

ESERCIZIO 9

1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty}$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \textcircled{x^4} & + & \textcircled{x^3} & - & \textcircled{x} & = & +\infty - \infty + \infty \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ +\infty & & -\infty & & -\infty & & \end{array}$$

$\underbrace{\quad\quad}_4 \quad \underbrace{\quad\quad}_3 \quad \underbrace{\quad\quad}_1$

$$\textcircled{= +\infty}$$

$$x = -10$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x^4 = 10^4 = 10000 \\ -x = 10 \end{array} \right\} 10010$$

$$x = -100 \rightarrow \rightarrow$$

$$x = -100$$

$$x^4 = (100)^4 = 100'000'000$$

$$x = -100$$

$$x^4 - x = \boxed{100'000'000}$$

$$x^3 = - (100)^3 = \boxed{-100'000}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{3x^2 + 1}{x^2 - 1} = \frac{+\infty}{+\infty} \Rightarrow \boxed{\text{F.I.}}$$

Per moltiplicare fattori che $\rightarrow +\infty \Rightarrow$ verifichiamo l'infinito

$$\text{Es } x^4 \cdot x^3 = x^7$$

$$x^{4+3} = x^7$$

Divide fattori che $\rightarrow +\infty \Rightarrow$ indebolisce l'infinito

$$\text{Es } x^4 / x^3 = x^{4-3} = x^1$$

velocità

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x}{3x^2 + 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\cancel{x} \cdot 1}{\cancel{x^2} \left(3 + \frac{1}{\cancel{x^2}} \right)} = \frac{1}{\infty} = 0$$

$\rightarrow 0$

$$x = 10$$

$$x^2 = 100$$

$$\frac{x}{x^2} = \frac{10}{100} = 0.1$$

$$\frac{x}{x^2} = x^{1-2} = x^{-1} = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$x = 100$$

$$x^2 = 10'000$$

$$\frac{x}{x^2} = \frac{100}{10'000} = 0.01$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^5 + 3x^2 + 3x + 1}{2x^2 - x} = (\sim x^3)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^{\cancel{5}} (1 + \overset{0}{\underbrace{3/x^3}} + \overset{0}{\underbrace{3/x^4}} + \overset{0}{\underbrace{1/x^5}})}{\cancel{x^2} (2 - \underbrace{1/x}_0)} = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^3 (\underbrace{1}_{\text{red}} + \underbrace{3/x^3}_{\text{blue}} + \underbrace{3/x^4}_{\text{blue}} + \underbrace{1/x^5}_{\text{blue}})}{(\underbrace{2}_{\text{red}} - \underbrace{1/x}_{\text{blue}})} = -\infty$$

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

$$(a \ominus b)(a \oplus b) = a^2 \ominus b^2 \quad \leftarrow$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x} \ominus 1}{x^2} = \frac{(\sqrt{1+x} \oplus 1)}{(\sqrt{1+x} + 1)}$$

$$\frac{|x| < \delta < 1}{\left| \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\cancel{1+x}) \ominus \cancel{1}}{x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x} + 1} \right|}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+}$$

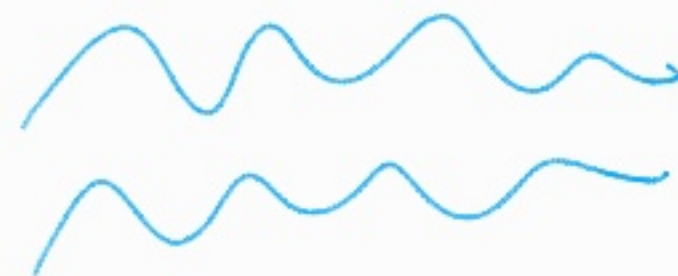
$$\frac{x}{x^2}$$

\downarrow
 0^+

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x} + 1}$$

$\rightarrow 2 > 0$

$$\frac{1}{0^+} = +\infty$$



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-}$$

$$\frac{1}{x}$$

\uparrow
 0^-

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x} + 1}$$

$\rightarrow \frac{1}{2} > 0$

$$\frac{1}{0^-} = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{1+x} - 1}{x^2}$$


$\rightarrow \text{indeterminate form}$

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

$$b) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \underbrace{\ln(2x)}_{+\infty} - \underbrace{\ln(x-1)}_{+\infty} = \infty - \infty$$

$$\rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \ln \frac{2x}{x-1} =$$

$$\rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \ln \left[\frac{\cancel{x} (2)}{\cancel{x} \left(1 - \frac{1}{\cancel{x}} \right)} \right] = \ln 2$$



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e^{\underbrace{2+x}_{+\infty}} - e^{\underbrace{x}_{+\infty}} = \infty - \infty = \text{F.I.}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e^x \underbrace{(e^2 - 1)}_{>3} = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e^{x-1} - e^x = \infty - \infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e^x \underbrace{(e^{-1} - 1)}_{<0} = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x} \right)^{x^2} = 1^\infty = \boxed{\text{F.I.}}$$

