

Lezione 16: Limiti notevoli - Esercizi

INDICE

LIMITI NOTEVOLI:

I° GRUPPO $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x = e$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = e$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} = 1$

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

II° GRUPPO $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x}{x} = 1$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} = \frac{1}{2}$

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

ESERCIZI

A $\lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \sin x$

B $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x}$

C $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \frac{\ln(\arctan x)}{x}$

D $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x}$

E $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\arctan(\tan x)}{x}$

F $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{\sin x}{x}\right)^x$

G $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 3x}{\sqrt{1+x} - 1}$

H $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(\sin x) - 1}{(e^{3x} - 1) \ln(1+4x)}$

I $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2} - \cos x}{e^{x^2} - e^x}$

J $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{4^x - 2^{x+1}}{\ln x}$

K $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} |\sin(\sin x)|^x$

L $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} |\cos(\cos x)|^x$

M $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x + 1}{\cos 4x - 1}$

N $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\cos \frac{1}{x}\right)^{x^2}$

O $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \arctan(\ln x)\right) \cdot \ln \frac{1}{x}$

P $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\tan x - \sin(x+x^2)}{e^{x^2} - \cos x + e^{\frac{1}{x}}}$

Q $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} |\sin x \cdot \cos \sqrt{x^2+1}|^x$

T. DATO $A \subset \mathbb{R}$ x_0 t.c. $\forall \delta > 0$ SIA $(x_0, x_0 + \delta)$ CHE $(x_0 - \delta, x_0)$ INTERSECA A .
 ED $f: A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. ALLORA È EQUIV. DIR. CHE

1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = l \in \mathbb{R}^*$

2) $\left[\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} f(x) = l \right] \Leftrightarrow \left[\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^-} f(x) = l \right]$

D/M

(1) $\Leftrightarrow \left\{ \forall I$ INTORNO A $l \exists \delta_2 > 0$ t.c. $x \in (x_0 - \delta_1, x_0 + \delta_2)$ $x \neq x_0$ $x \in A$ $\Rightarrow f(x) \in I$ $\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}$

(2) $\Leftrightarrow \left\{ \forall I$ INTORNO A $l \exists \delta_1 > 0$ t.c. $x \in (x_0 - \delta_1, x_0)$ $x \in A$ $\Rightarrow f(x) \in I$ $\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}$

$\left\{ \exists \delta_2 > 0$ t.c. $x \in (x_0, x_0 + \delta_2)$ $x \in A$ $\Rightarrow f(x) \in I$ $\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}$

$\delta' = \min(\delta_1, \delta_2)$

$x \in A, x \in (x_0 - \delta', x_0 + \delta'), x \neq x_0$

(2) \Rightarrow (1)

(1) \Rightarrow (2).

LIM. NOTTEVOLI

$$1) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x} \right)^x = e$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^n \rightarrow e$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow -\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^n \rightarrow e$$

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

$$x \rightarrow 0^+ \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left(1 + \frac{1}{\frac{1}{x}} \right)^{\frac{1}{x}} \stackrel{\gamma = \frac{1}{x}}{=} \lim_{\gamma \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{\gamma} \right)^{\gamma} = e$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} (1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \left(1 + \frac{1}{\frac{1}{x}} \right)^{\frac{1}{x}} \stackrel{\gamma = \frac{1}{x}}{=} \lim_{\gamma \rightarrow -\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{\gamma} \right)^{\gamma} = e$$

$$3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} = 1$$

$$\gamma = (1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \cdot \ln(1+x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\ln \left((1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} \right) \right] \stackrel{\gamma = (1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}}}{=} \lim_{\gamma \rightarrow e} \ln(\gamma) = 1$$

$$4) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\frac{\ln(1+(e^x-1))}{e^x-1}} \stackrel{\gamma = e^x-1}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\frac{\ln(1+\gamma)}{\gamma}} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$$

$\ln(e^x) = \ln(e^x - 1 + 1) = \ln(1 + (e^x - 1))$

$$5) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+x)^\alpha - 1}{x} = \alpha$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{2x+1} - 1}{x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\ln(1+x)^\alpha} - 1}{x} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \cdot x^{-1}}{x \sqrt{2x+1}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\alpha \ln(1+x)} - 1}{x} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2x+1}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{e^{\alpha \ln(1+x)} - 1}{\alpha \ln(1+x)} \cdot \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} \cdot \alpha \right] = \alpha$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\alpha \ln(1+x)} - 1}{\alpha \ln(1+x)} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^y - 1}{y} = 1$$

