$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{(1-x)^{2x}}{(1+x^{2})^{x}} = \frac{1^{10}}{1^{10}} \quad \text{F.I.}$$

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

$$\lim_{\underline{x} \to \pm \infty} \left(\frac{1 + x^2}{x + x^2} \right)^{2x} = 1^{\infty} \quad \text{F.1.}$$

$$\left[\frac{1}{e^2}\right]$$

$$= \lim_{x \to \infty} e^{2x \ln \left(\frac{1+x}{x+x^2}\right)}$$

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

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

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

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

se $f(x) \to 0$ per $x \to x_0$ senza annullarsi in un intorno di x_0 , escluso il punto x_0 stesso (cioè nei casi più frequenti), valgono le seguenti equivalenze per $x \to x_0$

$$\sin f(x) \sim f(x)$$

$$\tan f(x) \sim f(x)$$

$$1 - \cos f(x) \sim \frac{1}{2}f^2(x)$$

$$e^{f(x)} - 1 \sim f(x)$$

$$[1+f(x)]^{\alpha}-1\sim \alpha f(x) \quad (\alpha\in\mathbb{R})$$

$$ln(1+f(x)) \sim f(x)$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x (1 - \cos x)}{x^2 (\sqrt[7]{1 + 3x} - 1)} = \frac{0}{0} \quad \text{F.i.}$$

$$\left[\frac{7}{6}\right]$$

$$\sin \times (1 - \cos \times)$$
 $\times^{2} ((1+3\times)^{\frac{1}{2}} - 1)$
 $\times^{2} (\frac{1}{7} + \frac{3}{7})$
 $\times^{2} (\frac{1}{7} + \frac{3}{7})$
 $\times^{2} (\frac{1}{7} + \frac{3}{7})$

$$\lim_{\underline{x} \to 0} \frac{\sqrt[4]{1 + x^3} - 1}{x^3 - x^4} = \frac{\mathcal{O}}{\mathbf{o}} \quad \text{F. i.}$$

$$\left[\frac{1}{4}\right]$$

$$\frac{(1+x^3)^{\frac{1}{4}}-1}{x^3-x^4} \sim \frac{1}{4}x^3 = \frac{1}{4} \quad \text{quindi lim} \quad \frac{1}{4}x^3-1 = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$x^3-x^4 \qquad x^3-x^4 = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{x^3-x^4}{x^3} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{x^3(1-x)}{x^3} = 1$$

$$x^3-x^4 \qquad x^3-x^4 = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{x^3(1-x)}{x^3} = 1$$

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$$x^3-x^4 \qquad x^3 = 1$$

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$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{e^{\sin 2x} - e^{\sin x}}{\tan x} = \frac{0}{0}$$
 F.1. [1]

$$e^{\sin 2x} - e^{\sin x} = e^{\sin 2x} - 4 + 4 + 2 \sin x$$

$$tan \times = tan \times$$

$$\lim_{x \to -1} (x + 2)^{\frac{2}{x+1}} = 1^{63} \quad \text{F.1.} \qquad \begin{bmatrix} e^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

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

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

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