

Tutorato Analisi Matematica 1 - 2024/2025

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Tutorato 7 - Calcolo di limiti - 05/11/2024

Ricordo - Calcolare i limiti

Nel calcolo di un limite $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x)$ (con $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}$ o $x_0 = \pm\infty$) procediamo con la sostituzione $x \rightarrow x_0$ nella funzione f , ricordandoci le regole dell' "algebra dei limiti":

- $(+\infty) + l = +\infty$ se $l \in \mathbb{R}$
- $(+\infty) + (+\infty) = +\infty$
- $(-\infty) + l = -\infty$ se $l \in \mathbb{R}$
- $(-\infty) + (-\infty) = -\infty$
- $(+\infty) \cdot l = +\infty$ se $l \in \mathbb{R}, l > 0$
- $(+\infty) \cdot l = -\infty$ se $l \in \mathbb{R}, l < 0$
- $(-\infty) \cdot l = -\infty$ se $l \in \mathbb{R}, l > 0$
- $(-\infty) \cdot l = +\infty$ se $l \in \mathbb{R}, l < 0$
- $(+\infty) \cdot (+\infty) = +\infty$
- $(+\infty) \cdot (-\infty) = -\infty$
- $(-\infty) \cdot (-\infty) = +\infty$
- $\frac{l}{0^+} = +\infty$ se $l > 0$ o $l = +\infty$
- $\frac{l}{0^+} = -\infty$ se $l < 0$ o $l = -\infty$
- $\frac{l}{0^-} = -\infty$ se $l > 0$ o $l = +\infty$
- $\frac{l}{0^-} = +\infty$ se $l < 0$ o $l = -\infty$

Se ricadiamo nelle forme indeterminate

$$\left[\frac{0}{0} \right], \left[\frac{\pm\infty}{\pm\infty} \right], \left[0 \cdot (\pm\infty) \right], \left[1^{\pm\infty} \right], \left[(+\infty) + (-\infty) \right], \left[(-\infty) + (+\infty) \right], \left[0^0 \right], \left[(\pm\infty)^0 \right]$$

dobbiamo procedere con altri metodi di calcolo (mettere in evidenza Termimi opportuni, del confronto, Teorema di De l'Hôpital).

Limiti notevoli

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} = \frac{1}{2}, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x}{x} = 1, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arctan x}{x} = 1$$

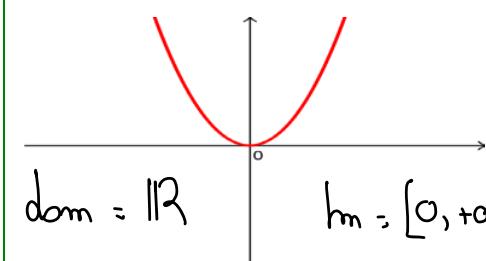
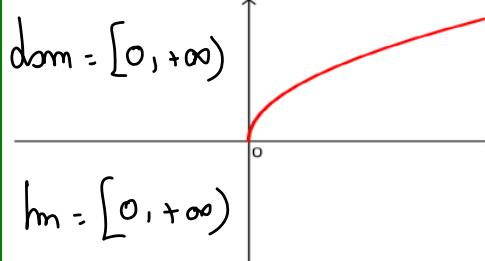
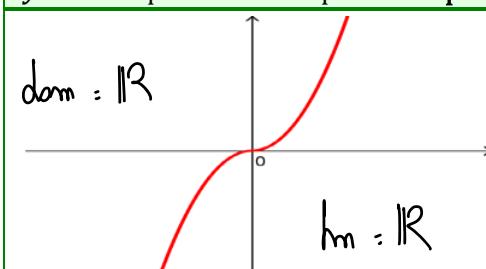
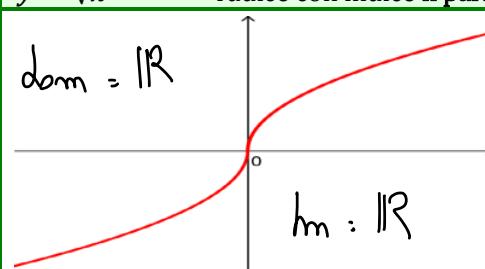
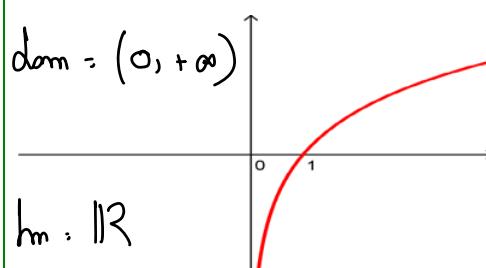
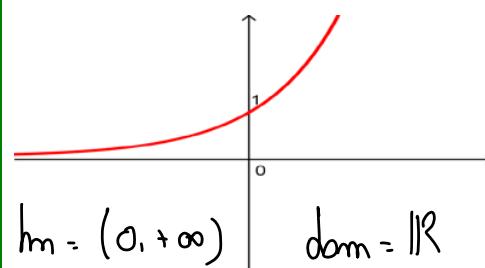
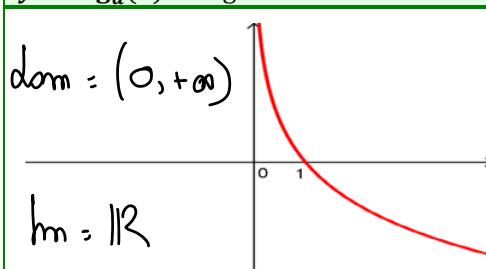
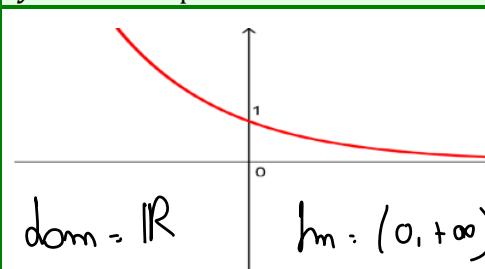
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x = e, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log_a(1+x)}{x} = \frac{1}{\log_a(e)}, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^x - 1}{x} = \frac{1}{\log_a(e)}$$

