

Settimana: 5

Materia: **Matematica**

Classe: **5C**

Data: 13/10/2025

Argomenti: Esercizi sui limiti; tipologie diverse da quelle già osservate. Esercizi in Autonomia. Tutti i limiti notevoli, Artificio del Bernoulli, Esercizi in classe sui limiti. Def di continuità ed esercizi.

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$$\begin{aligned} \text{n 260} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 5^+} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 5x}}{\sqrt{x^2 - 25}} &= \text{Scompongo per vedere dove il S dà fastidio} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 5^+} \frac{\sqrt{x(x-5)}}{\sqrt{(x-5)(x+5)}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 5^+} \sqrt{\frac{\cancel{x} \cancel{(x-5)}}{(\cancel{x-5})(x+5)}} = \sqrt{\frac{5}{10}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{n 262} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 3} - 2}{3 - \sqrt{8 - x^3}} = \text{Sistemo le radici "Somme - difference"} \quad \text{Remind: } a^3 + b^3 = (a+b)(a^2 + b^2 - ab)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 3} - 2}{3 - \sqrt{8 - x^3}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 3} + 2}{\sqrt{x^2 + 3} + 2} \cdot \frac{3 + \sqrt{8 - x^3}}{3 + \sqrt{8 - x^3}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^2 + 3 - 4}{9 - (8 - x^3)} \cdot \frac{3 + \sqrt{8 - x^3}}{\sqrt{x^2 + 3} + 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^3 + 1} \cdot \frac{3 + \sqrt{8 - x^3}}{\sqrt{x^2 + 3} + 2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{\overbrace{(x-1)}^{-2} \cancel{(x+1)}}{\cancel{(x+1)} \underbrace{(x^2 + 1 - x)}_3} \cdot \frac{\overbrace{3 + \sqrt{8 - x^3}}^6}{\underbrace{\sqrt{x^2 + 3} + 2}_4} = -1$$

$$\text{n 263} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 9} - 3}{x - 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - 2x}{x - 2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 9} + 3}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x(x-2)}{x-2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 9} + 3} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\text{n. 266} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -3^-} \frac{x+3}{x^3+9x^2+27x+27} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -3^-} \frac{x+3}{(x+3)^3} =$$

Ruffini: $p(x) = x^3 + 9x^2 + 27x + 27$
 $p(-3) = 0$

	1	9	27	27
-3		-3	-18	-27
	1	6	9	0

DEVE VENIRE 0

$$p(x) = (x - (-3)) [x^2 + 6x + 9]$$

Abbasso di 1 il grado

$$\frac{(x+3)(x^2+6x+9)}{(x+3)^3} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -3^-} \frac{1}{\underbrace{(x+3)^2}_{\downarrow 0}} = +\infty$$

$$\text{n. 264} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x - 2x^3 + x^5 + x^7}{x^2 - 2x^4 + 10x^6} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x \left(\frac{1}{x^6} - \frac{2}{x^4} + \frac{1}{x^2} + 1 \right)}{x^6 \left(\frac{1}{x^4} - \frac{2}{x^2} + 10 \right)} = -\infty$$

$$\text{n. 303} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{2^x - 2^{3+2x}} =$$

Sostituzione $\begin{cases} 2^x = t \\ x \rightarrow +\infty \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} t = \log_2 x \\ t \rightarrow +\infty \end{cases}$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{t - 8t^2} = \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{\underbrace{t^2}_{\downarrow +\infty} \left(\underbrace{\frac{1}{t}}_{\downarrow 0} - 8 \right)} = 0^-$$

Limiti Notevoli. Valgono i seguenti limiti notevoli

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

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

$$(3) \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x = e \quad \leftarrow \text{Def. del numero di Nepero } e \approx 2,71$$

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

$$(5) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x} = 1$$

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$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x - \tan x}{6x^3} =$$

Scomettiamo tutto e cerchiamo di manipolare in modo che compaiano i lim. notevoli

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x - \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}}{6x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x \sin x - \sin x}{6x^3 \cos x} =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x (\cos x - 1)}{6x^3 \cos x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \underbrace{\frac{1}{6}}_{\downarrow 1/6} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{\sin x}{x}}_{\downarrow 1} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{\cos x - 1}{x^2}}_{\downarrow -1/2} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{1}{\cos x}}_{\downarrow 1} = -\frac{1}{12}$$

