Tutorato Analisi1 M-Z - Scheda 8

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Info generali

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Cartella github con materiale: https://github.com/federicosimioni2?tab=repositories

Incontri: Ogni lunedì, 14:30-16:30, Aula 2G Complesso Fiore di Botta

ATTENZIONE: Prossimo lunedì (18 Dicembre) non ci sarà l'incontro di Tutorato. Ci vediamo direttamente Lunedì 8 Gennaio (solita aula)

Esercizio su sviluppo di Taylor

Esercizio 1 Trovare lo sviluppo di Taylor all'ordine 2 di:

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{1 - x - x^2}$$
 in $x_0 = 0$

Grafici di funzione

Tracciare il grafico delle seguenti funzioni:

Esercizio 2

$$f(x) = \ln\left(1 + 2\sin^2\left(x\right)\right)$$

Esercizio 3

$$f(x) = e^{-\frac{x}{(x-2)^2}}$$

Esercizio 4

$$f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2x-1}{x}}$$

Limite

Esercizio 5 (proposto)

$$\lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{\sqrt[4]{1 + \sin^{2}(x)} - 1}{\ln\left[1 + \sqrt{1 - e^{-x^{2}}}\right] \cdot \left[\left(1 + \sin(x)\right)^{-\frac{1}{x}} - \frac{1}{e}\right]}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{1 - x - x^2} \quad \text{in} \quad x_0 = c$$

$$f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{1}{2}f''(0)x^2 + o(x^2)$$

$$f'(x) = -\frac{1}{(1-x-x^2)^2} \left[-1-2x \right]$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{\left(1 - \times - \times^2\right)^2}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{2(1-x-x^2)^2 + 2(1-x-x^2)(1+2x)^2}{(1-x-x^2)^4}$$

$$f'(0) = \frac{2+2}{1} = 4$$

Quind: la suiluppe di Toylon cercoto è:

$$f(x) = 1 + x + 2x^{2} + o(x^{2})$$

2) Troccione il großes della funtione:

O) CLASSIFICAZIONE: jungione logaritaica

1) CE. 1+25in2x>0 YXE IR

Dom = IR

2) PARITA, PERIODICITÀ?

