Soluzioni 1) (i) $\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{2}{x^2} = 0$ Dabbiamo verificare cho Preso allora Ezo troviamo R $\Rightarrow \left|\frac{2}{\chi^2}\right| < \mathcal{E} \Rightarrow \frac{2}{\chi^2} < \mathcal{E} \Rightarrow \chi^2 > \frac{2}{\mathcal{E}}$ $\Rightarrow \chi < -\sqrt{\frac{2}{\epsilon}} e \chi = \chi \sqrt{\frac{2}{\epsilon}}$ Siamo interessati ad un valore R tale per cui se $x > R = x |\frac{2}{x^2}| < E$ (o volendo anche qualsiàsi albro valore più grande di 12 E) Baska prendere allora $R := \sqrt{\frac{2}{E}}$ (ii) $\lim_{x \to 8} \left(\sqrt[3]{x} - 2 \right) = 0$ $\forall \mathcal{E} > 0 \exists \mathcal{E} > 0 : |x - \mathcal{E}| < \mathcal{E} \Rightarrow |\sqrt[3]{x} - 2| < \mathcal{E}$ Sia Ezo cerchiamo d |3/2-2| < E => 2-E < 3/2 < 2+E $(2-E)^{3} < \varkappa < (2+E)^{3}$ $8-E^{3}-12E+6E^{2} < \varkappa < 8+E^{3}+12E+6E^{2}$ $B - (E^3 - 6E^2 + 12E) < x < 8 + (E^3 + 6E^2 + 12E)$ Basta scegliere allora $d := \min \{ \mathcal{E}^2 - 6\mathcal{E}^2 + 12\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{E}^3 + 6\mathcal{E}^4 + 12\mathcal{E} \}$

Ciii)
$$\lim_{\chi \to +\infty} \chi^3 + 3 = +\infty$$
 $\lim_{\chi \to +\infty} \chi^3 + 3 = +\infty$
 $\lim_{\chi \to +\infty} \chi^3 + 3 = +\infty$
 $\lim_{\chi \to +\infty} \chi^3 + 3 = \infty$
 $\lim_{\chi \to$

$$\log\left(\frac{1}{1+\varepsilon}\right) < \varkappa < \log\left(\frac{1}{1-\varepsilon}\right)$$

Scelto allora
$$S:=\min\{\lfloor\log(\frac{1}{1+\epsilon})\rfloor,\lfloor\log(\frac{1}{1-\epsilon})\rfloor\}$$
 abbiama falto.

(vi)
$$\lim_{x \to -\infty} x^2 - 1 = +\infty$$

Dobbiamo verificare ohe

$$\Rightarrow \chi^2 - 1 > M$$
 $\chi^2 > M + 1$

$$\rightarrow \varkappa < -\sqrt{M+1} \cup \varkappa > \sqrt{M+1}$$

2) (i)
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{e^x}{e^z - 1} = \left[\frac{\infty}{\infty}\right]$$

$$=\lim_{\varkappa\to+\infty}\frac{e^{\varkappa}}{e^{\varkappa}(1-\frac{1}{e^{\varkappa}})}=\lim_{\varkappa\to+\infty}\frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{e^{\varkappa}}}=1$$

(ii)
$$\lim_{\chi \to +\infty} e^{\sqrt{\frac{4\chi+1}{\chi-9}}}$$

$$= \lim_{\chi \to +\infty} e^{\sqrt{\frac{4\chi+1}{\chi-9}}} = \lim_{\chi \to +\infty} e^{2\sqrt{\frac{1+\frac{4}{4\chi}}{4\chi}}} = e^2$$

(iii)
$$\lim_{x \to -2} \frac{x^3 + 8}{x^2 - 4} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$=\lim_{\chi_{3}-2}\frac{(242)(\chi^{2}-2\chi+4)}{(242)(\chi-2)}=\frac{4+4+4}{-4}=-3$$

(iv)
$$\lim_{\chi \to 0} \sqrt{1+\chi} - \sqrt{1-\chi} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+\chi} - \sqrt{1-\chi}}{\chi} \cdot \left(\sqrt{1+\chi} + \sqrt{1-\chi} \right) \cdot \left(\sqrt{1+\chi} + \sqrt{1-\chi} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{(1+\chi) - (1-\chi)}{\chi(\sqrt{1+\chi} + \sqrt{1-\chi})} = \lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{2\chi}{\chi(\sqrt{1+\chi} + \sqrt{1-\chi})}$$

$$=\lim_{n \to 0} \frac{2}{(\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{1-x})} = 1$$

(V)
$$\lim_{\chi \to 2} \frac{3 - \sqrt{5\chi - 1}}{\chi^2 - 4} = \left[\frac{0}{6}\right]$$

$$= \lim_{\chi \to 2} \frac{(3 - \sqrt{5\chi - 1})(3 + \sqrt{5\chi - 1})}{\chi^2 - 4}$$

$$= \lim_{\chi \to 2} \frac{9 - (5\chi - 1)}{(\chi + 2)(\chi - 2)(3 + \sqrt{5\chi - 1})}$$

$$= \lim_{\chi \to 2} \frac{-5}{(\chi + 2)(\chi - 2)(3 + \sqrt{5\chi - 1})} = \frac{-5}{4(6)} = \frac{-5}{24}$$
(Vi) $\lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{12\chi - 1}{\chi} - |2\chi + 1| = \left[\frac{0}{5}\right]$

$$1^{\circ} \text{ modulo} \frac{12\chi - 1}{\chi} - |2\chi + 1| = \frac{12\chi + 1}{2} + \frac{12\chi + 1}{2} + \frac{12\chi + 1}{2} + \frac{12\chi + 1}{2} + \frac{12\chi + 1}{2}$$
Dunque siccome stiamo andande a fare un limite in 0, al prime modulo delbiamo combiare il segno, membre al secondo la sciamo il segno invariato.

