \\
&= \frac{\sqrt{\alpha+5}+\sqrt{10}}{\sqrt{\alpha}+\sqrt{5}}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \checkmark \frac{\sqrt{x}-1}{\sqrt{2x+3}-\sqrt{5}} \\
&= \frac{\sqrt{x}-1}{\sqrt{2x+3}-\sqrt{5}} \cdot \frac{(\sqrt{2x+3}+\sqrt{5})}{(\sqrt{2x+3}+\sqrt{5})} = \\
&= \frac{(\sqrt{x}-1)(\sqrt{2x+3}+\sqrt{5})}{2x+3-5} = \frac{(\sqrt{x}-1)(\sqrt{2x+3}+\sqrt{5})}{2(x-1)} = \\
&= \frac{(\sqrt{x}-1)(\sqrt{2x+3}+\sqrt{5})}{2(\sqrt{x}-1)(\sqrt{x}+1)} =, \text{ logo} \\
&= \frac{(\sqrt{2x+3}+\sqrt{5})}{2(\sqrt{x}+1)}
\end{aligned}$$

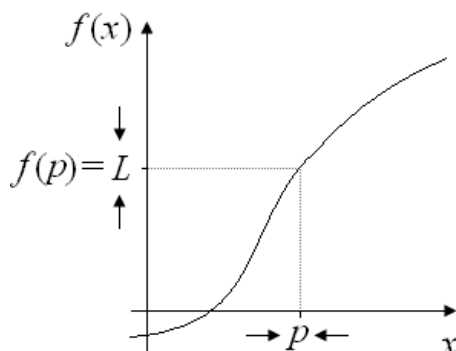
$$\begin{aligned}
& \checkmark \frac{4\sqrt{x}-4\sqrt{2}}{x-2} \\
&= \frac{4\sqrt{x}-4\sqrt{2}}{x-2} = \frac{4(\sqrt{x}-\sqrt{2})}{(\sqrt{x}-\sqrt{2})(\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{2})} =, \text{ logo} \\
&= \frac{4}{\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{2}}
\end{aligned}$$

Limite

Intuitivamente, dizer que o limite de $f(x)$, quando x tende a p , é igual a L , que, simbolicamente se escreve:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow p} f(x) = L,$$

Significa que quando x tende a p , $f(x)$ tende a L .



Calcule:

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

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x^2 + x)}{x + 3} = \frac{4 + 2}{2 + 3} = \frac{6}{5}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1/2} \frac{4x^2 - 1}{2x - 1} = \frac{4(x^2 - \frac{1}{4})}{2(x - \frac{1}{2})} = \frac{4(x - \frac{1}{2})(x + \frac{1}{2})}{2(x - \frac{1}{2})} = 2\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) = 2$$

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

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

Continuidade: f é contínua em $p \Leftrightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow p} f(x) = f(p)$.

Determine L para que a função dada seja contínua no ponto dado:

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^4 - 4}{x - 2} & \text{se } x \neq 2 \\ L & \text{se } x = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x - 2)(x + 2)}{x - 2} = 4, \text{ logo } L = 4.$$

Analise se a seguinte função dada é contínua:

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 - 1}{x - 1} & \text{se } x \neq 1 \\ 3 & \text{se } x = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x - 1)(x + 1)}{x - 1} = 2 \neq f(1), \text{ logo } f \text{ não é contínua.}$$

Calcule:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x} - \sqrt[3]{2}}{x - 2}$$

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

$$= (\sqrt[3]{x} - \sqrt[3]{2})(\sqrt[3]{x^2} + \sqrt[3]{2x} + \sqrt[3]{4}), \text{ então:}$$

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

Para casa:

✓ Encontre L para que a função dada seja contínua:

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{x+5} + \sqrt{10}} & \text{se } x \neq 5 \\ L & \text{se } x = 5 \end{cases}$$

✓ Calcule:

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

✓ Determine se f é contínua:

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 + x}{x + 1} & \text{se } x \neq 1 \\ 2 & \text{se } x = 1 \end{cases}$$

Próxima aula:

- ✓ Limites laterais;
- ✓ 1º Limite Fundamental e limites trigonométricos;
- ✓ Limites no infinito.