

LIMITES DE FUNÇÕES

PROBLEMA 1) b) $f(x) = \sqrt{1-x^2}$ Dom f ?

NECESSITAMOS Q.U. $1-x^2 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow |x| \leq 1$

Q.V.E. $1 - \sqrt{1-x^2} \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow 1 > \sqrt{1-x^2}$

ALTERNATIVAMENTE $|x| \leq 1 \Leftrightarrow 0 \leq 1-|x|^2 \leq 1$

Logo Dom $f = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : |x| \leq 1\}$

c) $f(x) = \sqrt{|5+x| - |x-7|}$

NECESSITAMOS Q.U. $|x+5| - |x-7| \geq 0$

$\Leftrightarrow |x+5| \geq |x-7|$



SS $x < -5$

SS $-5 \leq x < 7$

SS $x \geq 7$

$5-x \geq 7-x \Leftrightarrow 5 \geq 7$ nunca!

$x+5 \geq 7-x \Leftrightarrow 2x \geq 2 \Leftrightarrow x \geq 1$

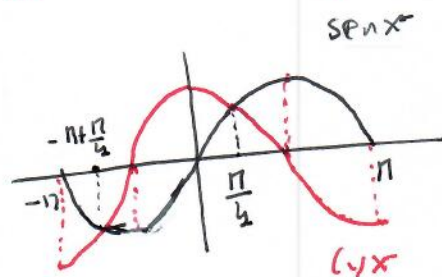
Logo $x \in [1, 7)$

$x+5 \geq x-7 \Leftrightarrow 5 \geq -7$ sempre!

Logo Dom $f = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : x \geq 1\}$

d) $f(x) = \sqrt{\sin x - \cos x}$

Dom $f = \bigcup_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} (k\pi + [-\pi, -\frac{3\pi}{4}] \cup [\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi])$



f) $f(x) = \ln(\ln x)$

NECESSITAMOS $x > 0$

" $\ln x > 0$

Logo Dom $f = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : x > 1\}$

e) $f(x) = \text{Arctn}(\frac{1-2x}{2})$

Dom $f = \mathbb{R}$

Q.U. Dom $\text{Arctn} = \mathbb{R}$



LIMITS OF FUNCTIONS

PROBLEM 2: a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x}$ NO EXISTE

SS $x = \frac{1}{n} \rightarrow 0$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{1/n} = n$

SS $x = -\frac{1}{n} \rightarrow 0$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{-1/n} = -n$

b) $f(x) = \frac{x}{|x|} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{SS } x > 0 \\ -1 & \text{SS } x < 0 \end{cases}$ NO EXISTE $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{|x|}$

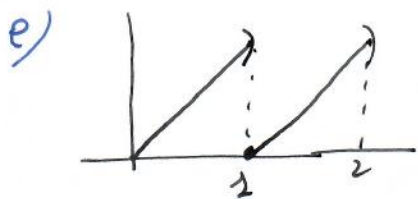
c) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - 4}{x - 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x-2)(x+2)}{(x-2)} = 4$

d) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{x^3 - 3}{x^2 - 4}$
 (L'HOPITAL) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{3x^2 - 3}{2x} = \frac{(-2)^3 - 3}{(-2)^2 - 4} = \frac{-11}{0}$
 $x^2 - 4 > 0$ SS $2 < |x|$
 $x^2 - 4 < 0$ SS $|x| < 2$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -2^-} \frac{x^3 - 3}{x^2 - 4} = -\infty$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -2^+} \frac{x^3 - 3}{x^2 - 4} = \infty$

NO EXISTE EL LIMITE



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

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} (x-1) = 0$

NO EXISTE EL LIMITE

f) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3 + 6x + x}{x^2 + 6x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(x^2 + 6x + 1)}{x(x+6)} = \frac{1}{6}$

PROBLEM 3: $f(x) = \frac{a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 x + a_0}{b_m x^m + b_{m-1} x^{m-1} + \dots + b_1 x + b_0}$

$= \frac{a_n + a_{n-1} \frac{1}{x} + \dots + \frac{a_1}{x^{n-1}} + \frac{a_0}{x^n}}{b_m x^{m-n} + b_{m-1} x^{m-n-1} + \dots + b_1 x^{1-n} + \frac{b_0}{x^n}} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow \infty}$