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{1 - 2\chi - (2\chi + 1)}{\chi} = \lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{-4\chi}{\chi} = -4$$

Civil)
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{|2x-1|-|2x+1|}{x} = \left[\frac{+\infty-\infty}{\infty} \right]$$

Vale lo sludio del modulo falto prima, però ora lasciamo per embrambi i moduli i segeni invariati

 $\Rightarrow \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{2x-1-2x-1}{x} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{-2}{x} = 0$

Civil) $\lim_{x \to \infty} x \sin \frac{1}{x}$

Teorema dei cara Linieri \Rightarrow
 $\lim_{x \to \infty} -x \le \lim_{x \to \infty} x \sin \frac{1}{x} \le \lim_{x \to \infty} x$
 $\lim_{x \to \infty} x \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0$

(ix) $\lim_{x \to +\infty} x + \sin x$

Ancora them dei caratinieri

 $\lim_{x \to +\infty} x = 1$
 $\lim_{x \to +\infty} x = 1$

Scansionato con CamScanner

(x)
$$\lim_{x \to \frac{1}{2}^+} \frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{1-\left|\frac{1-x}{x}\right|}}$$

Studiamoci il modulo

$$\frac{1-\chi}{\chi} > 0 \implies \frac{1-\chi}{\chi} > 0 \Rightarrow \chi < 1$$

Siccome stiamo facendo il limibe in $\frac{1}{2}$ il segno del modulo rimane invariato perdié tra o e 1 $\frac{1-x}{x}$ é positivo

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{\chi \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}^{+}} \frac{2\chi - 1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{1 - \chi}{\chi}}} = \lim_{\chi \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}^{+}} \frac{2\chi - 1}{\sqrt{2\chi - 1}}$$

$$= \lim_{\substack{2 \to \frac{1}{2}^{+}}} 2x - 1 \cdot \sqrt{2}$$

$$= \lim_{\substack{2 \to \frac{1}{2}^{+}}} \sqrt{2x - 1} \cdot \sqrt{2}$$

3) (i)
$$\lim_{n \to +\infty} \left(\frac{n+1}{n-1} \right)^n = \left[\frac{\infty}{\infty} \right]^{\infty}$$

$$= \lim_{\chi \to +\infty} \left(\frac{\chi - 1 + 2}{\chi - 1} \right)^{\chi} = \lim_{\chi \to +\infty} \left(\frac{\chi - 1}{\chi - 1} + \frac{2}{\chi - 1} \right)^{\chi}$$

$$= \lim_{\chi \to +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{2}{\chi - 1}\right)^{\chi} \qquad \boxed{\chi - 1 = t}$$

$$=> \lim_{E \to +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{2}{E}\right)^{E+1}$$

$$=\lim_{t\to+\infty} \left(1+\frac{2}{t}\right)^{t} \cdot \left(1+\frac{2}{t}\right) = e^{2}$$

Qui ho usato il limite notevole

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

Ø

(ii)
$$\lim_{x \to 1} (x) \frac{1}{x^{2}-1} = [1\infty]$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 1} e^{\log x^{\frac{1}{x^{2}-1}}} = \lim_{x \to 1} e^{\frac{\log x}{2^{2}-1}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 1} e^{\frac{\log (x+t)}{2^{2}-1}} = \lim_{t \to \infty} e^{\frac{\log x}{2^{2}-1}}$$

$$= \lim_{t \to \infty} e^{\frac{\log (x+t)}{t(t+2)}} = \lim_{t \to \infty} e^{\frac{\log (x+t)}{t}} \cdot \frac{1}{t+2}$$

$$= e^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

(iii) $\lim_{x \to 0^{+}} x^{2} = [0^{\circ}]$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} e^{\frac{1}{2} \log x^{2}} = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} e^{\frac{1}{2} \log x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} e^{\frac{1}{2} \log x^{2}} = \lim_{t \to +\infty} e^{-\frac{\log t}{t}} = 1$$

Perché $\lim_{t \to +\infty} \frac{\log t}{t} = 0$

(iv)
$$\lim_{n \to 0} \frac{\log x}{3x} = \frac{1}{3}$$

Qui si può concludere col limite noterde lim $\frac{1}{2}x = 1$. Altrimenti poché $\frac{1}{2}x = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{\text{tg}\chi}{3\chi} = \lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{\sin \chi}{\chi} \cdot \frac{1}{3\cos \chi} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$= \lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{\mathsf{E}g\left(\mathsf{log}(1+\chi)\right)}{\mathsf{log}(1+\chi)} \cdot \frac{\mathsf{log}(1+\chi)}{\chi} = 1$$

Qui abbierno usabo il limite violevole del logaritumo e della tangente. Se può aiutare si può porre log (1+x) = t

(Vi)
$$\lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{\sin(1-\cos 5\chi)}{\chi}$$

$$= \lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{\sin(1-\cos 5\chi)}{(1-\cos 5\chi)} \cdot \frac{1-\cos 5\chi}{5\chi} \cdot 5$$

Qui abbiamo usato il limite notevole del