

# Esempi

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x + \sqrt{x} = +\infty$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^2 - \sin(x) = +\infty$$

$\forall$   
 $x^2 - 1$

## Esempi

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^2 = +\infty$$

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

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

$\forall$   
 $1, x^2$

## Esempi

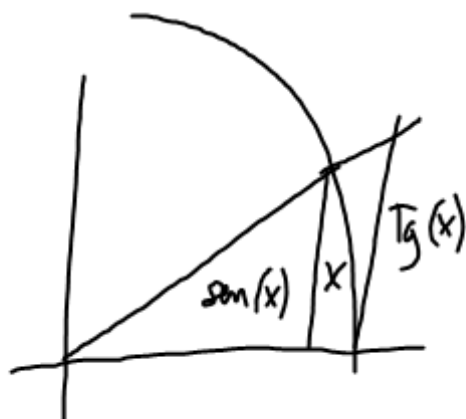
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2 - 2x}{3x^2 + 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\cancel{x^2} \cdot \frac{1 - 2/x}{3 + 1/x^2}}{\cancel{x^2}} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$\begin{matrix} \nearrow 0 \\ \searrow 0 \end{matrix}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2 - 2x}{x^2 + x^4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\cancel{x^2} \cdot \frac{1 - 2/x}{1 + x^2}}{\cancel{x^2}} = 0$$

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

# Limiti notevoli I



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(x)}{x} = 1$$

$$\sin(x) \leq x \leq \operatorname{Tg}(x)$$

$$1 \leq \frac{x}{\sin(x)} \leq \frac{\operatorname{Tg}(x)}{\sin(x)} = \frac{1}{\cos(x)} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 0^+} 1$$

## Esempi

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(2x)}{5x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(2x)}{2x} \cdot \frac{2}{5} = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow -\pi \\ t \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\sin(x)}{(x + \pi)} \stackrel{\substack{\uparrow \\ x + \pi = t}}{=} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(t - \pi)}{t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\overset{-1}{\sin(t)} \overset{0}{\cos(\pi)} - \cancel{\sin(\pi)} \overset{0}{\cos(t)}}{t} = -1$$

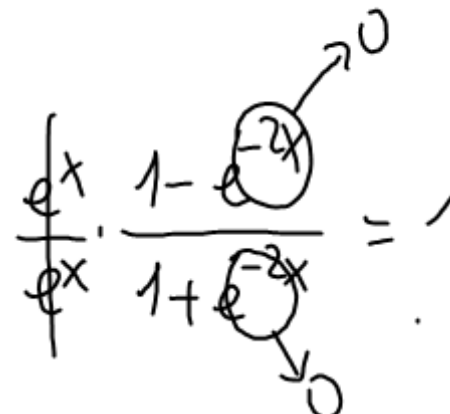
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos(x)}{\sin(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[ \underbrace{\frac{1 - \cos(x)}{x^2}}_{\downarrow \frac{1}{2}} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{x}{\sin(x)}}_{\downarrow 1} \cdot \underbrace{x}_{\downarrow 0} \right] = 0$$

# Esempi

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^{2x}}{5x^2} = +\infty$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^x}{e^x} \cdot \frac{1 - \cancel{e^{-2x}}}{1 + \cancel{e^{-2x}}} = 1$$



## Esempi

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln(x)}{x} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\ln(1+x^2)}{4x} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \ln(x^2) = -\infty$$

## Esempi

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - e^{\pi x}}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} - \underbrace{\frac{e^{\pi x} - 1}{\pi x}}_1 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{e^x + 1} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{\sin(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[ \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{x} \cdot \frac{x}{\sin(x)} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[ \underbrace{\frac{e^x - 1}{x}}_1 + \underbrace{\frac{e^{-x} - 1}{-x}}_1 \right] \underbrace{\frac{x}{\sin(x)}}_1 = 2$$



## Esempi

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - e^{\pi x}}{2x} =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{e^x + 1} =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{\sin(x)} =$$

## Esempi

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{x}\right)^x = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[ \left(1 - \frac{1}{x}\right)^{-x} \right]^{-1} = \lim_{\substack{t \rightarrow -\infty \\ -x=t}} \left[ \underbrace{\left(1 + \frac{1}{t}\right)^t}_{\downarrow e} \right]^{-1} = \frac{1}{e}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{L}{x}\right)^x = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[ \left(1 + \frac{L}{x}\right)^{\frac{x}{L}} \right]^L = e^L$$

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

## Esercizi

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^x = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{x \ln(x)} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[ \underbrace{\frac{1 - \cos(x)}{x^2}}_{\downarrow 1/2} \cdot \underbrace{x}_{\uparrow 0} \right] = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{-x^2} - 1}{x^2} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^t - 1}{-t} = -1$$

$\uparrow$   
 $-x^2 = t$

## Altri esercizi

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

$$1 = \frac{x}{x} = \frac{\ln(e^x)}{x} \leq \frac{\ln(1+e^x)}{x} \leq \frac{\ln(2e^x)}{x} = \frac{\ln(2) + x}{x} \leq 1 + \frac{\ln(2)}{x}$$

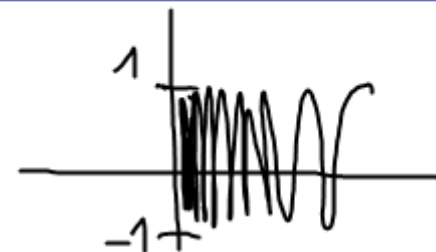
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x e^{-x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x}{e^{+x^2}} = 0$$

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

Handwritten annotations: A circle is drawn around the denominator  $x^2$ . An arrow points from the number 2 above the circle to the exponent 2 in  $x^2$ . Another arrow points from the number  $1/2$  below the circle to the denominator  $x^2$ .

## Esempi “negativi”

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \text{non esiste}$$



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sin(e^x) = \text{non esiste}$$

$$x_k = \frac{1}{\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi} \rightarrow 0 \quad \sin\left(\frac{1}{x_k}\right) \rightarrow 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(\sqrt{x^2})}{x} = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin(|x|)}{x} = \frac{\sin(x)}{x} & x > 0 \\ \frac{\sin(-x)}{-x} = \frac{\sin(x)}{x} & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\tilde{x}_k = \frac{1}{-\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi} \rightarrow 0$$

$$\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi\right) = 1$$

$$\sin\left(\frac{1}{\tilde{x}_k}\right) \rightarrow -1$$