<u>Argomenti: Esercizi sui liniti: tipologie diverse de</u> Settimona: 5 quelle già osservate. Esercisi in Autonomia. Tutti i Materia: Matematica limiti notevoli, Artificio del Bonoulli Esencigi in Classe: 50 Classe sui limit. Det dicontinuità ed esercizi Data: 13/10/2025 Pag 1530 n 260 - lin $\sqrt{x^2-5x^4}$ = Scompones per \sqrt{x} $= \lim_{x \to 5^{+}} \sqrt{2(x+5)} = \sqrt{\frac{5}{10}} = \frac{1}{12} = \frac{12}{2}$ Remind. n 262 $\lim_{x \to -1} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 3^1} - 2}{3 - \sqrt{8 - x^3}}$ _ Sistemo & redici "Somme differenze" a3+b3 = (a+b)(a2+b2-ob) $\lim_{X \to -1} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 3} - 2}{3 - \sqrt{8 - x^3}} = \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 3} + 2}{\sqrt{x^2 + 3} + 2} = \frac{3 + \sqrt{8 - x^3}}{3 + \sqrt{8 - x^3}}$ Problems so pre $\lim_{x \to -1} \frac{x^2 + 3 - 4}{9 - (8 - x^3)} = \lim_{x \to -1} \frac{3 + \sqrt{8 + x^3}}{\sqrt{x^2 + 3} + 2} = \lim_{x \to -1} \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^3 + 1}$ 3+18-x3 Vx33 +2 $\lim_{x \to -1} \frac{(x-1)(x+1)}{(x^2+1-x)} = \frac{3+\sqrt{8-x^3}}{\sqrt{x^2+3}+2} = -4$ $\lim_{x \to 2} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 9'} - 3}{x - 2} = \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{x^2 - 2x}{x - 2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 9'} + 3}$ n 243 $= \lim_{X \to 2} \frac{x(x-2)}{x-2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-2x+3}+3} = \frac{1}{3}$

Limiti Notevoli. Valgano i sequenti limiti notevoli

(1)
$$\lim_{X\to\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$$

(2) $\lim_{X\to\infty} \frac{1-\cos x}{x^2} = \frac{1}{2}$

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

(4) $\lim_{X\to\infty} \frac{1}{x} = 1$

(5) $\lim_{X\to\infty} \frac{e^{X}-1}{x} = 1$

(5) $\lim_{X\to\infty} \frac{e^{X}-1}{x} = 1$
 $\lim_{X\to\infty} \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} = \frac{1}{x}$

Sompations the exceptions of manipular value of $\frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{x}$
 $\lim_{X\to\infty} \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} = \frac{1}{x}$
 $\lim_{X\to\infty} \frac{1}{x} =$

Din Limit: notevoli (1) Gira Fatta Focus coup. Sin'x +cos2x=1 (2) $\lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{1-\cos x}{x^2} = \lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{(1-\cos x)(1+\cos x)}{x^2} = \lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{1-\cos x}{x^2}$ $=\lim_{x\to\infty}\frac{\sin^2x}{x^2}\cdot\frac{1}{1+\cos x}=\frac{1}{2}$ $\lim_{x\to\infty}\frac{1}{x^2}$ (3) Preudo come def., non crè nulla de fore $\lim_{x\to+\infty} (1+\frac{1}{x})^x = e$ $\begin{cases} \sum_{t=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{t} = t \\ \sum_{t=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{t} = t \end{cases}$ (5) $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{e^{x}-1}{x} = \left(\int_{0}^{x} \frac{e^{x}-1}{x} + \int_{0}^{x} \frac{e^{x}-1}{x} \right) = 0$ $= \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{t}{\ln(1+t)} = 1$ D Artificio del Bornoulli Usoudo le propriete dei logeritmi vale cle $f(x) = e \qquad = e \qquad = e \qquad (x)$

$$\lim_{X \to 0^{+}} \sum_{x \to 0^{+}}$$

$$\frac{2x}{x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} e^{2x}$$

$$\frac{2x}{x \to \infty}$$

$$\frac{4 \ln(x+t)}{t}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = e^{-4x}$$