Dim. Limiti notevoli (1) Già fatto

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

Faccio comp. $\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \cos x} = \frac{1}{2}$$

↓ 1 lim not ↓ $\frac{1}{2}$

(3) Pseudo come def., non c'è nulla da fare $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x = e$

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

$$\left(\text{Sost. } \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{x} = t \\ x \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} x = \frac{1}{t} \\ t \rightarrow +\infty \end{array} \right) = \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{t} \right)^t = 1$$

↓
e

$$(5) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x} = \left(\text{Sost. } \begin{array}{l} x = \ln(1+t) \\ x \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} t = e^x - 1 \\ t \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right) =$$
$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t}{\ln(1+t)} = 1$$

↓ 1

D

Artificio del Bernoulli

Usando le proprietà dei logaritmi vale che

$$f(x)^{g(x)} = e^{\ln f(x)^{g(x)}} = e^{g(x) \cdot \ln f(x)}$$

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$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^{-\frac{1}{\ln x^2}} \quad (\text{F.I. } 0^0)$$

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

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$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{2x^3 + x^2 - 4x + 3}{2x^2 - x - 1} = +\infty$$

$$461: \lim_{x \rightarrow -2^+} \frac{x^2 - x - 6}{2x^2 + 8x + 8} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2^+} \frac{(x-3)(x+2)}{2(x^2 + 4x + 4)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2^+} \frac{(x-3)(\cancel{x+2})}{2(x+2)^2} = -\infty$$

$$464: \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left(\sqrt{1+4x^2} - \sqrt{x^2+3} \right) \cdot \frac{\sqrt{1+4x^2} + \sqrt{x^2+3}}{\sqrt{1+4x^2} + \sqrt{x^2+3}} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{4x^2 + 1 - x^2 - 3}{\sqrt{1+4x^2} + \sqrt{x^2+3}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{3x^2 - 2}{\sqrt{1+4x^2} + \sqrt{x^2+3}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\cancel{x^2}^{|x|} \left(3 - \frac{2}{x^2} \right)}{\cancel{|x|} \left[\sqrt{\frac{1}{x^2} + 4} + \sqrt{1 + \frac{3}{x^2}} \right]} = \infty$$

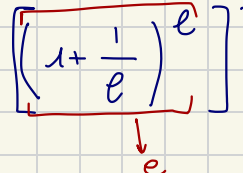
$$496 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 - 8x)^{\frac{1}{2x}} = \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 - \frac{8}{t} \right)^{\frac{t}{2}} =$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow -\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{t} \right)^{-4t}$$

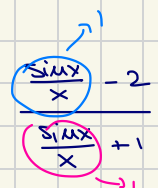
(sost: $x = \frac{1}{t}, t = \frac{1}{x}$
 $x \rightarrow 0, t \rightarrow \infty$)

(sost: $-\frac{8}{t} = \frac{1}{e}, -8t = t$
 $t \rightarrow +\infty, e \rightarrow -\infty$)

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow -\infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{1}{t} \right)^t \right]^{-4} = e^{-4}$$



490. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x - 2x}{\sin x + x} \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\sin x}{x} - 2}{\frac{\sin x}{x} + 1} = -\frac{1}{2}$



536 $\lim_{x \rightarrow e} \frac{\ln x^2 - 2}{x - e} = \lim_{x \rightarrow e} \frac{2[\ln(x) - 1]}{x - e} = \left(\text{Sost: } \begin{matrix} x = e^{t+1} \\ \ln(x) - 1 = t \\ x \rightarrow e, t \rightarrow 0 \end{matrix} \right)$

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

496 Con Bernoulli

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1-8x)^{\frac{1}{2x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{\frac{1}{2x} \ln(1-8x)} = \left(\text{Sost: } \begin{matrix} -8x = t \\ t \rightarrow 0 \\ x \rightarrow 0 \end{matrix} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} e^{-4 \frac{\ln(1+t)}{t}} = e^{-4}$$