La funzione è periodica con periodo Ti

3) INTERSETIONE CON GCI ASSI

osse \hat{x} : $\int y = 0$ $\left(2 \left(1 + 2 \sin^2 x \right) = 0 \right)$ $\left(2 + 2 \sin^2 x \right) = 0$ $\left(3 + 2 \sin^2 x \right) = 0$ $\left(3 + 2 \sin^2 x \right) = 0$ $\left(3 + 2 \sin^2 x \right) = 0$ $\left(3 + 2 \sin^2 x \right) = 0$ $\left(3 + 2 \sin^2 x \right) = 0$ $\left(3 + 2 \sin^2 x \right) = 0$ $\left(3 + 2 \sin^2 x \right) = 0$ $\left(3 + 2 \sin^2 x \right) = 0$ $\left(3 + 2 \sin^2 x \right) = 0$ $\left(3 + 2 \sin^2 x \right) = 0$ $\left(3 + 2 \sin^2 x \right) = 0$ $\left(3 + 2 \sin^2 x \right) = 0$ $\left(3 + 2 \sin^2 x \right) = 0$ $\left(3 + 2 \sin^2 x \right) = 0$ $\left(3 + 2 \sin^2 x \right) = 0$ $\left(3 + 2 \sin^2 x \right) = 0$ $\left(3 + 2 \sin^2 x \right) = 0$ $\left(3 + 2 \sin^2 x \right) = 0$ $\left(3 + 2 \sin^2 x \right) = 0$ $\left(3 + 2 \sin^2 x \right) = 0$ $\left(3 + 2 \sin^2 x \right) = 0$ $\left(3 + 2 \sin^2 x \right) = 0$ $\left(3 + 2 \sin^2 x \right) = 0$ $\left(3 + 2 \sin^2 x \right) = 0$ $\left(3 + 2 \sin^2 x \right) = 0$ $\left(3 + 2 \sin^2 x \right) = 0$ $\left(3 + 2 \sin^2 x \right) = 0$ $\left(3 + 2 \sin^2 x \right) = 0$ $\left(3 + 2 \sin^2 x \right) = 0$ $\left(3 + 2 \sin^2 x \right) = 0$ $\left(3 + 2 \sin^2 x \right) = 0$ $\left(3 + 2 \sin^2 x \right) = 0$ $\left(3 + 2 \sin^2 x \right) = 0$ $\left(3 + 2 \sin^2 x \right) = 0$ $\left(3 + 2 \sin^2 x \right) = 0$ $\left(3 + 2 \sin^2 x \right) = 0$ $\left(3 + 2 \sin^2 x \right) = 0$ $\left(3 + 2 \sin^2 x \right) = 0$ $\left(3 + 2 \sin^2 x \right) = 0$ $\left(3 + 2 \sin^2 x \right) = 0$ $\left(3 + 2 \sin^2 x \right) = 0$ $\left(3 + 2 \sin^2 x \right) = 0$ $\left(3 + 2 \sin^2 x \right) = 0$ $\left(3 + 2 \sin^2 x \right) = 0$ $\left(3 + 2 \cos^2 x \right) = 0$ $\left(3 + 2 \cos^2 x \right) = 0$ $\left(3 + 2 \cos^2 x \right) = 0$ $\left(3 + 2 \cos^2 x \right) = 0$ $\left(3 + 2 \cos^2 x \right) = 0$ $\left(3 + 2 \cos^2 x \right) = 0$ $\left(3 + 2 \cos^2 x \right) = 0$ $\left(3 + 2 \cos^2 x \right) = 0$ $\left(3 + 2 \cos^2 x \right) = 0$ $\left(3 + 2 \cos^2 x \right) = 0$ $\left(3 + 2 \cos^2 x \right) = 0$ $\left(3 + 2 \cos^2 x \right) = 0$ $\left(3 + 2 \cos^2 x \right) = 0$ $\left(3 + 2 \cos^2 x \right) = 0$ $\left(3 + 2 \cos^2 x \right) = 0$ $\left(3 + 2 \cos^2 x \right) = 0$ $\left(3 + 2 \cos^2 x \right) = 0$ $\left(3 + 2 \cos^2 x \right) = 0$ $\left(3 + 2 \cos^2 x \right) = 0$ $\left(3 + 2 \cos^2 x \right) = 0$ $\left(3 + 2 \cos^2 x \right) = 0$ $\left(3 + 2 \cos^2 x \right) = 0$ $\left(3 + 2 \cos^2 x \right) = 0$ $\left(3 + 2 \cos^2 x \right) = 0$ $\left(3 + 2 \cos^2 x \right) = 0$ $\left(3 + 2 \cos^2 x \right) = 0$ $\left(3 + 2 \cos^2 x \right) = 0$ $\left(3 + 2 \cos^2 x \right) = 0$ $\left(3 + 2 \cos^2 x \right) = 0$ $\left(3 + 2 \cos^2 x \right) = 0$ $\left(3 + 2 \cos^2 x \right) = 0$ $\left(3 + 2 \cos^2 x \right) = 0$ $\left(3 + 2 \cos^2 x \right) = 0$ $\left(3 + 2 \cos^2 x \right) = 0$ $\left(3 + 2 \cos^2 x \right) = 0$ $\left(3 + 2 \cos^2 x \right) = 0$ $\left(3 + 2 \cos^2 x \right) = 0$ $\left(3 + 2 \cos^2 x \right) = 0$

