

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log(2^{3n} + 5^n)}{n^2 \ln\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)} \quad (= \ln 8)$$

Il termine dominante f.e. $2^{3n} = 8^n$ e

$$5^n \ll 8^n$$

$$\left(5^n \ll 8^n \text{ dato che } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5^n}{8^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{5}{8}\right)^n = 0 \right)$$

per $\ln\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)$ uso la formula

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(x)}{x} = 1 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \frac{\ln(a_n)}{a_n} \rightarrow 1 \text{ se } a_n \rightarrow 0$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log(2^{3n} + 5^n)}{n^2 \ln\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)} =$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log\left(8^n \left(1 + \left(\frac{5}{8}\right)^n\right)\right)}{n \ln\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)} =$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\frac{\ln(\frac{1}{n})}{\frac{1}{n}}} \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln(8^n) + \ln(1 + (\frac{5}{8})^n)}{n}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n \ln 8 + \ln(1 + (\frac{5}{8})^n)}{n} =$$

$$\ln 8 + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln(1 + (\frac{5}{8})^n)}{n} = \frac{\ln(1)}{\infty} = \frac{0}{\infty} = 0$$

≈

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\log(n!)}{\log(n^n)}.$$

(=1)

Osservazione $n! = n(n-1)(n-2) \dots \cdot 1 \leq n^n$

quindi $\log(n!) \leq \log(n^n)$ e il limite è
 ≤ 1

Riscaldamento: dimostrano che

$$\forall n \geq 2 \quad n! \geq \left(\frac{n}{2}\right)^{\frac{n}{2}}$$

$$n! = n \cdot (n-1) \cdot (n-2) \cdot \dots \cdot 1$$

dividiamo i numeri da 1 a n in due gruppi.

$$\text{gruppo 1} \quad \text{quelli} \geq \frac{n}{2}$$

$$\text{gruppo 2} \quad \text{quelli} < \frac{n}{2}$$

$$n! = n \cdot (n-1) \cdot (n-2) \cdot \dots \cdot \left\lceil \frac{n}{2} \right\rceil \cdot \left(\left\lceil \frac{n}{2} \right\rceil - 1 \right) \cdot \dots \cdot 1$$

gruppo 1

$\frac{n}{2}$

gruppo due

per ipotesi se $n-k \in \text{gruppo 1}$

$n-k \geq \frac{n}{2}$ se $n-k \in \text{gruppo 2}$

$$n-k \geq 1$$

quindi

$$n! = n \cdot (n-1) \cdot (n-2) \cdot \dots \cdot \left\lceil \frac{n}{2} \right\rceil \cdot \left(\left\lceil \frac{n}{2} \right\rceil - 1 \right) \cdot \dots \cdot 1$$

$$\underbrace{\left(\frac{n}{2} \right)^{\frac{n}{2}} = \frac{n}{2} \cdot \frac{n}{2} \cdot \dots \cdot \frac{n}{2}}_{\left\lceil \frac{n}{2} \right\rceil \text{ f.t.}} \cdot \frac{n}{2} \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot \dots \cdot 1$$

$\left\lceil \frac{n}{2} \right\rceil$ f.t.

$\left\lfloor \frac{n}{\varepsilon} \right\rfloor$ volte

↔

I_n generale $\forall \varepsilon \in (0, 1)$ per $\varepsilon n \geq 1$

$$n! = n \cdot (n-1) \cdot (n-2) \cdots \underbrace{\left\lfloor \varepsilon n \right\rfloor}_{\text{gruppo 1}} \underbrace{\left(\left\lfloor \varepsilon n \right\rfloor - 1 \right) \cdots 1}_{\text{gruppo due}}$$

εn

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} n! & = & n & \cdot & (n-1) & \cdot & (n-2) \cdots \left\lfloor \varepsilon n \right\rfloor \left(\left\lfloor \varepsilon n \right\rfloor - 1 \right) \cdots 1 \\ \forall & & \forall & & \forall & & \forall \\ (\varepsilon n)^{n - \varepsilon n} & = & \varepsilon n & \cdot & \varepsilon n & \cdot & \cdots \cdot \varepsilon n \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \end{array}$$

$n - \left\lfloor \varepsilon n \right\rfloor$ volte

quindi

$$\frac{\ln(n!)}{\ln(n^n)} \geq \frac{\ln(\varepsilon n^{n(1-\varepsilon)})}{\ln(n^n)}$$

definitivamente \Rightarrow

$$1 \geq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln(n!)}{\ln(n^n)} \geq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln((\varepsilon n)^{n(1-\varepsilon)})}{\ln(n^n)}$$

(Teorema del confronto)

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln((\varepsilon n)^{n(1-\varepsilon)})}{\ln(n^n)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n(1-\varepsilon) \ln(\varepsilon n)}{n \ln(n)}$$

$$= (1-\varepsilon) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln(n) + \ln(\varepsilon)}{\ln(n)} = 1 - \varepsilon$$

quindi $1 \geq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln(n!)}{\ln(n^n)} \geq (1-\varepsilon)$

$$\forall \varepsilon \in (0, 1) \Rightarrow \text{il limite } \bar{e} = 1$$

Esercizio 1.