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$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} [\log(x^2 + 2x) - \log(2x^2 + 3)] = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \log \frac{x^2 + 2x}{2x^2 + 3} =$$

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

n 472 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}^+} \frac{2x^2 + x - 1}{4x^3 - 8x^2 - 5x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}^+} \frac{(x - \frac{1}{2})(2x + 2)}{4x^3 - 8x^2 - 5x - 1} = 0$

$\downarrow -5$

2	1	-1
1/2	1	1
2	2	0

4	-8	-5	-1
1/2	2	-3	-4
4	-6	-8	-5

n 169 $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x^3 + 8}}{\sqrt[3]{x^2 - 4}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{\sqrt[3]{(x+2)} \cdot \sqrt[3]{x^2 - 2x + 4}}{\sqrt[3]{(x+2)} \sqrt[3]{(x-2)}} = -\sqrt[3]{3}$

n 499 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{x}{x+3} \right)^x = \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{Sost } x+3=t \quad x \rightarrow +\infty \\ x=t-3 \quad t \rightarrow +\infty \end{array} \right) =$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \underbrace{\left(1 - \frac{3}{t}\right)^t}_{\downarrow e^{-3}} \cdot \underbrace{\left(1 - \frac{3}{t}\right)^{-3}}_{\downarrow 1} = e^{-3}$$

Vedi sez. succ.

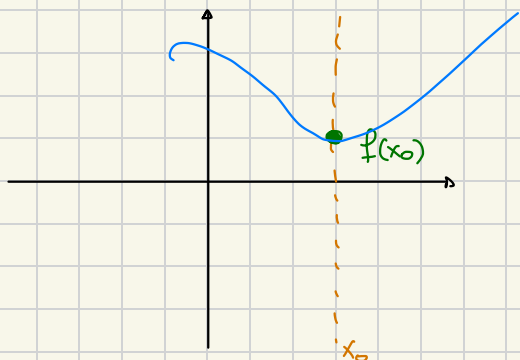
Limite notevole: $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \left(1 + \frac{k}{x}\right)^x = e^k \quad \forall k \neq 0$

Dim: $\left(\begin{array}{l} \text{Sost: } \frac{k}{x} = \frac{1}{t} \quad x = kt \\ x \rightarrow \pm\infty \quad t \rightarrow \pm\infty \end{array} \right)$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \pm\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{t}\right)^{kt} = \lim_{t \rightarrow \pm\infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{1}{t}\right)^t \right]^k = e^k$$

Def. Sia $f: D \subseteq \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ una funzione, $x_0 \in D$ di accumulazione.
Diremo che f è continua in x_0 se

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = f(x_0)$$

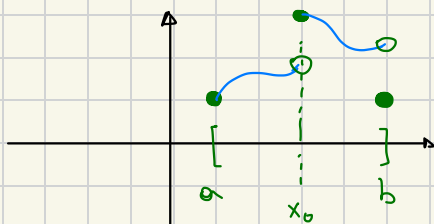


"Moralmemente è continua in x_0 se riuscite a passare da x_0 senza staccare le penne del foglio"

Diremo che f è continua in $[a, b]$ se è continua in ogni pto dell'int $[a, b]$.

Warning: Agli estremi dovete verificare solamente se il limite è verificato provenendo da $[a, b]$

Esempio:



f è continua in a
 f NON è continua in x_0 e b

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$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2-1}{x-2} & x < 2 \\ \ln(2x-3) & x \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

$$f(2) = \ln(1) = 0 \quad A = (2, 0)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{x^2-1}{x-2} = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \ln(2x-3) = 0$$

La f_2 è continua in $x=2$?

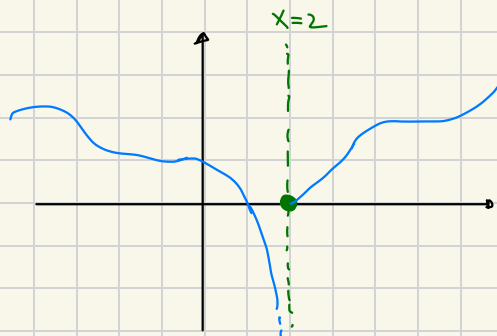


TABELLA TEOREMI per Somme, prodotti etc. da inserire