

Introdução ao Cálculo - Limites - Parte 2

Resolução de Exercícios - Parte B

Introdução ao Cálculo



1 Exercícios Introdutórios

Exercício 1. Calcule os limites a seguir.

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{a) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{x} - 1}{x - 1} & \text{c) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 3\pi/2^-} x \operatorname{tg} x \\ \text{b) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 9} \frac{x - 9}{\sqrt{x} - 3} & \text{d) } \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/2^+} \frac{\sec x}{\pi/2 - x} \end{array}$$

Exercício 2. Calcule os limites trigonométricos a seguir. Considere k, α, β constantes.

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{a) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} x}{x} & \text{c) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \alpha x}{\beta x} \\ \text{b) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin kx}{x} & \text{d) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{\operatorname{tg} x} \end{array}$$

2 Exercícios de Fixação

Exercício 3. Calcule os limites trigonométricos a seguir.

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{a) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 4x}{7x} & \text{d) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos(x/3)}{x} \\ \text{b) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2(x/3)}{x^2} & \text{e) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x \sin x} \\ \text{c) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} x + \sin x}{x} & \text{f) } \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\sin x - \sin a}{x - a} \end{array}$$

3 Exercícios de Aprofundamento e de Exames

Exercício 4. Calcule o limite lateral

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/2^-} \frac{\sin x - \cos x}{1 - \operatorname{tg} x}.$$

Exercício 5. Calcule o limite

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos^3 x}{\sin^2 x}.$$

Exercício 6. Calcule

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/4} \frac{\cos 2x}{\cos x - \sin x}.$$

Exercício 7. Calcule

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(a+x) - \sin(a-x)}{x}.$$

Exercício 8. Calcule os limites

$$\text{a) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\cos(\pi x/2)}{1 - x}$$

$$\text{b) } \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/3} \frac{1 - 2 \cos x}{\pi - 3x}.$$

Respostas e Soluções.

1. a)

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{x} - 1}{x - 1} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(\sqrt{x} - 1)(\sqrt{x} + 1)}{(x - 1)(\sqrt{x} + 1)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x - 1}{(x - 1)(\sqrt{x} + 1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x} + 1} \\ &= \frac{1}{1 + 1} = \frac{1}{2}.\end{aligned}$$

b)

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow 9} \frac{x - 9}{\sqrt{x} - 3} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 9} \frac{(x - 9)(\sqrt{x} + 3)}{(\sqrt{x} - 3)(\sqrt{x} + 3)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 9} \frac{(x - 9)(\sqrt{x} + 3)}{x - 9} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 9} \sqrt{x} + 3 = \sqrt{9} + 3 = 6.\end{aligned}$$

c) Uma vez que $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3\pi/2^-} x = 3\pi/2$ e $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3\pi/2^-} \operatorname{tg} x = +\infty$,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3\pi/2^-} x \cdot \operatorname{tg} x = +\infty.$$

d)

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

Quando $x \rightarrow \pi/2^+$, $\cos x \rightarrow 0^-$ e $\pi/2 - x \rightarrow 0^-$, então

$$\cos x(\pi/2 - x) \rightarrow 0^+.$$

Assim,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/2^+} \frac{1}{\cos x(\pi/2 - x)} = +\infty.$$

2. a)

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} x}{x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\cos x} = 1 \cdot 1 = 1.\end{aligned}$$

b)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin kx}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} k \frac{\sin kx}{kx} = k \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin kx}{kx} = k \cdot 1 = k$$

c)

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \alpha x}{\sin \beta x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\alpha}{\beta} \frac{\sin \alpha x}{\alpha x} \frac{\beta x}{\sin \beta x} = \frac{\alpha}{\beta} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \alpha x}{\alpha x} \frac{\beta x}{\sin \beta x} \\ &= \frac{\alpha}{\beta} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \alpha x}{\alpha x} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\beta x}{\sin \beta x} = \frac{\alpha}{\beta} \cdot 1 \cdot 1 = \frac{\alpha}{\beta}.\end{aligned}$$

d)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{\operatorname{tg} x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{\frac{\sin x}{\cos x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \cos x = 1.$$

3. a)

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 4x}{7x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 4 \frac{\sin 4x}{7 \cdot 4x} = \frac{4}{7} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 4x}{4x} \\ &= \frac{4}{7} \cdot 1 = \frac{4}{7}.\end{aligned}$$

b)

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2(x/3)}{x^2} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2(x/3)}{9(x/3)^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{9} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2(x/3)}{(x/3)^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{9} \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(x/3)}{(x/3)} \right)^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{9} \cdot 1^2 = \frac{1}{9}.\end{aligned}$$

c)

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} x + \sin x}{x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} x}{x} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x \cos x} + 1 \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\cos x} + 1 \\ &= 1 \cdot 1 + 1 = 2.\end{aligned}$$

d)