osse \hat{y} : $\begin{cases} x = 0 \\ \theta_n(1) = y = 0 \end{cases}$

$$\Rightarrow D \neq + 2\sin^2 x > \neq \Rightarrow D \qquad \sin^2 x > D$$

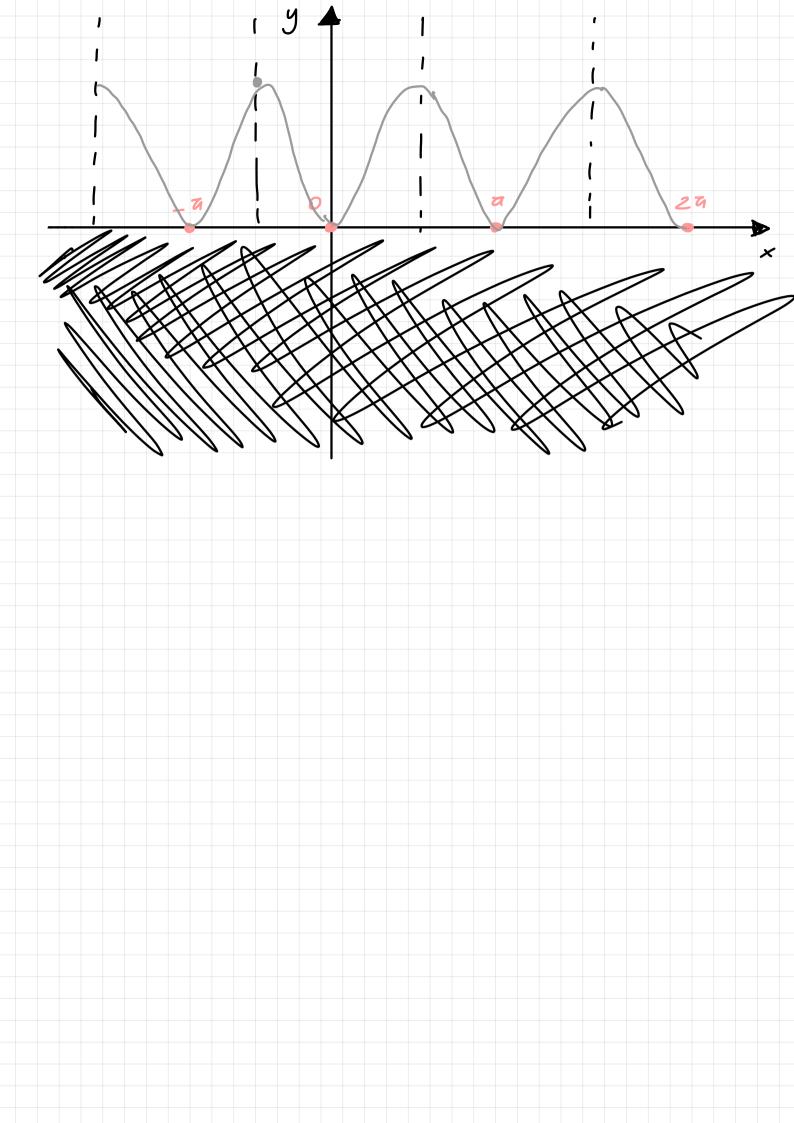
$$D\left[\ln\left(1+2\sin^2x\right)\right] = \frac{1}{1+2\sin^2x} \cdot 4\sin(x)\cos(x)$$

$$0+ka < x < \frac{\pi}{2}+ka$$

FxeDan

D:
$$1+2\sin^2 x > 0$$
 = $\forall x \in Dol$

Le funcione è crescente tra 0 e 9 con parodicto a. È decrescente tre - 5 e o con le stesse periodicità. X = 0 + ka e $X = \frac{q}{2} + ka$ Somo punti stotioner Per sopere se sono di minimo o di mossimo colcolo le quivote secondo 7) DERIVATA SECONDA $D\left[\frac{25,m(2x)}{1+25,m^2(x)}\right]$ 405(2x) - 45imxcosx. 25im(2x) $(4+2\sin^2x)^2$ $= \frac{4(\cos(2x) - \sin^2(2x))}{(4 + 2\sin^2 x)^2} = f''(x)$ $f''(0) = \frac{4(\cos(0) - \sin^2(0))}{(4 + 2\sin^2(0))^2} = 4 > 0$ $X = 0 \quad \text{è} \quad \text{di. minimo} \quad \text{Bacele}$ $f''\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \frac{4\left(\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) - \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)^{2}}{\left(4 + 2\sin^{2}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)^{2}}$ x= = di mossimo locale



$$e^{-\frac{x}{(x-2)^2}}$$

1)
$$C \in \mathbb{R}$$
 $(x-2)^2 \neq 0 \Rightarrow x \neq 2$

$$Dox = 1R - \{2\}$$

Asse
$$\hat{x}$$
:
$$\begin{cases} y = 0 \\ e^{-(x-2)^2} \end{cases} = 0 \implies Ax \in \mathbb{R}$$

Asse
$$\hat{y}$$
:
$$\begin{cases} x = 0 \\ y = e = 1 \end{cases}$$

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

Anologomente:

Anologomente:

