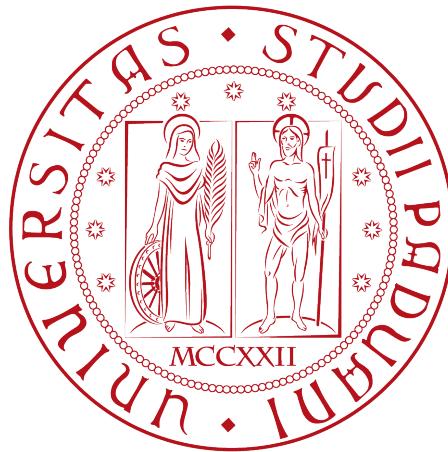


UNIVERSITA' DI PADOVA

**DIPARTIMENTO DI INGEGNERIA
DELL'INFORMAZIONE**

**Tutorato di Analisi Matematica I
Docente del corso: prof. B.Bianchini**



Argomento:

**Limiti notevoli e
calcolo di limiti di successioni**

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*"Mathematics knows no races or geographic boundaries.
For mathematics, the cultural world is one country".*

-D. Hilbert

Lista di limiti notevoli utili:

$$\begin{array}{lll} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1 & \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} = \frac{1}{2} & \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x} = 1 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log(1+x)}{x} = 1 & \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x = e & \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arcsin x}{x} = 1 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arctan x}{x} = 1 & \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sinh x}{x} = 1 & \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cosh x - 1}{x^2} = \frac{1}{2} \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tanh x}{x} = 1 & \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log_a(1+x)}{x} = \frac{1}{\log a} & \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^x - 1}{x} = \log a \end{array}$$

e relative generalizzazioni, ove x viene sostituita da $f(x)$, a patto che quest'ultima tenda allo stesso valore cui tendeva x . Per esempio:

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

1 Limiti notevoli

Calcolare i seguenti limiti di funzione, sfruttando opportunamente e dove possibile i limiti notevoli conosciuti.

1.

$$(a) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2x}{3x} \quad (b) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x^2}{x^3} \quad (c) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x \sin x}$$

2.

$$(a) \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\cos 2x}{\sin x - \cos x} \quad (b) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos^3 x}{x \sin x} \quad (c) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^x - x}{1 + x^2}$$

3.

$$(a) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log(2 - \cos x)}{\sin^2 x} \quad (b) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\log(3 + \sin x)}{x^3}$$

4.

$$(a) \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} (1 + \cos^2 x)^{\tan^2 x} \quad (b) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^x \sin(e^{-x} \sin x)}{x}$$

5.

$$(a) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log(\tan^4 x + 1)}{e^{2 \sin^4 x} - 1} \quad (b) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 - \cos x)^2}{\log(1 + \sin^4 x)}$$

2 Limiti di successioni

Calcolare i seguenti limiti di successioni.

1.

$$(a) \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} n \sin \frac{1}{n} \qquad (b) \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} n^2 \left(\cos \frac{1}{n} - 1 \right)$$

2.

$$(a) \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n!}{(n+1)! - n!} \qquad (b) \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n^{20} + 4n^4 + 1}{n!}$$

3.

$$(a) \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{n^4 + 9n} - \sqrt{n^4 + 1}}{n^2 + 2n} \qquad (b) \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{2n^5 + 1}$$

4.

$$(a) \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n!} \right)^n \qquad (b) \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n^n} \right)^{n!}$$

5.

$$(a) \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{3}{n^2 + n^4} \right)^n \qquad (b) \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\log n^3}{\log(n^3 + 3n^2)}$$

Soluzioni

Limiti notevoli

1.

$$(a) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2x}{3x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \underbrace{\frac{\sin 2x}{2x}}_{\rightarrow 1} \cdot \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$(b) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x^2}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \underbrace{\frac{1 - \cos x^2}{x^4}}_{\rightarrow \frac{1}{2}} \cdot \frac{x^4}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{2} = 0$$

$$(c) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x \sin x} = \underbrace{\frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2}}_{\rightarrow \frac{1}{2}} \cdot \frac{x^2}{x \sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{x}{\sin x}}_{\rightarrow 1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

2.

$$(a) \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\cos 2x}{\sin x - \cos x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x}{\sin x - \cos x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{(\cos x + \sin x)(\cos x - \sin x)}{-(\cos x - \sin x)} =$$
$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} -(\cos x + \sin x) = -\sqrt{2}$$

$$(b) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos^3 x}{x \sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 - \cos x)(1 + \cos x + \cos^2 x)}{x \sin x} =$$
$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \underbrace{\frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2}}_{\rightarrow \frac{1}{2}} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{x}{\sin x}}_{\rightarrow 1} \cdot (1 + \cos x + \cos^2 x) = \frac{3}{2}$$

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

Dove in (a) si è utilizzata la relazione trigonometrica $\cos 2x = \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x$ e in (c) si è utilizzato che $x^x = e^{\log x^x} = e^{x \log x}$ e che $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \log x = 0$. Quest'ultimo risultato lo dimostreremo con il teorema di de L'Hôpital a tempo debito.

