

Liceo Scientifico Statale "G. Stampacchia"  
Tricase

**Oggetto: compito in Classe 5D/PNI**

Tempo di lavoro  
100 minuti

**Risposte per gli esercizi sui limiti**

$$2.1 \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sqrt{2-x}+1}{x^2-4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{\sqrt{2-x}+1}{x^2-4} = \frac{1}{0^-} = -\infty$$

$$2.2 \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{\log_1(\operatorname{sen} x)}{\cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi^-} \frac{\log_1(\operatorname{sen} x)}{\cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi^-} \frac{\log_1(0^+)}{\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^-} = \frac{+\infty}{0^+} = +\infty$$

$$2.3 \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \log \left( \frac{x + \frac{1}{x}}{x - \frac{1}{x}} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \log \left( \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^2 - 1} \right) = \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \log t = +\infty$$

$$2.4 \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{3x^2 - 4x - 4}{3x^3 - 24} = \frac{2}{9}$$

$$2.5 \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 - x}{x^3 - 3x^2 + 3x - 1} = +\infty$$

$$2.6 \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{\sqrt{3-x}-2}{x^2-1} = \frac{1}{8} \quad 2.7 \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} [(8x^3-1)-(2x-1)^3] = +\infty$$

$$2.8 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 - \sqrt{-x}}{\log x} \quad \text{il limite non ha senso} \quad 2.9 \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \operatorname{arcsen} \left( \frac{x-3}{2x+1} \right) = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$2.10 \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x \cdot e^{\operatorname{sen}\left(\frac{\pi}{x} - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = -\infty \quad 2.11 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \cdot e^{\operatorname{sen}\left(\frac{\pi}{x} - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = 0$$

$$2.12 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos^2\left(\frac{\pi}{x}\right) + 1}{\log|x|} = 0 \quad 2.13 \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{e^x}{e^{-x} + 1} = 0 \quad 2.14 \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x-1}{x\sqrt{x}-1} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$2.15 \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\operatorname{sen}^2 x + 1) \cdot \log_{\frac{1}{3}}(x^2 + 1) = -\infty \quad 2.16 \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} e^{\frac{x}{x^2-1}} \quad \text{il limite non esiste.}$$

$$2.17 \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \operatorname{arcsen} \left( x - \frac{2}{x} \right)$$

Il limite non ha senso perché il punto  $x=2$  non è di accumulazione a destra.