

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

$$L \in \mathbb{R} \cup \{-\infty, +\infty\}$$

$$a \in \mathbb{R} \cup \{-\infty, +\infty\}$$

$$\exists \epsilon$$

$$\exists \delta > 0$$

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

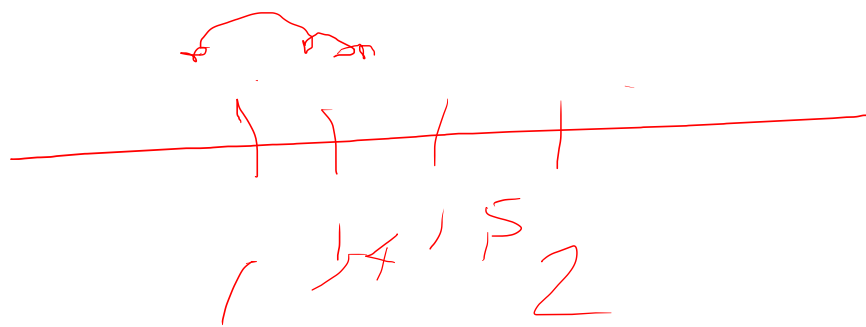
$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} x_n$$

$$f(n) = x_n$$

Prop. de R: Se $\{x_n | n \in \mathbb{N}\}$

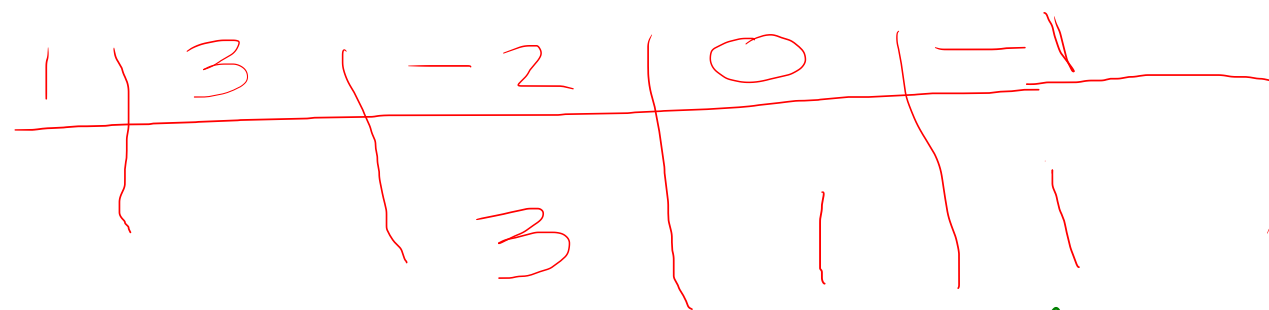
e crescente ($x_n \leq x_m, \forall n \leq m$)

e limitada ($\exists M \forall n |x_n| \leq M, \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$)
Então $(x_n | n \in \mathbb{N})$ tem limite

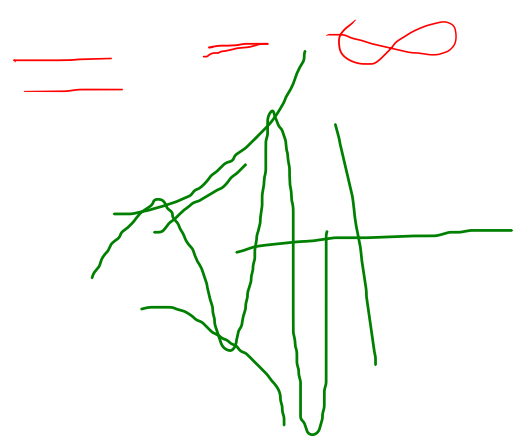


$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{2x^4 + 3x^2 - 8x - 3}{3x^3 - 2x^2 - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{2x^4 + 3x^2 - 8x}{(x-1)(3x^2 + x + 1)}$$

$\downarrow 0$ $x > 1$ $\downarrow 0^+$ $\downarrow 5$
 $x-1 > 0$



O resto



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{1}{x} = -\infty$$

A diagram showing a circle with a vertical line through its center. The top half of the circle is labeled $\ln \frac{1}{x}$ and the bottom half is labeled x . An arrow points from the top half towards $-\infty$.

~ não surte

$$\frac{(x-2)^2}{(x-2)^4}$$

$$= \frac{1}{(x-2)^{4-2}}$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x-2)^2 (x^8 + 10x - 3)}{(x-2)^4 (x^3 - 8x^2 - 6)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{1}{(x-2)^2} \cdot \frac{x^8 + 10x - 3}{x^3 - 8x^2 - 6}$$

$$\rightarrow 2^8 + 20 - 3 > 0$$

$$\rightarrow 0^+$$

$$\rightarrow 8 - 8 \cdot 4 - 6 < 0$$

$$= -\infty$$

$$\begin{array}{r|rr|r} -1 & 8 & -3 & -11 \\ \hline & -8 & -11 & 0 \text{ resto} \end{array}$$

$$\frac{(x-2)^2}{(x-2)^4} = (x-2)^{2-4}$$

$$= (x-2)^{-2}$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{(x+1)}{(x+1)^3 (8x^2 - 3x - 11)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{(x+1)(8x-11)} \rightarrow -19$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{(x+1)} \cdot \frac{1}{8x-11} = +\infty$$

$x < -1$
 $x+1 < 0$

\downarrow 0^+ \downarrow 0^- \downarrow -19

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{(x+1)} \cdot \frac{1}{8x-11} = -\infty$$

$x > -1$
 $x+1 > 0$

\downarrow 0^+ \downarrow 0^+ \downarrow -19

limite laterali
 sono \neq

\therefore limite non esiste

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[4]{x^3+x} - x^{3/4} \cdot \frac{g(x)}{g(x)}$$

$$a^4 - b^4 = (a - b) \underbrace{(a^3 + a^2 b + a b^2 + b^3)}_{g(x)}$$

$$g(x) = \left(\sqrt[4]{x^3+x}\right)^3 + \left(\sqrt[4]{x^3+x}\right)^2 x^{3/4} + \left(\sqrt[4]{x^3+x}\right) \left(x^{3/4}\right)^2 + \left(x^{3/4}\right)^3$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\cancel{x^3} + x - \cancel{x^3}}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x}{g(x)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^{-5/4} \cdot g(x)}{x^{-5/4} \cdot g(x)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^{-5/4}}{x^{-5/4} \left(\left(\sqrt[4]{1+\frac{1}{x^2}}\right)^3 + \left(\sqrt[4]{1+\frac{1}{x^2}}\right)^2 \cdot 1 + \sqrt[4]{1+\frac{1}{x^2}} \cdot 1 + 1 \right)}$$

$$= 0$$

$$x^{-5/4} = \frac{1}{x^{5/4}}$$

↓
+∞