

Anals: 20231108

Limiti notevoli

① $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$ anche $\frac{x}{\sin x} = 1$?

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

perché $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = f(x_0)$ continua? \rightarrow questa L si fa inglobando, ma da controllare se utilizzabile!

\rightarrow rimane f.i. $\frac{0}{0}$

dim:

fisso $0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$

\rightarrow osservo che $\overline{PH} \leq \overline{AP} \leq \overline{AT}$

quindi $\sin x \leq x \leq \tan x$

$$\sin x \leq x \leq \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}$$

con $\sin x > 0$ dividiamo:

$$1 \leq \frac{x}{\sin x} \leq \frac{1}{\cos x}$$

per il t. dei carabinieri:

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

per simmetria?

poiché $\frac{\sin x}{x}$ è pari \rightarrow anche $x \rightarrow 0^- = 1$ quindi ① ✓

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

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

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

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

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$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 \rightarrow \text{ALGEBRA DEI LIMITI!}$$

③ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x}{x} = 1$

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

Ricordiamo: se (a_n) è succ. infinita allora $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{a_n}\right)^{a_n} = e$

applicando il T. ponte \rightarrow lim. di funzioni per e.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = L \iff \forall \epsilon > 0 \mid f(x_n) \rightarrow L \text{ (k solido)}$$

$$\rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x = e \quad \text{④}$$

Vediamo il seg. risultato in vers. più generale del t. continuità della fn composta: verificare $g(x)$ cont. in x_0 , $f(x)$ cont. $g(x_0)$

T. di sost. dei limiti

Siano f, g fn per cui calcolare $f \circ g$ in un intorno di $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}$ tranne al più in x_0 .

Supponiamo:

① $\exists \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x) = t_0 \in \mathbb{R}$

② $\exists \lim_{t \rightarrow t_0} f(t) = L \in \mathbb{R}$

③ $g(x) \neq t_0$ definitum. per $x \rightarrow c$

Allora $t = g(x) \rightarrow$

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

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow t_0} f(t) = L \quad \text{T. di cambio variabile}$$

E.s.: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x^2}{x^2} \rightarrow t = x^2$
 $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin t}{t} = 1$?

A partire dal limite ④ col T. sost. ricaviamo altri lim. notevoli:

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

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow e} \ln t = \ln e = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right) \rightarrow \lim_{s \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln(1+s)}{s} = 1$$

$$\text{dimostrando } \textcircled{5} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} = 1$$

Poniamo $g = \ln(1+x)$ e sostituiamo y ad x in ⑤

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} = 1 \quad \text{⑥}$$

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

Poniamo $u = (1+x)^\alpha - 1$ $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ $\alpha \neq 0$ in limite ⑤

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln[(u+1)^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}]}{(u+1)^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} - 1} = \frac{1}{\alpha} \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(u+1)}{u} \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{u}{(u+1)^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} - 1}$$

$$\lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{u}{(u+1)^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} - 1} = \alpha$$

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

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

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