$y = \alpha \ln(1+x) \rightarrow 0$ as $x \rightarrow 0$

$$6) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$$

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

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

$$x \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$\sin x < x < \tan x$$



$$2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos x} \right) = 1 \cdot 1 = 1$$

$$3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 - \cos x)(1 + \cos x)}{x^2 \cdot (1 + \cos x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2 \cdot (1 + \cos x)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\underbrace{\left(\frac{\sin x}{x} \right)^2}_{1^2} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{1}{1 + \cos x}}_{1} \right) = 1^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$4) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - \sin x}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x \left(\frac{1}{\cos x} - 1 \right)}{x^3} =$$

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\underbrace{\frac{\sin x}{x}}_1 \cdot \underbrace{\frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2}}_{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{1}{\cos x}}_1 \right) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$5) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{arctan} x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{arctan} x}{\tan(\operatorname{arctan} x)} \stackrel{\gamma = \operatorname{arctan} x}{=} \lim_{\gamma \rightarrow 0} \frac{\gamma}{\tan(\gamma)} =$$

$$= \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\frac{\ln y}{y}} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$$

$$b) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\arcsin n}{n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\arcsin n}{\ln(\arcsin n)} \stackrel{y = \arcsin n}{=} \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{y}{\ln y} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\frac{\ln y}{y}} \rightarrow 1$$

EX 11

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n$$

$$a_n = 2\pi n \rightarrow \infty$$

$$b_n = 2\pi n + \frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (a_n) = 0 \rightarrow 0$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (b_n) = 1 \rightarrow 1$$

$$\boxed{B} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x}$$

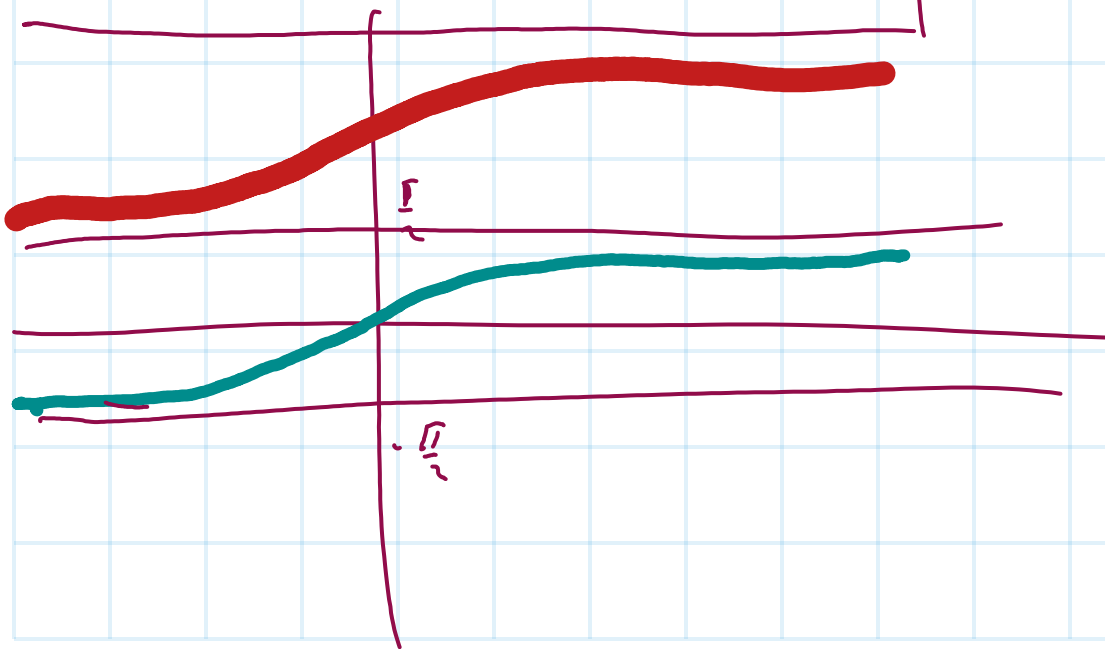
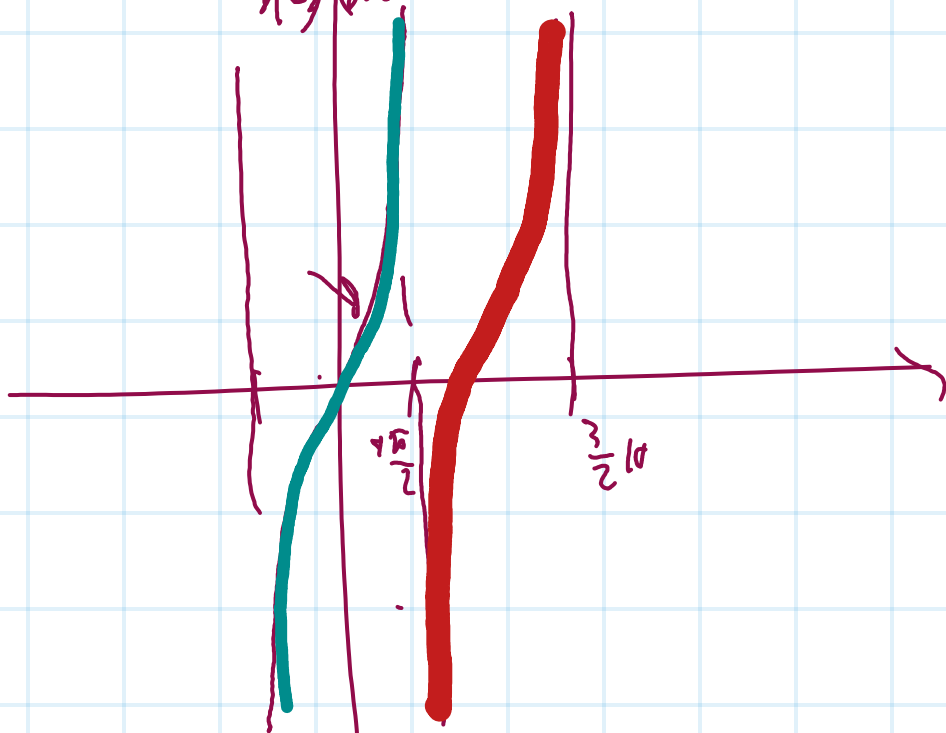
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x} = +\infty$$