3.

$$(a) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log(2 - \cos x)}{\sin^2 x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \underbrace{\left(\frac{x}{\sin x}\right)^2}_{\rightarrow 1} \cdot \frac{\log(1 + 1 - \cos x)}{x^2} =$$
$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log\left(1 + x^2 \cdot \underbrace{\frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2}}_{\rightarrow \frac{1}{2}}\right)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \underbrace{\frac{\log\left(1 + \frac{x^2}{2}\right)}{\frac{x^2}{2}}}_{\rightarrow 1} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(b) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\log(3 + \sin x)}{x^3} = 0$$

Infatti $2 \leq 3 + \sin x \leq 4$, dunque, preso $x > 0$, si ha $\frac{\log 2}{x^3} \leq \frac{\log(3+\sin x)}{x^3} \leq \frac{\log 4}{x^3}$. E il risultato segue dal Teorema dei Carabinieri.

4.

$$(a) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} (1 + \cos^2 x)^{\tan^2 x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \left[\underbrace{\left(1 + \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \right)^{\frac{1}{\cos^2 x}}}_{\rightarrow e} \right]^{\sin^2 x} = e$$

$$(b) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^x \sin(e^{-x} \sin x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \underbrace{\frac{\sin(e^{-x} \sin x)}{e^{-x} \sin x}}_{\rightarrow 1} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{\sin x}{x}}_{\rightarrow 0} \cdot e^x \cdot e^{-x} = 0$$

Nota: Ricorda che $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} \neq 1$! La forma corretta è $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$.

5.

$$(a) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log(\tan^4 x + 1)}{e^{2 \sin^4 x} - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \underbrace{\frac{\log(1 + \tan^4 x)}{\tan^4 x}}_{\rightarrow 1} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{2 \sin^4 x}{e^{2 \sin^4 x} - 1}}_{\rightarrow 1} \cdot \frac{\tan^4 x}{2 \sin^4 x} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\overline{\sin^4 x}}{\overline{\cos^4 x}} \cdot \frac{1}{2 \overline{\sin^4 x}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(b) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 - \cos x)^2}{\log(1 + \sin^4 x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \underbrace{\frac{\sin^4 x}{\log(1 + \sin^4 x)}}_{\rightarrow 1} \cdot \left(\underbrace{\frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2}}_{\rightarrow \frac{1}{2}} \right)^2 \cdot \underbrace{\frac{x^4}{\sin^4 x}}_{\rightarrow 1} = \frac{1}{4}$$

Limiti di successioni

1.

$$(a) \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} n \sin \frac{1}{n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sin \frac{1}{n}}{\frac{1}{n}} = 1$$

$$(b) \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} n^2 \left(\cos \frac{1}{n} - 1 \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} -\frac{1 - \cos \frac{1}{n}}{\frac{1}{n^2}} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

2.

$$(a) \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n!}{(n+1)! - n!} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n!}{(n+1)n! - n!} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{n+1-1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{n} = 0$$

$$b) \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n^{20} + 4n^4 + 1}{n!} = 0$$

Infatti $n!$ cresce più velocemente di qualunque potenza: $n! \gg n^a \forall a \geq 1$ per $n \rightarrow +\infty$.

3.

$$(a) \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{n^4 + 9n} - \sqrt{n^4 + 1}}{n^2 + 2n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{n^4 + 9n} - \sqrt{n^4 + 1}}{n^2 + 2n} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{n^4 + 9n} + \sqrt{n^4 + 1}}{\sqrt{n^4 + 9n} + \sqrt{n^4 + 1}} =$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\cancel{n^4} + 9n - \cancel{n^4} - 1}{n(n+2)(\sqrt{n^4 + 9n} + \sqrt{n^4 + 1})} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{9n - 1}{n^3(n+2) \left(\sqrt{1 + \frac{9}{n^3}} + \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{n^4}} \right)} = 0$$

$$(b) \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{2n^5 + 1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (2n^5 + 1)^{\frac{1}{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (2n^5)^{\frac{1}{n}} \underbrace{\left(1 + \frac{1}{2n^5}\right)^{\frac{1}{n}}}_{\rightarrow 1} =$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \underbrace{2^{\frac{1}{n}}}_{\rightarrow 1} n^{\frac{5}{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} e^{5 \frac{\log n}{n}} = e^0 = 1$$

4.

$$(a) \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n!}\right)^n = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{1}{n!}\right)^{n!} \right]^{\frac{n}{n!}} = e^0 = 1$$

$$(b) \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n^n}\right)^{n!} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{1}{n^n}\right)^{n^n} \right]^{\frac{n!}{n^n}} = e^0 = 1$$

5.

$$(a) \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{3}{n^2 + n^4}\right)^n = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{1}{\frac{n^2 + n^4}{3}}\right)^{\frac{n^2 + n^4}{3}} \right]^{\frac{3n}{n^2 + n^4}} = e^0 = 1$$

$$(b) \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\log n^3}{\log(n^3 + 3n^2)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\log n^3}{\log n^3 + \underbrace{\log \left(1 + \frac{3}{n}\right)}_{\rightarrow 0}} = 1$$