$\frac{a_n}{b_m}$ SS $n = m$

0 SS $n < m$

SS $\frac{a_n}{b_m} \infty$ SS $n > m$

LIMITTE RT FUNKTION

PROBLEMA 4:] a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^3 + x^2 - 5x + 3}{x^3 - 4x^2 + 5x - 2} =$

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

$\frac{x^3 + x^2 - 5x + 3}{-x^3 + x^2} \cdot \frac{x-1}{x^2 + 2x - 3}$ $\frac{x^3 - 4x^2 + 5x - 2}{-x^3 + x^2} \cdot \frac{x-1}{x^2 - 3x + 2}$

$\frac{2x^2 - 5x + 3}{-2x^2 + 2x} \cdot \frac{x-1}{-3x + 3}$ $\frac{-3x^2 + 5x - 2}{3x^2 - 3x} \cdot \frac{x-1}{2x - 2}$

b) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+2x} - \sqrt{3x+1}}{x(2x+1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\sqrt{1+2x} - \sqrt{3x+1})(\sqrt{1+2x} + \sqrt{3x+1})}{x(2x+1)(\sqrt{1+2x} + \sqrt{3x+1})} =$

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

c) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x^2+1} - 1}{\sqrt{x^2+16} - 4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\sqrt{x^2+1} - 1)(\sqrt{x^2+1} + 1)(\sqrt{x^2+16} + 4)}{(\sqrt{x^2+16} - 4)(\sqrt{x^2+16} + 4)(\sqrt{x^2+1} + 1)}$

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2(\sqrt{x^2+16} + 4)}{x^2(\sqrt{x^2+1} + 1)} = \frac{8}{2} = 4.$

d) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (-1)^{\frac{1}{x}}$ mit L'Hospital

$x_n = \frac{1}{2n\pi} \rightarrow 0 \quad n \rightarrow \infty$

$(-1)^{\frac{1}{2n\pi}} = (-1)^{2n\pi} = 1 \quad \forall n.$

$y_n = \frac{1}{\pi/2 + 2n\pi} \rightarrow 0 \quad n \rightarrow \infty$

$(-1)^{\frac{1}{\pi/2 + 2n\pi}} = 0 \quad \forall n.$

e) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sqrt{x} \sin \frac{1}{x}$ $|\sqrt{x} \sin \frac{1}{x}| \leq |\sqrt{x}| \rightarrow 0$

↳ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \sqrt{x} \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0.$

↳ mit L'Hospital $\sqrt{x} \sin \frac{1}{x}$ Bsp. $x < 0!$

LIMITS OF FUNCTIONS

PROPOSITION 5: a) $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^3 & \text{if } x \in (-b, b) \\ 0 & \text{if } x = 0 \\ x^3 + 1 & \text{if } x \in (b, 2) \\ x + 7 & \text{if } x \in [2, b] \end{cases}$

Dom $f = (-b, b)$; IN ADHARITACIA DE PUNK

$\overline{\text{Dom } f} = [-b, b]$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -b^+} f(x) = (-b)^3 = -b^3$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^3 = 0$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^3 + 1 = 1$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} x^3 + 1 = 9$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} x + 7 = 9$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow b^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow b} x + 7 = 11$

PROPOSITION 6: a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sin \frac{1}{x}$ does not exist, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} -\sin \frac{1}{x}$ also does not exist.

or $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sin \frac{1}{x} - \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0$

b) $g(x) = (f+g)(x) - f(x)$ so $\exists \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)$ and $\exists \lim_{x \rightarrow a} (f+g)(x)$ then $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x)$ exists.

c) no, due to arbitrariness b)

d) so $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) \neq 0$, then $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f \cdot g(x)}{f(x)}$

SEA $f(x) = x$ and $g(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } x \geq 0 \\ -1 & \text{if } x < 0 \end{cases}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f \cdot g(x) = 0$, then NO exists $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} g(x)$.

LIMITE DE FUN. CONT.