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

$$1) \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\operatorname{arctan}(tn)}{n} =$$

$$-\frac{\pi}{2} < \frac{\operatorname{arctan}(tn)}{n} < \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$2) \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\tan(\operatorname{arctan} n)}{n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n}{n} = 1$$



$$\boxed{H} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(\sin n) - 1}{(e^{3n} - 1) \ln(1 + 4n)}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(\sin n) - 1}{(n \sin n)^2} \cdot \frac{3n}{e^{3n} - 1} \cdot \frac{4n}{\ln(1 + 4n)} \cdot \frac{(\sin n)}{12n^2}$$

$$\frac{1 - \cos(\sin n)}{(n \sin n)^2}$$

$$y = \sin n$$

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos y}{y^2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 0} \frac{3n}{e^{3n} - 1} = 1$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 0} \frac{4n}{\ln(1 + 4n)} = 1$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\sin n)}{12n^2} = \frac{1}{12} \left(\frac{\sin n}{n} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{12}$$

$$= \frac{1}{24}$$

$$\text{I} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2} - \cos x}{e^{x^2} - e^x}$$

$$\approx \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 + x^2 - \cos^2 x}{(e^{x^2-x} - 1) \cdot (e^x \cdot (\sqrt{1+x^2} + \cos x))}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\frac{x^2 n}{(1 - \cos^2 x) + x^2}}{(e^{x^2-x}) - 1} \cdot \frac{1}{e^x \cdot (\sqrt{1+x^2} + \cos x)} \right)$$

$$\frac{x^2 n}{x^2} \cdot \frac{x^2}{e^{x^2-x} - 1} + \frac{x^2}{e^{(x^2-x)} - 1}$$

$$\frac{x^2 - x}{e^{x^2-x} - 1} \cdot \frac{x^2}{x^2 - x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{\cancel{f(x)} + g(x)}{h(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{\boxed{f(x)} \left(\frac{f(x)}{g(x)} + 1 \right)}{h(x)}$$

$h = \sigma(g)$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+h^2} - e^{h^2}}{e^h - e^{h^2}} = e^{h^2} \left(\frac{e^{h^2} - 1}{e^h - e^{h^2}} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(e^h - 1) \cancel{(1 - e^{h^2})}}{\boxed{\frac{e^{h^2} - 1}{h^2} \cdot h^2} \cdot \boxed{\frac{e^h - 1}{h} \cdot h}}$$