\downarrow \downarrow
 $= \frac{1}{\log_e(a)}$ $= \log_e(a)$

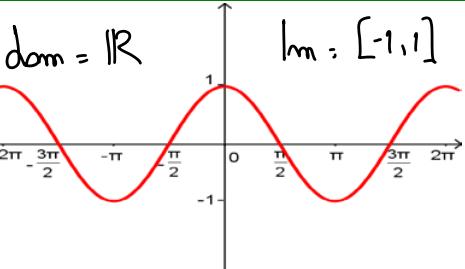
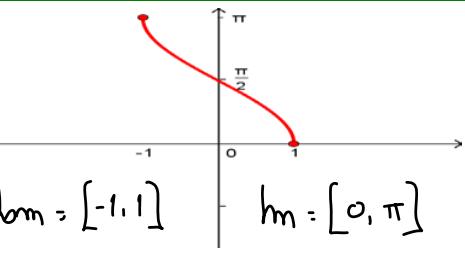
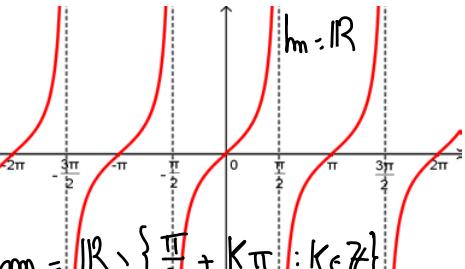
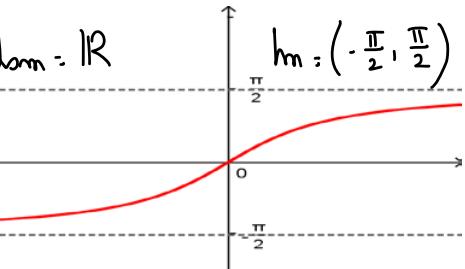
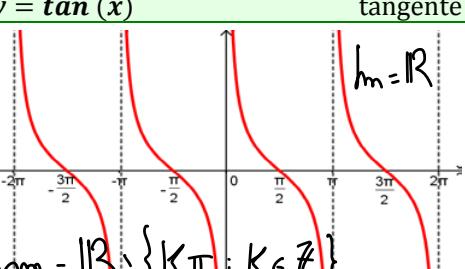
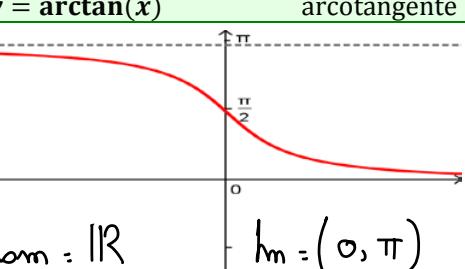
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log(1+x)}{x} = 1 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x} = 1$$

→ i limiti notevoli saranno più facili da ricordare e da usare quando vedremo gli sviluppi di Taylor.

Limiti delle funzioni elementari

 <p>$\text{dom} = \mathbb{R}$</p> <p>$y = x^n$ potenza con esponente n pari</p>	$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x^n = +\infty$	 <p>$\text{dom} = [0, +\infty)$</p> <p>$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \sqrt[n]{x} = 0^+$</p> <p>$y = \sqrt[n]{x}$ radice con indice n pari</p>	$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \sqrt[n]{x} = \text{non esiste}$
	$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^n = 0^+$		$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \sqrt[n]{x} = 0^+$
	$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^n = +\infty$		$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{x} = +\infty$
 <p>$\text{dom} = \mathbb{R}$</p> <p>$y = x^n$ potenza con esponente n dispari</p>	$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x^n = -\infty$	 <p>$\text{dom} = \mathbb{R}$</p> <p>$y = \sqrt[n]{x}$ radice con indice n dispari</p>	$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \sqrt[n]{x} = -\infty$
	$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^n = 0$		$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sqrt[n]{x} = 0$
	$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^n = +\infty$		$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{x} = +\infty$
 <p>$\text{dom} = (0, +\infty)$</p> <p>$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \log_a(x) = -\infty$</p> <p>$y = \log_a(x)$ logaritmo con base $a > 1$</p>	$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \log_a(x) = \text{non esiste}$	 <p>$\text{dom} = \mathbb{R}$</p> <p>$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} a^x = +\infty$</p> <p>$y = a^x$ esponenziale con base $a > 1$</p>	$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} a^x = 0^+$
	$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \log_a(x) = +\infty$		$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} a^x = 1$
	$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \log_a(x) = +\infty$		$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} a^x = +\infty$
 <p>$\text{dom} = (0, +\infty)$</p> <p>$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \log_a(x) = +\infty$</p> <p>$y = \log_a x$ logaritmo con base $0 < a < 1$</p>	$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \log_a(x) = \text{non esiste}$	 <p>$\text{dom} = \mathbb{R}$</p> <p>$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} a^x = 0^+$</p> <p>$y = a^x$ esponenziale con base $0 < a < 1$</p>	$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} a^x = +\infty$
	$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \log_a(x) = -\infty$		$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} a^x = 1$
	$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \log_a(x) = -\infty$		$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} a^x = 0^+$

