

Analisi Matematica

Esercitazione di riepilogo sullo studio di limiti

(con applicazione di alcuni limiti notevoli)

Studiare i limiti proposti ricordando, ove occorra, che sussistono i seguenti limiti notevoli

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\text{sen}(t)}{t} = 1; \quad \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos(t)}{t^2} = \frac{1}{2}; \quad \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan(t)}{t} = 1; \quad d) \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+t)}{t} = 1; \quad \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+t)^\alpha - 1}{t} = \alpha, \quad \forall \alpha \in \mathbb{R};$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \left(1 + \frac{\alpha}{x}\right)^x = e^\alpha, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + \alpha x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = e^\alpha, \quad \forall \alpha \in \mathbb{R};$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \varphi(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{\text{sen}(\varphi(x))}{\varphi(x)} = 1; \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{1 - \cos(\varphi(x))}{[\varphi(x)]^2} = \frac{1}{2}; \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{\tan(\varphi(x))}{\varphi(x)} = 1; \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{\ln(1 + \varphi(x))}{\varphi(x)} = 1;$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{[1 + \varphi(x)]^\alpha - 1}{\varphi(x)} = \alpha, \quad \forall \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$$

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1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\text{sen}(4x)}{\sqrt{1+x}-1}$

R: 8

2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos(\sqrt{x})}{\text{sen}(3x)}$

R: $\frac{1}{6}$

3) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos^3(x)}{\tan(6x) \cdot x}$

R: $\frac{1}{4}$

4) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2\text{sen}^2(x) + \text{sen}(x) - 3}{\cos(x)}$

R: 0

5) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{[\text{sen}(3x) + 2\text{sen}(x)](x - \pi)}{1 + \cos(x)}$

R: -10

6) $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{3}{4x}\right)^{2x}$

R: $e^{\frac{3}{2}}$

7) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + 4x)^{\frac{1}{6x}}$

R: $e^{\frac{2}{3}}$

8) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x\sqrt{x^2-1}}{1-2x^2}$

R: $\frac{1}{2}$

9) $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} [\ln(1 + e^x) - x]$

R: 0

10) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln(x^2 + 3x + 3)}{x^2 - 1}$

R: $-\frac{1}{2}$