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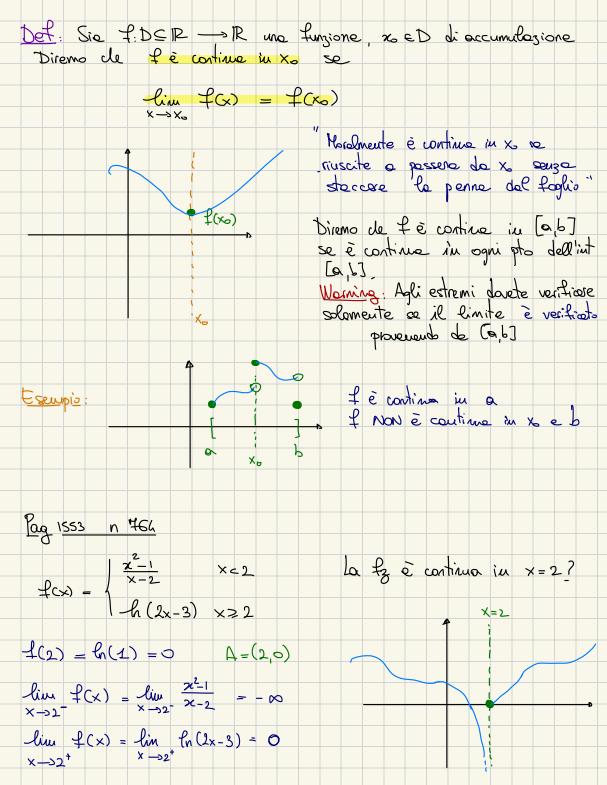
$$\frac{1}{2} = e^{-4x}$$