PROVISTA 7: a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = l$

$\Leftrightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0$ tal que si $0 < |x-a| < \delta \Rightarrow$
 $\Rightarrow |f(x) - l| < \varepsilon \quad (\Rightarrow)$
 $x = a+h$

$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0$ tal que si $0 < |h| < \delta \Rightarrow$
 $\Rightarrow |f(a+h) - l| < \varepsilon$
 $(\Rightarrow) \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} f(a+h) = l$

b) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = l \in \mathbb{R}$

$\Leftrightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0$ tal que si $0 < x < \delta \Rightarrow$
 $\Rightarrow \left| f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) - l \right| < \varepsilon \quad (\Rightarrow)$
 $y = \frac{1}{x}$

$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0$ tal que si $\left(0 < \frac{1}{y} < \delta \Rightarrow\right)$
 $\Rightarrow 0 < \frac{1}{\delta} < y$ en donde $|f(y) - l| < \varepsilon$

$\Leftrightarrow \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} f(y) = l$

PROVISTA 8: a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm \infty} \frac{1}{x} = 0$ (via trasn; $x \rightarrow \pm \infty$)

b) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm \infty} \frac{x-1}{x-2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm \infty} \frac{1 - \frac{1}{x}}{1 - \frac{2}{x}} = 1$

c) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm \infty} \frac{x^3 - 3x^2}{x^2 - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm \infty} \frac{1 - \frac{3}{x^2}}{\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x^3}} =$

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm \infty} \frac{x - \frac{3}{x}}{1 - \frac{1}{x^2}} = \begin{cases} \infty & \text{si } x \rightarrow \infty \\ -\infty & \text{si } x \rightarrow -\infty \end{cases}$

e) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{5x+1}{7x-11} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{5 + \frac{1}{x}}{7 - \frac{11}{x}} = 5/7$

LIMITS OF FUNCTIONS

PROBLEM 9: a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sin x$



cada 2π se repete a mesma função
 $\left(\begin{array}{l} \sin k\pi = 0 \quad \forall k \in \mathbb{Z} \\ \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi\right) = 1 \quad \forall k \in \mathbb{Z} \\ \sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} + 2k\pi\right) = -1 \quad \forall k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{array} \right)$

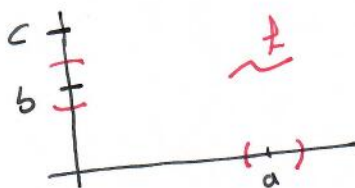
b) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{\sin x}{x} \right| = 0$

PROBLEM 10: a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2x}{x} = 2$

b) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin ax}{\sin bx} = \frac{ax}{bx} = \frac{a}{b}$

c) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 2x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2x}{x} \cdot \frac{\sin 2x}{x} = 4$

PROBLEM 11: a)



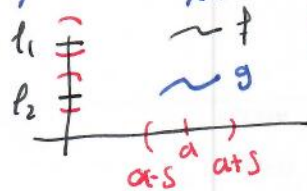
seja $\epsilon = \frac{c-b}{2}$ (então $c > b + \frac{c-b}{2} = \frac{b+c}{2}$)

$\exists \delta > 0$ tal que $\forall x \in (a-\delta, a+\delta) \setminus \{a\}$ (admitindo) $|b - f(x)| < \epsilon \Leftrightarrow f(x) \in (b-\epsilon, b+\epsilon)$

Logo $f(x) < b + \epsilon < c$

b) Análise

PROBLEM 12: a) se $l_1 = \lim_{x \rightarrow u} f(x)$ e $l_2 = \lim_{x \rightarrow u} g(x)$ e $l_1 > l_2$



! Contradição (ver p. 5)!

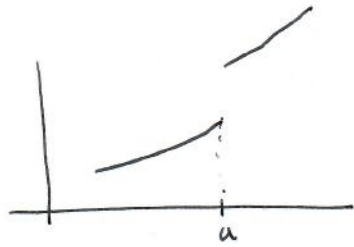
para $\epsilon < \frac{l_2 - l_1}{2}$ $\exists \delta > 0$

$|l_1 - f(x)| < \epsilon$ e $|l_2 - g(x)| < \epsilon$

Assim $g(x) < l_2 + \epsilon < l_1 - \epsilon < f(x)$ e $|l_1 - h(x)| = \max\{|l_1 - f(x)|, |l_1 - g(x)|\} \rightarrow 0$ como $x \rightarrow u$

Limits of Functions

Problem 13:

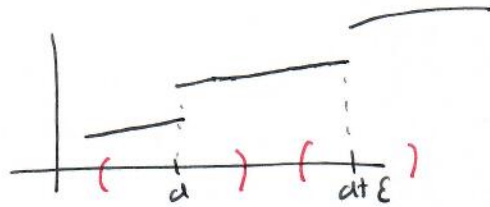


no a) $f(x) \leq f(a) \quad \forall x \leq a \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x) \leq f(a)$