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

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

$$y=1$$
 e osintato oriziontele sie a to de a -be

 $e^{-\frac{x}{(x-2)^2}} = e^{-\frac{x}{2}} = 0$

$$e'm e^{-\frac{x}{(x-2)^2}} = 0$$
 onologomente $x \rightarrow 2^+$

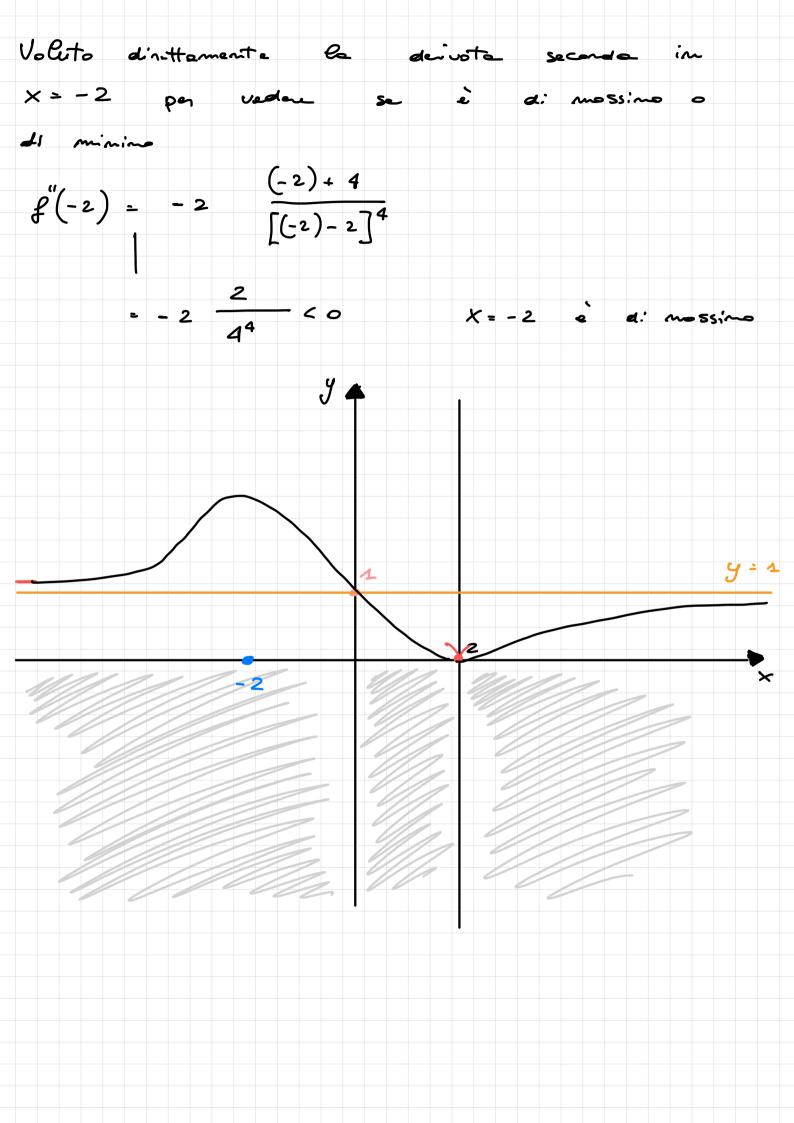
$$D\left[e^{-\frac{x}{(x-2)^2}}\right] = -e^{-\frac{x}{(x-2)^2}}\left[\frac{(x-2)^2 - 2 \times (x-2)}{(x-2)^4}\right]$$

$$\frac{x+2}{(x-2)^3}e^{-\frac{x}{(x-2)^2}}=0 \implies x+2=0$$

$$x = -2$$

Studio il segno della delivota prima
$$\frac{x+2}{(x-2)^{2}} = \frac{x}{(x-2)^{2}}$$

$$D: (x-2)^{3} > 0 \implies x > 2$$



4) Troccione il gnofice delle funcione:
$$\int \frac{2x-1}{x}$$

1)
$$C.E.$$

$$\begin{cases}
2 \times -1 \\
\times \\
\times \neq 0
\end{cases}$$
Studio de prime diseq.
$$x \neq 0$$

ASSE
$$\hat{x}$$
:
$$\begin{cases} y = 0 \\ 0 = \sqrt{\frac{2x - 1}{x}} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = 0 \\ x = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x\to -\infty} \sqrt{\frac{2x-1}{x}} = \sqrt{2}$$

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

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

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

$$D\left[\int \frac{2x-1}{x}\right] = \int \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2x-1}} \cdot \frac{2x-(2x-1)}{x^2}$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2x-1}} \cdot \frac{2x-(2x-1)}{x^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2x^2} \int \frac{x}{2x-1} = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad x = 0 \not\in Do\Pi$$

$$\frac{1}{2 \times^2} \sqrt{\frac{\times}{2 \times - 1}} > 0$$

AF
$$\frac{1}{2x^2} > 0$$
 => $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