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

$$x \rightarrow e$$
 $x - e$ $x \rightarrow e$ $x \rightarrow$

$$\frac{\sqrt{42}}{x^{2}} \lim_{x \to \frac{1}{2}} \frac{2x^{2} + x - 1}{4x^{2} \cdot 8x^{2} - 5x - 1} = \lim_{x \to \frac{1}{2}} \frac{(x - \frac{1}{2})(2x + 2)}{4x^{2} \cdot 8x^{2} - 5x - 1} = \lim_{x \to \frac{1}{2}} \frac{(x - \frac{1}{2})(2x + 2)}{4x^{2} \cdot 8x^{2} - 5x - 1} = \lim_{x \to \frac{1}{2}} \frac{(x - \frac{1}{2})(2x + 2)}{4x^{2} \cdot 8x^{2} - 5x - 1} = \lim_{x \to \frac{1}{2}} \frac{(x - \frac{1}{2})(2x + 2)}{4x^{2} \cdot 8x^{2} - 5x - 1} = \lim_{x \to \frac{1}{2}} \frac{(x - \frac{1}{2})(2x + 2)}{4x^{2} \cdot 8x^{2} - 5x - 1} = \lim_{x \to \frac{1}{2}} \frac{(x - \frac{1}{2})(2x + 2)}{4x^{2} \cdot 8x^{2} - 5x - 1} = \lim_{x \to \frac{1}{2}} \frac{(x - \frac{1}{2})(2x + 2)}{4x^{2} \cdot 8x^{2} - 5x - 1} = \lim_{x \to \frac{1}{2}} \frac{(x - \frac{1}{2})(2x + 2)}{4x^{2} \cdot 8x^{2} - 5x - 1} = \lim_{x \to -2} \frac{(x - \frac{1}{2})(2x + 2)}{4x^{2} \cdot 8x^{2} - 5x - 1} = \lim_{x \to -2} \frac{(x - \frac{1}{2})(2x + 2)}{4x^{2} \cdot 8x^{2} - 5x - 1} = \lim_{x \to -2} \frac{(x - \frac{1}{2})(2x + 2)}{4x^{2} \cdot 8x^{2} - 5x - 1} = \lim_{x \to -2} \frac{(x - \frac{1}{2})(2x + 2)}{4x^{2} \cdot 8x^{2} - 5x - 1} = \lim_{x \to -2} \frac{(x - \frac{1}{2})(2x + 2)}{4x^{2} \cdot 8x^{2} - 5x - 1} = \lim_{x \to -2} \frac{(x - \frac{1}{2})(2x + 2)}{4x^{2} \cdot 8x^{2} - 5x - 1} = \lim_{x \to -2} \frac{(x - \frac{1}{2})(2x + 2)}{4x^{2} \cdot 8x^{2} - 5x - 1} = \lim_{x \to -2} \frac{(x - \frac{1}{2})(2x + 2)}{4x^{2} \cdot 8x^{2} - 5x - 1} = \lim_{x \to -2} \frac{(x - \frac{1}{2})(2x + 2)}{4x^{2} \cdot 8x^{2} - 5x - 1} = \lim_{x \to -2} \frac{(x - \frac{1}{2})(2x + 2)}{4x^{2} \cdot 8x^{2} - 5x - 1} = \lim_{x \to -2} \frac{(x - \frac{1}{2})(2x + 2)}{4x^{2} \cdot 8x^{2} - 5x - 1} = \lim_{x \to -2} \frac{(x - \frac{1}{2})(2x + 2)}{4x^{2} \cdot 8x^{2} - 5x - 1} = \lim_{x \to -2} \frac{(x - \frac{1}{2})(2x + 2)}{4x^{2} \cdot 8x^{2} - 5x - 1} = \lim_{x \to -2} \frac{(x - \frac{1}{2})(2x + 2)}{4x^{2} \cdot 8x^{2} - 5x - 1} = \lim_{x \to -2} \frac{(x - \frac{1}{2})(2x + 2)}{4x^{2} \cdot 8x^{2} - 5x - 1} = \lim_{x \to -2} \frac{(x - \frac{1}{2})(2x + 2)}{4x^{2} \cdot 8x^{2} - 5x - 1} = \lim_{x \to -2} \frac{(x - \frac{1}{2})(2x + 2)}{4x^{2} \cdot 8x^{2} - 5x - 1} = \lim_{x \to -2} \frac{(x - \frac{1}{2})(2x + 2)}{4x^{2} \cdot 8x^{2} - 5x - 1} = \lim_{x \to -2} \frac{(x - \frac{1}{2})(2x - 2)}{4x^{2} \cdot 8x^{2} - 5x - 1} = \lim_{x \to -2} \frac{(x - \frac{1}{2})(2x - 2)}{4x^{2} \cdot 2x^{2} - 2x - 1} = \lim_{x \to -2} \frac{(x - \frac{1}{2})(2x - 2)}{4x^{2} \cdot 2x^{2} - 2x - 1} = \lim_{x \to -2} \frac{(x - \frac{1}{2})(2x - 2)}{4x^{2} - 2x - 1} = \lim_{x \to -2} \frac{(x$$



Tearemi vari (no dim.) che giusificano il modo in cui calcoliamo i limiti e sie x pts di acc. per D Siono $f D \subseteq R \longrightarrow R$ $g: D \subseteq R \longrightarrow R$ (Analogo se si fa per limiti a $\pm \infty$). (a) Supporious $-\lim_{x\to x_0} f(x) = 0 \qquad \lim_{x\to x_0} f(x) = 0$ con a, b ∈ R, b ≠0 $(4) \lim_{x \to x_0} [f(x)]^n = a^n$ (1) lim [f(x) + g(x)] = a+b (2) lin [f(x) g(x)] = ob (5) $\lim_{x\to x_0} [f(x)]^{g(x)} = \alpha^{\frac{1}{2}}$ (3) $\lim_{x \to x_0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{a}{b}$ (b) Supponiamo $\lim_{x \to x_0} f(x) = o/t\infty \quad \lim_{x \to x_0} g(x) = b \qquad b \neq 0$ (1) $\lim_{x\to x_0} \left[f(x) + g(x)\right] = \frac{1}{2} / \frac{1}{2} \infty$ (2) $\lim_{x\to x_0} \left[f(x)g(x)\right] = 0 / \frac{1}{2} \infty$ (3) $\lim_{x\to x_0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = 0 / \frac{1}{2} \infty$ $(4) \lim_{x \to x_0} [f(x)]^n = o/t\infty$ (5) $\lim_{x \to x_0} [f(x)]^{g(x)} = o/\pm\infty$ Limitate (c) Sio
-lim f(x) = 0 / +00 19(x) 12 H Allore valgono gli stessi risultat: di (b) ~ Teo Carabinieri