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos(x/3)}{x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 - \cos(x/3))(1 + \cos(x/3))}{x(1 + \cos(x/3))} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos^2(x/3)}{x(1 + \cos(x/3))} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2(x/3)}{x(1 + \cos(x/3))} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2(x/3)}{x^2/9} \cdot \frac{x/9}{1 + \cos(x/3)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin(x/3)}{x/3} \right)^2 \cdot \frac{x/9}{1 + \cos(x/3)} \\ &= 1^2 \cdot \frac{0}{1 + 1} = 0.\end{aligned}$$

e)

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x \sin x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 - \cos x)(1 + \cos x)}{x \sin x(1 + \cos x)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos^2 x}{x \sin x(1 + \cos x)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x \sin x(1 + \cos x)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x(1 + \cos x)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \cos x} \\ &= 1 \cdot \frac{1}{1 + 1} = \frac{1}{2}.\end{aligned}$$

f) Relembra a identidade

$$\sin x - \sin a = 2 \sin \left(\frac{x - a}{2} \right) \cos \left(\frac{x + a}{2} \right).$$

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\sin x - \sin a}{x - a} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{2 \sin\left(\frac{x-a}{2}\right) \cos\left(\frac{x+a}{2}\right)}{x - a} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\sin\left(\frac{x-a}{2}\right)}{\frac{x-a}{2}} \cos\left(\frac{x+a}{2}\right) \\ &= 1 \cdot \cos(a) = \cos(a).\end{aligned}$$

4. Note que $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/2^-} \sin x - \cos x = 1 - 0 = 1$, enquanto

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/2^-} \operatorname{tg} x = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/2^-} \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} = +\infty$, uma vez que $\cos x \rightarrow 0^+$, quando $x \rightarrow \pi/2^-$. Assim,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/2^-} \frac{\sin x - \cos x}{1 - \operatorname{tg} x} = 0.$$

5. Como $1 - a^3 = (1 - a)(1 + a + a^2)$,

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos^3 x}{\sin^2 x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 - \cos x)(1 + \cos x + \cos^2 x)}{\sin^2 x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 + \cos x)(1 - \cos x)(1 + \cos x + \cos^2 x)}{(1 + \cos x) \sin^2 x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 - \cos^2 x)(1 + \cos x + \cos^2 x)}{(1 + \cos x) \sin^2 x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 x (1 + \cos x + \cos^2 x)}{(1 + \cos x) \sin^2 x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 + \cos x + \cos^2 x}{1 + \cos x} \\ &= \frac{1 + 1 + 1^2}{1 + 1} = \frac{3}{2}.\end{aligned}$$

6.

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/4} \frac{\cos(2x)}{\cos x - \sin x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/4} \frac{\cos^2 x - \sin^2(x)}{\cos x - \sin x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/4} \cos x + \sin x = \cos(\pi/4) + \sin(\pi/4) \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \sqrt{2}.\end{aligned}$$

7.

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(a+x) - \sin(a-x)}{x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin\left(\frac{(a+x)-(a-x)}{2}\right) \cos\left(\frac{(a+x)+(a-x)}{2}\right)}{x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin(x) \cos(a)}{x} \\ &= 2 \cos(a) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(x)}{x} \\ &= 2 \cos(a).\end{aligned}$$

8. a) Quando $x \rightarrow 1$, a variável $u = 1 - x \rightarrow 0$ então, fazendo uma mudança de variáveis,

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\cos(\pi x/2)}{1 - x} &= \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(\pi(1-u)/2)}{u} \\ &= \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(\pi/2 - \pi u/2)}{u}.\end{aligned}$$

Como

$$\begin{aligned}\cos(\pi/2 - \pi u/2) &= \cos(\pi/2) \cos(\pi u/2) \\ &\quad + \sin(\pi/2) \sin(\pi u/2),\end{aligned}$$

$\cos(\pi/2) = 0$ e $\sin(\pi/2) = 1$, então

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(\pi/2 - \pi u/2)}{u} &= \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(\pi u/2)}{u} = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{\pi \sin(\pi u/2)}{2 \pi u/2} \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2} \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(\pi u/2)}{\pi u/2} = \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot 1 = \frac{\pi}{2}.\end{aligned}$$

b) Quando $x \rightarrow \pi/3$, a variável $u = \pi - 3x \rightarrow 0$ então, fazendo uma mudança de variáveis,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/3} \frac{1 - 2 \cos x}{\pi - 3x} = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - 2 \cos(\pi/3 - u/3)}{u}.$$

Como

$$\cos(\pi/3 - u/3) = \cos(\pi/3) \cos(u/3) + \sin(\pi/3) \sin(u/3),$$

$\cos(\pi/3) = 1/2$ e $\sin(\pi/3) = \sqrt{3}/2$, então

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - 2 \cos(\pi/3 - u/3)}{u} &= \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos(u/3) - \sqrt{3} \sin(u/3)}{u} \\ &= \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos(u/3)}{u} - \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{3} \sin(u/3)}{u},\end{aligned}$$

caso os dois limites existam e a diferença entre eles não seja uma indeterminação.

Vimos na questão 3d que o primeiro limite vale zero. Procedendo como na questão 2b, o segundo limite vale $\sqrt{3} \cdot 1/3 = \sqrt{3}/3$. Assim, os dois limites existem e a solução é $0 - \sqrt{3}/3 = -\sqrt{3}/3$.