! Output! b) $f(a) \leq f(x) \quad \forall x > a, \text{ LWB} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x) \geq f(a)$

no c) $\lim_{x \rightarrow a^-} f(x) \leq \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x) \quad \forall a \text{ OR } f(x) \leq f(x) \quad \forall x \leq a \leq x$

no d)



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x) \leq \lim_{x \rightarrow (a+\epsilon)^-} f(x) \quad \forall \epsilon > 0$$

StA $\frac{\epsilon}{4}$, $a + \frac{\epsilon}{4} < (a+\epsilon) - \frac{\epsilon}{4} = a + \frac{3\epsilon}{4}$

ASS $\forall x \in (a, a + \frac{\epsilon}{4}) \quad \forall \gamma \in (a + \frac{3\epsilon}{4}, a + \epsilon)$

$f(x) \leq f(\gamma)$

LWB $\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x) \leq \lim_{x \rightarrow (a+\epsilon)^-} f(x)$

Problem 14:

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -2^+} \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{2^n} \right)$

SS $-2 < x < -2 + \epsilon \Rightarrow \left| \frac{x}{2} \right| < 1$; ASS $\frac{x^n}{2^n} = (-1)^n \left(\frac{-x}{2} \right)^n$

$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{x}{2^n} \right)^n = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{-x}{2} \right)^{2k} - \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-x)^{2k+1}}{2^{2k+1}} =$

$= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\left(\frac{x}{2} \right)^2 \right)^k - \left(\frac{-x}{2} \right) \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\left(\frac{-x}{2} \right)^2 \right)^k = \left(1 + \frac{x}{2} \right) \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\left(\frac{x}{2} \right)^2 \right)^k$

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

↓
Statt bei mitarch

LWB $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2^+} \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{2^n} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2^+} \frac{2}{2-x} = \frac{2}{2-(-2)} = \frac{2}{4} = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{2}}}$

LIMITS OF FUNCTIONS

PROBLMA 15:]

VIA PROBLMA 11:]

AMURR SRA $f(x) < y(x)$ (URR $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) \leq \lim_{x \rightarrow a} y(x)$)

KA EL CASO DE QUE SE VA LA ISUNION DEPARTIR
ES CASO DE QUE SE VA LA ISUNION DEPARTIR

AMURR M RECURSIVO DE
 $y(x) \leq f(x)$ CADA UNO.

PROBLMA 16:] a) $h(x) = \max\{f(x), y(x)\}$.

SS $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = l_1 < \lim_{x \rightarrow a} y(x) = l_2$ ASS OR 11:]

$h(x) = y(x)$ CADA UNO Y OR TAMB

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} h(x) = l_2 = \max\{l_1, l_2\}$$

SS

$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = l_1 > \lim_{x \rightarrow a} y(x) = l_2$ ASS OR 11:]

$h(x) = f(x)$ CADA UNO Y OR TAMB

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} h(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = l_1 = \max\{l_1, l_2\}$$

SS

$l_1 = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = l_2 = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} y(x)$, CADA UNO

$\forall \epsilon > 0 \exists \delta_1 : 0 < |x-a| < \delta_1 \Rightarrow |l_1 - f(x)| < \epsilon$

$\exists \delta_2 : 0 < |x-a| < \delta_2 \Rightarrow |l_2 - y(x)| < \epsilon$

SRA $\delta > 0$, Y $0 < |x-a| < \delta$, CADA UNO

$$|l_1 - h(x)| \leq \max\{|l_1 - f(x)|, |l_2 - y(x)|\} \leq$$

$$\leq \max\{\epsilon, \epsilon\} = \epsilon.$$

$$\text{LUEGO } \lim_{x \rightarrow a} h(x) = l_1.$$

b) ANÁLICO

c) USAR QUE

PROBLMA 17:]

PROBLMA 18:]

$$| |l_1| - |f(x)| | \leq |l_1 - f(x)|.$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{SS } x > 0 \\ -1 & \text{SS } x \leq 0 \end{cases} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} |f(x)| = 1; \quad \nexists \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)$$

VIA LA PROBLMA 7:]