2F $\sqrt{\frac{x}{2x-1}} > 0$ => $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

Xe $\int un^2 in u$ & sample checket

7) Denivata Seconda

0 $\left[\frac{1}{2x^2} \sqrt{\frac{x}{2x-1}}\right]^2$
 $\left[\frac{1}{2x^2} \sqrt{\frac{x}{2x-1}}\right]^2$
 $\left[\frac{1}{2x^2} \sqrt{\frac{x}{2x-1}}\right]^2$
 $\left[\frac{1}{2x^2} \sqrt{\frac{x}{2x-1}}\right]^2$

$$\frac{1}{x^{3}} \sqrt{\frac{x}{2x-1}} - \frac{1}{4x^{2}(2x-1)^{2}} \sqrt{\frac{2x-1}{x}}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{x^{3}} \sqrt{\frac{x}{2x-1}} - \frac{1}{4x^{3}(2x-1)} \times \sqrt{\frac{2x-1}{x}}$$

$$= \left[-\frac{1}{x^3} - \frac{1}{4x^3(2x-1)} \right] \sqrt{\frac{x}{2x-1}}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4x^3(2x-2)}$$

Studio del segne della dervota seconda

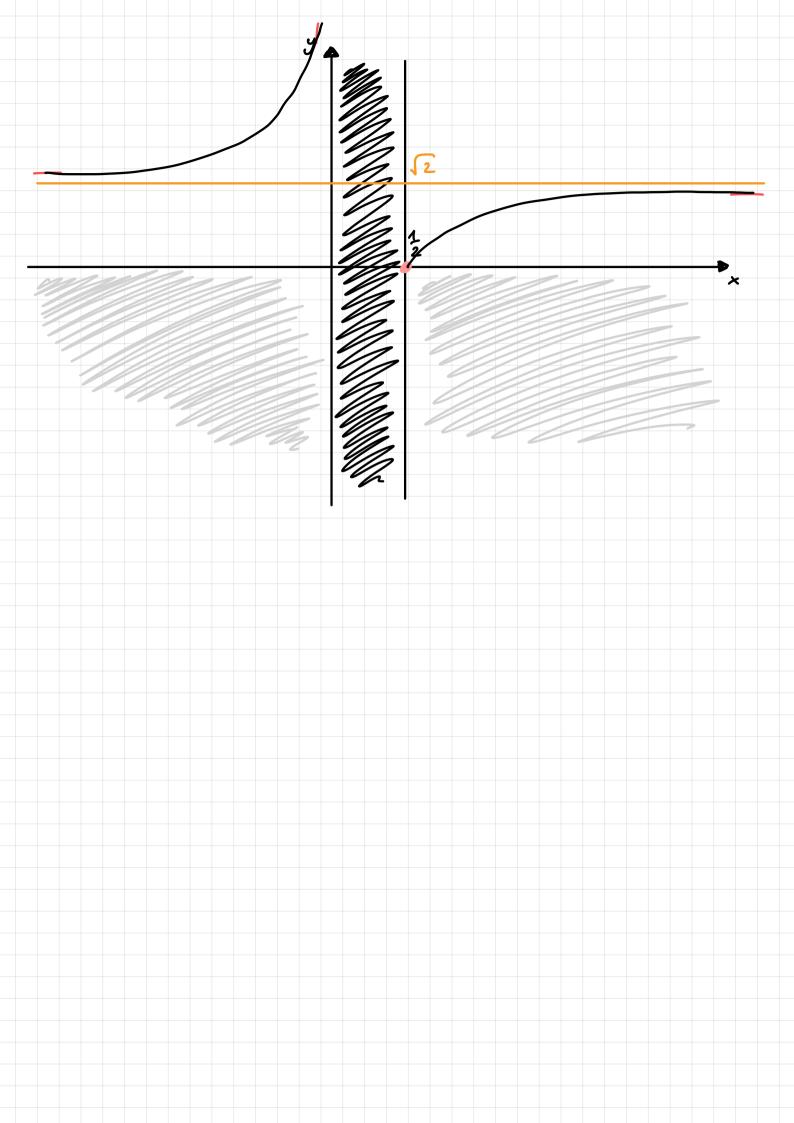
$$\frac{8x-3}{12x^3(2x-1)} \sqrt{2x-1} > 0$$

$$\frac{8x-3}{12x^3(2x-1)} \sqrt{2x-1} < 0$$

$$\frac{8x-3}{12x^3(2x-1)} \sqrt{2x-2} < 0$$

$$\frac{x}{2x-2} < 0$$

$$\frac{x}{2x-2}$$



S)
$$\lim_{x\to 0^{+}} \frac{\sqrt{1+\sin^{2}x} - 1}{e} \left[1+\sqrt{1-e^{-x^{2}}}\right] \left[(1+\sin(x))^{-\frac{1}{x}} - \frac{1}{e}\right]$$