Calcolare, se esiste, il limite

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{n^2 + n} - \sqrt{n^2 + 1}) \quad \left(= \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

Razionale

$$\sqrt{n^2 + n} - \sqrt{n^2 + 1} =$$

$$\frac{(\sqrt{n^2 + n} - \sqrt{n^2 + 1})(\sqrt{n^2 + n} + \sqrt{n^2 + 1})}{(\sqrt{n^2 + n} + \sqrt{n^2 + 1})} =$$

$$= \frac{n^2 + n - (n^2 + 1)}{\sqrt{n^2 + n} + \sqrt{n^2 + 1}} = \frac{n - 1}{n\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{n}} + n\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{n^2}}}$$

$$= \frac{n-1}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{n}} + \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{n^2}}}$$

quindi:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{n^2 + n} - \sqrt{n^2 + 1} =$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n-1}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{n}} + \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{n^2}}} =$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n-1}{n} \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{n}} + \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{n^2}}} =$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+0} + \sqrt{1+0}} =$$

$$1 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

Esercizio 2.

Calcolare, se esiste, il limite

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\log(4n^2 + n)}{\log(5n^3 - 2)}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log(n^2) + \log\left(1 + \frac{1}{4n}\right) + \ln 4}{\log(n^3) + \log\left(1 + \frac{2}{5n^3}\right) + \ln 5}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2 \ln(n)}{3 \ln(n)} = \frac{2}{3}$$

Esercizio 5.

Calcolare, se esiste, il limite

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{5\sqrt{n} + 4^n + n^{23n}}$$

il termine dominante dell'argomento
della radice n -ma è 4^n

$$\text{infatti } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5^{\frac{n}{2}} + n^2 3^n}{4^n} =$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5^{\frac{n}{2}}}{4^n} + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^2 \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^n = 0$$

पुनर्दि

$$\left(5^{m^{\frac{1}{2}}} + 4^m + m^2 3^m \right)^{\frac{1}{3}} \parallel$$

$$4 \left(1 + \frac{5^{n^{\frac{1}{2}}} + n^2 3^n}{4^n} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} \rightarrow 4 \cdot (1 + 0)^0 = 4 \cdot 1^0 = 4$$

Col colore il limite

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2 + n \ln(n)}{3n^2 + n \ln(n^3 + 1)} \quad \left(= \frac{1}{3} \right)$$

Applico il teorema dei Costruttori

$$\frac{m^2 - m}{3m^2 + m} \stackrel{!}{\leq} \frac{m^2 + m \ln(m)}{3m^2 + m \ln(m^3 + 1)} \stackrel{!}{\leq} \frac{m^2 + m}{3m^2 - m}$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \quad \quad \quad \frac{1}{3}$$

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Calcolare il limite

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{3n+4}{3n-5} \right)^{2n-1} \quad (= e^6)$$

Ricordare che $a_n \rightarrow 0$

$$(1 + a_n)^{\frac{1}{a_n}} \rightarrow e$$

quindi pongo $\frac{3n+4}{3n-5} = 1 + a_n$

(NB. $\frac{3n+4}{3n-5} \rightarrow 1$ per $n \rightarrow \infty$)

$$a_n = \frac{3n+4}{3n-5} - 1 = \frac{3n+4 - 3n+5}{3n-5}$$

$$= \frac{9}{3n-5} \rightarrow 0 \quad n \rightarrow \infty$$

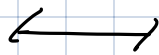
$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{3n+4}{3n-5} \right)^{2n-1} =$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1+a_n)^{\frac{1}{a_n} \cdot (2n-1) \cdot a_n} =$$

$$\left(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1+a_n)^{\frac{1}{a_n}} \right)^{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (2n-1) a_n} =$$

$$= e^{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (2n-1) \cdot \frac{9}{3n-5}} =$$

$$e^{9 \cdot \frac{2}{3}} = e^6$$



Limiti notevoli

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg}(3x^2)}{\cos(2x) - 1} \quad \left(= -\frac{3}{2} \right)$$

Ricorda che $\frac{\operatorname{tg}(f(x))}{f(x)} \rightarrow 1$ se $f(x) \rightarrow 0$

$$\frac{\sin(f(x))}{f(x)} \rightarrow 1 ; \quad \frac{1 - \cos(f(x))}{f^2(x)} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}$$

(sempre se $f(x) \rightarrow 0$)

quindi

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(3x^2)}{3x^2} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3x^2}{4x^2}$$

$$= -2 \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{3}{4} = -\frac{3}{2}$$

~~←~~

A Henzone

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 \sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) + \sin(x)}{3x}$$

Per (A) $\frac{1}{x} \rightarrow 0$ se $x \rightarrow \infty$ quindi

posso usare la formula asintotica

Sen (B) NO !

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 \sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) + \sin(x)}{3x} =$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) + \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin(x)}{3x} =$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)}{\frac{1}{x}} + \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sin x \cdot \frac{1}{3x}$$

\downarrow $\frac{1}{3}$ \downarrow $\frac{1}{x}$
asintotica \downarrow infinitesimo

limite
notevole

$$= \frac{1}{3} \cdot 1 + 0 = \frac{1}{3}$$

←

Limite con il logaritmo

$$\text{se } f(x) \rightarrow 0 \quad \frac{\ln(1+f(x))}{f(x)} \rightarrow 1$$

Monfatti

$$\frac{\ln(1+f(x))}{f(x)} =$$

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

←

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right) \cdot \ln(x) \quad (=0)$$

qui formula asintot

qui No!

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

↙
limite notevole

↓
gerarchia degli
infiniti

$$= 1 \cdot 0 = 0$$