

A regra de L'Hôpital

[08] Calcule os limites indicados abaixo.

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|--|---|--|
| (a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^{64} - 1}{x^{32} - 1}$, | (r) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (\sqrt{x} \ln(x))$, | (j) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln(x)}{x}$, |
| (c) $\lim_{x \rightarrow (\pi/2)^+} \frac{\cos(x)}{1 - \sin(x)}$, | (t) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\cotg(2x) \operatorname{sen}(6x))$ | (l) $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{5^t - 3^t}{t}$, |
| (e) $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{3t} - 1}{t}$, | (v) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (x \operatorname{tg}(1/x))$, | (n) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{sen}(x)}{\operatorname{senh}(x)}$, |
| (g) $\lim_{\theta \rightarrow \pi/2} \frac{1 - \operatorname{sen}(\theta)}{\operatorname{cossec}(\theta)}$, | (y) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (x^2 - x)$, | (p) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x + \operatorname{sen}(x)}{x + \operatorname{cos}(x)}$, |
| (i) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln(x)}{x}$, | (b) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x + \operatorname{tg}(x)}{\operatorname{sen}(x)}$, | (s) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (x^2 e^x)$, |
| (k) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln(\ln(x))}{x}$, | (d) $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^t - 1}{t^3}$, | (u) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} (\operatorname{sen}(x) \ln(x))$, |
| (m) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln(x)}{\operatorname{sen}(\pi x)}$, | (f) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg}(64x)}{\operatorname{tg}(32x)}$, | (w) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\operatorname{cossec}(x) - \cotg(x))$, |
| (o) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{arcsen}(x)}{x}$, | (h) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^x}{x}$, | (z) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (x - \ln(x))$. |

[09] Calcule os limites indicados abaixo.

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|---|---|--|
| (a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^{(x^2)}$, | (b) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 - 2x)^{1/x}$, | (e) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (e^x + x)^{1/x}$, |
| (c) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (1 + 3/x + 5/x^2)^x$, | (d) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x^{\ln(2)/(1+\ln(x))}$, | (f) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (\operatorname{cos}(x))^{1/x^2}$. |

[10] Seja f uma função de classe C^2 . Calcule

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(p+h) - 2f(p) + f(p-h)}{h^2}.$$

Dica: use a regra de L'Hôpital.

Respostas

[08] (a) 2, (b) 2, (c) $-\infty$, (d) $+\infty$, (e) 3, (f) 2, (g) 0, (h) $+\infty$, (i) 0, (j) $-\infty$, (k) 0, (l) $\ln(5/3)$, (m) $-1/\pi$, (n) 1, (o) 1, (p) 0, (r) 0, (s) 0, (t) 3, (u) 0, (v) 1, (w) 0, (y) $+\infty$, (z) $+\infty$.

[09] (a) 1, (b) e^{-2} , (c) e^3 , (d) 2, (e) e , (f) $1/\sqrt{e}$.

[10] $f''(p)$.