Phove A sostituine

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

F. I

 $\lim_{x\to 0^{+}} \frac{1}{e} \left[1+\int_{-e^{-x^{2}}} \left[(1+\sin(x))^{-\frac{1}{x}} - \frac{1}{e}\right]$
 $\lim_{x\to 0^{+}} \frac{1}{e} \left[1+\int_{-e^{-x^{2}}} \left[(1+\sin(x))^{-\frac{1}{x}} - \frac{1}{e}\right] \right]$

Quincai $\lim_{x\to 0^{+}} \frac{1}{e} \left[1+\sin(x)^{-\frac{1}{x}} - \frac{1}{e}\right]$

Quincai $\lim_{x\to 0^{+}} \frac{1}{e} \lim_{x\to 0^{+}}$

Molt: pliando e a: u: dendo per (x), il limito di vente: 4 [\sin^2 \times - 1] $\sqrt{\frac{-x^2}{e^{-x^2}-4}}$ $eim = \frac{1}{(1 + sin(x))^{-\frac{1}{x}} - \frac{d}{e}}$ $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{2} \left[\sqrt[4]{1 + \sin^2 x} - 1 \right]$ 1x1 [(1+ sin(x))-1x 1] de l'Up:+e Ora posso prover a user $\frac{N(x)}{D(x)} = \lim_{x \to 0^+} N'(x)$ $\lim_{x \to 0^+} D'(x)$ l'm x-> o + $N(x) = \sqrt{1 + \sin^2 x} - 1$ $N'(x) = \frac{1}{4} (1 + \sin(x))^{-\frac{3}{4}} \sin(2x)$ Pim N'(x) = 0 x->0+ $D(x) = |x|[(1+\sin(x))^{-\frac{1}{x}} - \frac{1}{e}]$ $D'(x) = \left[\left(1 + \sin(x)\right)^{-\frac{1}{x}} - \frac{1}{e}\right] \frac{|x|}{x} +$ + $\left| \times \right| \left(1 + \sin(x) \right)^{-\frac{1}{x}} \left[\frac{1}{x^2} \log \left[1 + \sin(x) \right] - \frac{1}{x} \frac{\cos(x)}{(1 + \sin(x))} \right]$ ie Cimita par Siccome sto studiondo x -> 0+, per fore le pi5 semper ರಾತ್ರ 9-81: tuisco (x/x = 1

$$D'(x) = \left[\left(1 + \sin(x) \right)^{-\frac{1}{x}} - \frac{1}{e} \right] + \left(1 + \sin(x) \right)^{-\frac{1}{x}} \left[\frac{1}{x} \log \left[1 + \sin(x) \right] - \frac{\cos(x)}{(1 + \sin(x))} \right] + \left(1 + \sin(x) \right)^{-\frac{1}{x}} \left[\frac{1}{x} \log \left[1 + \sin(x) \right] - \frac{1}{e} \right] \right]$$

