

# Soluzione degli esercizi di Analisi Matematica I

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ARGOMENTO: LIMITI

Calcolare, se esistono, i seguenti limiti:

1.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt{x^2 + 4x} - \sqrt{x^2 + x}$

Moltiplicando e dividendo per  $\sqrt{x^2 + 4x} + \sqrt{x^2 + x}$  si ottiene

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt{x^2 + 4x} - \sqrt{x^2 + x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt{x^2 + 4x} - \sqrt{x^2 + x} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 4x} + \sqrt{x^2 + x}}{\sqrt{x^2 + 4x} + \sqrt{x^2 + x}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2 + 4x - (x^2 + x)}{\sqrt{x^2 + 4x} + \sqrt{x^2 + x}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{3x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 4x} + \sqrt{x^2 + x}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{3}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{4}{x}} + \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x}}} \\ &= \frac{3}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

2.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan(2x)}{\arctan(3x)}$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan(2x)}{\arctan(3x)} &= \frac{2}{3} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan(2x)}{2x} \frac{3x}{\arctan(3x)} \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\cos(2x)} \frac{\sin(2x)}{2x} \frac{\tan(\arctan(3x))}{\arctan(3x)} \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\cos(2x)} \frac{\sin(2x)}{2x} \frac{1}{\cos(\arctan(3x))} \frac{\sin(\arctan(3x))}{\arctan(3x)} \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\cos(2x)} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(2x)}{2x} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\cos(\arctan(3x))} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(\arctan(3x))}{\arctan(3x)} \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(2x)}{2x} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(\arctan(3x))}{\arctan(3x)} \\ &= \frac{2}{3}, \end{aligned}$$

dove l'ultimo passaggio segue dal limite notevole  $\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(y)}{y} = 1$ .

$$3. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2 + x \sin(x) + e^{\arctan(x)}}{3x^2 + x(\log(x))^2 + \cos(x)}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2 + x \sin(x) - 2e^{\arctan(x)}}{3x^2 + x(\log(x))^2 + \cos(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1 + \frac{\sin(x)}{x} - \frac{e^{\arctan(x)}}{x^2}}{3 + \frac{(\log(x))^2}{x} + \frac{\cos(x)}{x}} = \frac{1}{3}.$$

$$4. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \log \left( \frac{x+2}{x-3} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \log \left( \frac{x+2}{x-3} \right) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \log \left( 1 + \frac{5}{x-3} \right) \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left( 5 \frac{x-3}{5} \log \left( 1 + \frac{5}{x-3} \right) + 3 \log \left( 1 + \frac{5}{x-3} \right) \right) \\ &= 5 \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x-3}{5} \log \left( 1 + \frac{5}{x-3} \right) + 3 \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \log \left( 1 + \frac{5}{x-3} \right) \\ &= 5 \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x-3}{5} \log \left( 1 + \frac{5}{x-3} \right) \\ &= 5, \end{aligned}$$

dove nell'ultimo passaggio è stato usato il limite notevole  $\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{y} \log(1+y) = 1$ .

$$5. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{e^x - e}{x \log(x)}$$

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

dove abbiamo usato i limiti notevoli  $\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^y - 1}{y} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log(1+y)}{y} = 1$ .

$$6. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)}{x} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{x^2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)}{x} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)}{\frac{1}{x}} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} \left( \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x \right)^x = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} e^x = +\infty,$$

dove abbiamo usato il limite notevole  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x = e$ .

$$7. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan(x) - \sin(x)}{x^2}$$

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

8.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\cos(x))^{\frac{1}{x}}$

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

9.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{3x} - 1 - \log(1 + \sin(x))}{x}$

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

10.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x + e^{-x} - 2}{e^x - e^{-x}}$

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

11.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[x]{3^x + e^x \log(x) + x^2 2^x}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[x]{3^x + e^x \log(x) + x^2 2^x} = 3 \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[x]{1 + \left(\frac{e}{3}\right)^x \log(x) + x^2 \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^x} = 3 \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[x]{1} = 3.$$