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

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$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x^2 \ln \left( 1 + \frac{1}{x} \right) = \infty \cdot 0 \quad \boxed{\text{F.I.}}$$

$$\ln(1+z)$$

$$z \rightarrow 0$$

$$z = \frac{1}{x}$$

CHANGEMENT DE  
VARIABLE

$$z = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$x \rightarrow -\infty$$

$$z \rightarrow 0^-$$

$$x = \frac{1}{z}$$

$$x^2 = \frac{1}{z^2}$$

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{1}{z^2} \ln(1+z) =$$

$$= \lim_{z \rightarrow 0^-}$$

$$\frac{1}{z}$$

$$\frac{\ln(1+z)}{z}$$

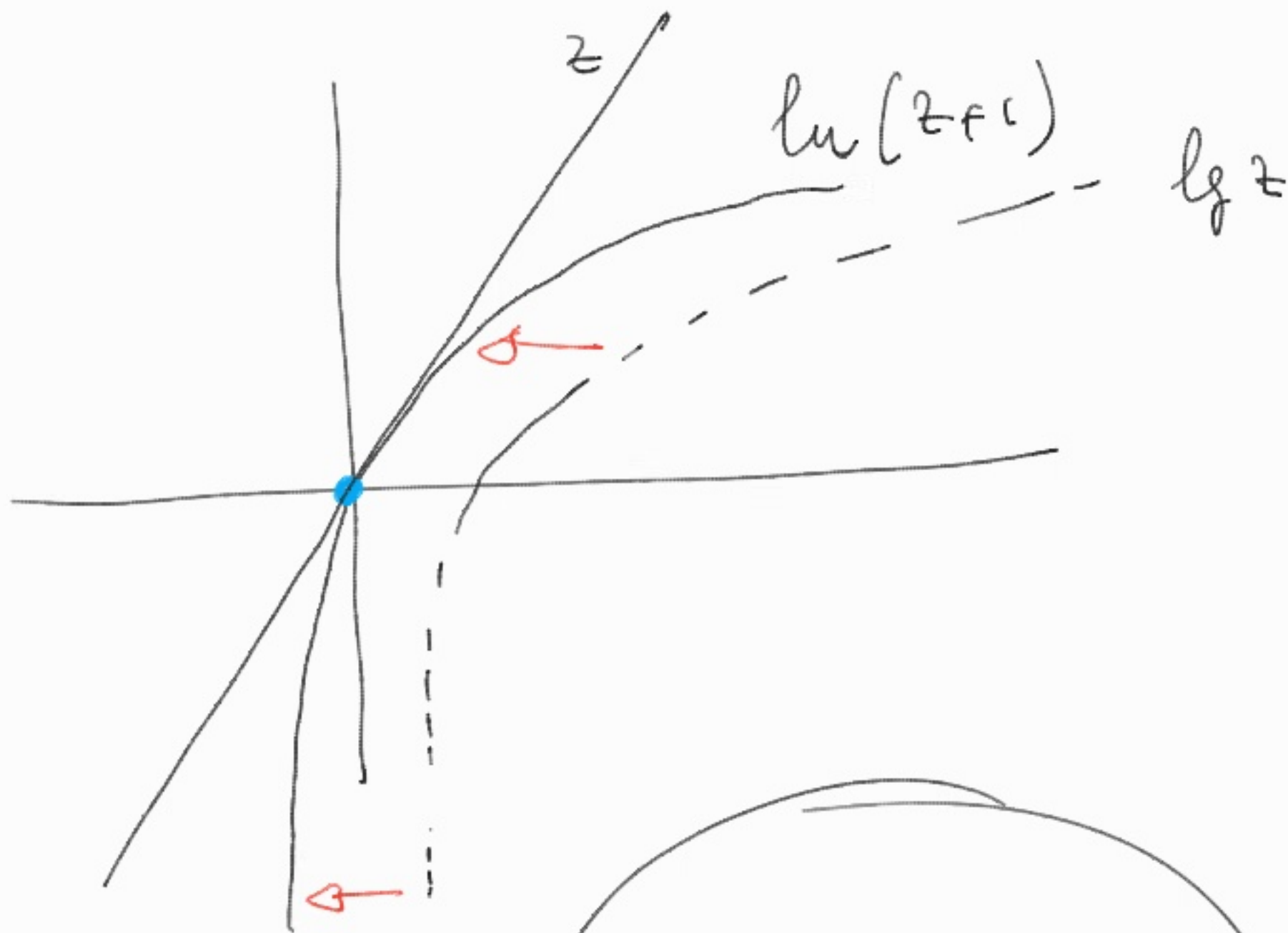
$$= -\infty$$

limite notevole

$$0^-$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} e^{\underbrace{x^2 \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)}_{-\infty}} = 0$$





$$\lim_{z \rightarrow 0}$$

$$\ln(1+z)$$

$z$

$$\boxed{a^b} = e^{b \ln a}$$

$$e^{b \ln a} = e^{(\ln(a^b))} = a^b$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^x = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{x \ln x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \underbrace{x \ln x}_{-\infty}$$

$$x = e^{-z} \quad \lim_{z \rightarrow +\infty} -e^{-z} = 0$$

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{z}{e^z}$$

$$\left| \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^{(n)}}{e^x} = 0 \right.$$

$$\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$$

~~$$n \rightarrow +\infty$$~~

$$n = 5$$

$$n = 7$$

$$n = 10^{10^{10^{10}}}$$