$$\frac{1}{x - 3 + 2} \left[\frac{1}{x} \cos \left[\left(1 + \sin(x) \right) \right] - \frac{1}{x} \cos \left[\left(1 + \sin(x) \right) \right] - \frac{\cos(x)}{(1 + \sin(x))} \right] + \frac{1}{x} \cos \left[\left(1 + \sin(x) \right) \right] + \frac{1}{x} \cos \left[\left(1 + \sin(x) \right) \right] + \frac{1}{x} \cos \left[\left(1 + \sin(x) \right) \right] + \frac{1}{x} \cos \left[\left(1 + \sin(x) \right) \right] + \frac{1}{x} \cos \left[\left(1 + \sin(x) \right) \right] + \frac{1}{x} \cos \left[\left(1 + \sin(x) \right) \right] + \frac{1}{x} \cos \left[\left(1 + \sin(x) \right) \right] + \frac{1}{x} \cos \left[\left(1 + \sin(x) \right) \right] + \frac{1}{x} \cos \left[\left(1 + \sin(x) \right) \right] + \frac{1}{x} \cos \left[\left(1 + \sin(x) \right) \right] + \frac{1}{x} \cos \left[\left(1 + \sin(x) \right) \right] + \frac{1}{x} \cos \left[\left(1 + \sin(x) \right) \right] + \frac{1}{x} \cos \left[\left(1 + \sin(x) \right) \right] + \frac{1}{x} \cos \left[\left(1 + \sin(x) \right) \right] + \frac{1}{x} \cos \left[\left(1 + \sin(x) \right) \right] + \frac{1}{x} \cos \left[\left(1 + \sin(x) \right) \right] + \frac{1}{x} \cos \left[\left(1 + \sin(x) \right) \right] + \frac{1}{x} \cos \left[\left(1 + \sin(x) \right) \right] + \frac{1}{x} \cos \left[\left(1 + \sin(x) \right) \right] + \frac{1}{x} \cos \left[\left(1 + \sin(x) \right) \right] + \frac{1}{x} \cos \left[\left(1 + \sin(x) \right) \right] + \frac{1}{x} \cos \left[\left(1 + \sin(x) \right) \right] + \frac{1}{x} \cos \left[\left(1 + \sin(x) \right) \right] + \frac{1}{x} \cos \left[\left(1 + \sin(x) \right) \right] + \frac{1}{x} \cos \left[\left(1 + \sin(x) \right) \right] + \frac{1}{x} \cos \left[\left(1 + \sin(x) \right) \right] + \frac{1}{x} \cos \left[\left(1 + \sin(x) \right) \right] + \frac{1}{x} \cos \left[\left(1 + \sin(x) \right) \right] + \frac{1}{x} \cos \left[\left(1 + \sin(x) \right) \right] + \frac{1}{x} \cos \left[\left(1 + \sin(x) \right) \right] + \frac{1}{x} \cos \left[\left(1 + \sin(x) \right) \right] + \frac{1}{x} \cos \left[\left(1 + \sin(x) \right) \right] + \frac{1}{x} \cos \left[\left(1 + \sin(x) \right) \right] + \frac{1}{x} \cos \left[\left(1 + \sin(x) \right) \right] + \frac{1}{x} \cos \left[\left(1 + \sin(x) \right) \right] + \frac{1}{x} \cos \left[\left(1 + \sin(x) \right) \right] + \frac{1}{x} \cos \left[\left(1 + \sin(x) \right) + \frac{1}{x} \cos \left[\left(1 + \sin(x) \right) \right] + \frac{1}{x} \cos \left[\left(1 + \sin(x) \right) \right] + \frac{1}{x} \cos \left[\left(1 + \sin(x) \right) \right] + \frac{1}{x} \cos \left[\left(1 + \sin(x) \right) \right] + \frac{1}{x} \cos \left[\left(1 + \sin(x) \right) \right] + \frac{1}{x} \cos \left[\left(1 + \sin(x) \right) \right] + \frac{1}{x} \cos \left[\left(1 + \sin(x) \right) \right] + \frac{1}{x} \cos \left[\left(1 + \sin(x) \right) \right] + \frac{1}{x} \cos \left[\left(1 + \sin(x) \right) \right] + \frac{1}{x} \cos \left[\left(1 + \sin(x) \right) \right] + \frac{1}{x} \cos \left[\left(1 + \sin(x) \right) \right] + \frac{1}{x} \cos \left[\left(1 + \sin(x) \right) \right] + \frac{1}{x} \cos \left[\left(1 + \sin(x) \right) \right] + \frac{1}{x} \cos \left[\left(1 + \sin(x) \right) \right] + \frac{1}{x} \cos \left[\left(1 + \sin(x) \right) \right] + \frac{1}{x} \cos \left[\left($$

$$= D \left[\left(1 + \sin(x) \right)^{-\frac{1}{x}} \right] \left[1 + \frac{1}{x} \log \left[1 + \sin(x) \right] - \frac{\cos(x)}{4 + \sin(x)} \right]$$

$$+ \left(1 + \sin(x) \right)^{-\frac{1}{x}} \left[-\frac{1}{x^2} \log \left[1 + \sin(x) \right] + \frac{1}{x} \frac{\cos(x)}{1 + \sin(x)} + \frac{1}{x^2 + \sin(x)} \right]$$

$$= \left(1 + \sin(x) \right)^{-\frac{1}{x}} \left[-\frac{1}{x^2} \log \left[1 + \sin(x) \right] + \frac{1}{x} \frac{\cos(x)}{1 + \sin(x)} + \frac{1}{x^2 + \sin(x)} \right]$$

$$\left(1 + \sin(x) \right)^{-\frac{1}{x}} \left[+\frac{1}{x^2} \log \left[1 + \sin(x) \right] - \frac{1}{x} \frac{\cos(x)}{1 + \sin(x)} \right]$$

$$\left(1 + \sin(x) \right)^{-\frac{1}{x}} \left[-\frac{1}{x^2} \log \left[1 + \sin(x) \right] - \frac{1}{x} \frac{\cos(x)}{1 + \sin(x)} + \frac{1}{x^2 + \sin(x)} \right]$$

$$\left(1 + \sin(x) \right)^{-\frac{1}{x}} \left[+\frac{1}{x^2} \log \left[1 + \sin(x) \right] - \frac{1}{x} \frac{\cos(x)}{1 + \sin(x)} \right]$$

$$\left(1 + \sin(x) \right)^{-\frac{1}{x}} \left[\frac{1}{x^2} \log \left[1 + \sin(x) \right] - \frac{1}{x} \frac{\cos(x)}{1 + \sin(x)} \right]$$

$$\left(1 + \sin(x) \right)^{-\frac{1}{x}} \left[\frac{1}{x^2} \log \left[1 + \sin(x) \right] - \frac{1}{x} \frac{\cos(x)}{1 + \sin(x)} \right]$$

$$= \left(1 + \sin(x) \right)^{-\frac{1}{x}} \left[\frac{1}{x^2} \log \left[1 + \sin(x) \right] - \frac{1}{x} \frac{\cos(x)}{1 + \sin(x)} \right]$$

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$$= \left(1 + \sin(x) \right)^{-\frac{1}{x}} \left[\frac{1}{x^2} \log \left[1 + \sin(x) \right] - \frac{1}{x} \frac{\cos(x)}{1 + \sin(x)} \right]$$

$$= \left(1 + \sin(x) \right)^{-\frac{1}{x}} \left[\frac{1}{x^2} \log \left[1 + \sin(x) \right] - \frac{1}{x} \frac{\cos(x)}{1 + \sin(x)} \right]$$

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$$= \left(1 + \sin(x) \right)^{-\frac{1}{x}} \left[\frac{1}{x^2} \log \left[1 + \sin(x) \right] - \frac{1}{x} \frac{\cos(x)}{1 + \sin(x)} \right]$$

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$$= \left(1 + \sin(x) \right)^{\frac$$

$$\frac{e_{m}}{x \to 0^{+}} D^{((x))} = \frac{1}{x} \left[\frac{1}{x^{2}} e_{g} \left[1 + \sin(x) \right] - \frac{\cos(x)}{x \left(1 + \sin(x) \right)} \right] \cdot \frac{1}{x \left(1 + \sin(x) \right)} \cdot \left[\frac{1}{x} e_{g} \left[1 + \sin(x) \right] - \frac{\cos(x)}{1 + \sin(x)} \right] + e_{m} \left[\frac{1}{x \to 0^{+}} \left[$$

$$e$$

$$\frac{N'(x)}{P(x)} = e$$

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$$\frac{P(x)}{P(x)} = e$$

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$$\lim_{x\to 0^+} \left(3 + \sin(x) \right)^{-\frac{1}{x}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x\to 0^{+}} \left(1 + \sin(x)\right)^{-\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{y\to +\infty} \left[1 + \sin\left(\frac{1}{y}\right)\right]^{\frac{1}{y}}$$

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

$$\begin{cases} \begin{cases} 1 + \frac{1}{y} \end{cases} \end{cases} = e^{-3} = \frac{1}{e}$$

$$\lim_{f(x)\to 0} \frac{\sin[f(x)]}{f(x)} = \Delta \quad ; \quad \lim_{x\to +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{x} = e$$

$$\lim_{x\to 0^+} \left[\frac{1}{x} \log \left(1 + \sin(x) \right) - \frac{\cos(x)}{1 + \sin(x)} \right] = 0$$

$$\lim_{x\to 0^+} \left[\frac{\sin(x)}{x} \frac{\log[1+\sin(x)]}{\sin(x)} - \frac{\cos(x)}{1+\sin(x)} \right]$$

$$e_{m}$$
 $\left[1 - \frac{\cos(x)}{1 + \sin(x)}\right] = 1 - 1 = 0$

$$\lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{\sin(x)}{x} = 1$$
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Dove ho usoto:

: limiti notevoli

 $\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\log(1+f(x))}{f(x)} = 1$