Limiti delle funzioni elementari

$\text{dom} = \mathbb{R}$  <p>$y = \cos(x)$</p> <p>coseno</p>	$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \cos(x) = \text{non esiste}$ il limite non esiste ma è un valore compreso tra -1 ed 1 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \cos(x) = 1$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/2} \cos(x) = 0$	 <p>$y = \arccos(x)$</p> <p>arcocoseno</p>	$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} \arccos(x) = \pi$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \arccos(x) = \pi/2$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \arccos(x) = 0$
 <p>$y = \tan(x)$</p> <p>tangente</p>	$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \tan(x) = 0$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/2^-} \tan(x) = +\infty$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/2^+} \tan(x) = -\infty$	 <p>$y = \arctan(x)$</p> <p>arcotangente</p>	$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \arctan(x) = -\pi/2$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \arctan(x) = 0$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \arctan(x) = \pi/2$
 <p>$y = \cot(x)$</p> <p>cotangente</p>	$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \cot(x) = -\infty$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \cot(x) = +\infty$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/2} \cot(x) = 0$	 <p>$y = \operatorname{arccot}(x)$</p> <p>arcocotangente</p>	$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \operatorname{arccot}(x) = \pi$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \operatorname{arccot}(x) = \pi/2$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \operatorname{arccot}(x) = 0$

ESERCIZI

Es. 1

Dimostrare che il limite $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x}$ non esiste

Es. 2

Calcolare i seguenti limiti:

$$\text{i) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 3x}{\sin 4x}, \quad \text{ii) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(x^4)}{\sin^2(x^2)}, \quad \text{iii) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x - \pi}, \quad \text{iv) } \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{\sin x}{x - \pi}$$

Es. 3 (13/07/2021)

$$\text{i) } \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{9}{2}\pi} \frac{\tan(2x)}{9\pi - 2x}, \quad \text{ii) } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} l^{1 - \log\left(\frac{2x^2+1}{3x^2-1}\right)}$$

Es. 4 (16/07/2024)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{\sin(x+2)}{\log(x^2-3)}$$

Es. 5

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{x^2}\right)^x$$

SOLUZIONI

E.s. 1

i) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x}$ non esiste perché se consideriamo 2 diverse restrizioni (intorno destro e sinistro di 0) abbiamo:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x} = \left[\frac{1}{0^+} \right] = +\infty$$

→ in diverse restrizioni il valore del limite è diverso,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{1}{x} = \left[\frac{1}{0^-} \right] = -\infty$$

quindi $\nexists \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x}$

N.B.

Le scritture $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} = \infty$ oppure $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} = \pm \infty$, seppur accettate ogni tanto, sono formalmente sbagliate.

E.s. 2

$$i) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 3x}{\sin 4x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 3x}{3x} \cdot \frac{3x}{4x} \cdot \frac{4x}{\sin 4x} = \frac{3}{4} \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 3x}{3x}}{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 4x}{4x}}$$

numeratore

$$t = 3x$$

✓ se $x \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow t \rightarrow 0$

denom.

$$h = 4x$$

se $x \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow h \rightarrow 0$

$$= \frac{3}{4} \frac{\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin t}{t}}{\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin h}{h}} = \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{1} = \frac{3}{4}$$

→ N.B. In generale con la sostituzione si dimostra

che $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{\sin(f(x))}{f(x)} = 1$ se $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = 0$

→ e in maniera simile per gli altri limiti notevoli

$$ii) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(x^4)}{\sin^2(x^2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(x^4)}{x^4} \cdot \frac{x^4}{\sin(x^2) \cdot \sin(x^2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\boxed{\sin(x^4)}}{\boxed{x^4}} \cdot \frac{\boxed{x^2}}{\boxed{\sin(x^2)}} \cdot \frac{\boxed{x^2}}{\boxed{\sin(x^2)}} = 1$$

$$iii) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x - \pi} = 0 \rightarrow \text{nessuna forma indeterminata}$$

$$\text{iv) } \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{\sin x}{x - \pi} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(t + \pi)}{t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin t \cdot \cos \pi + \cos t \cdot \sin \pi}{t}$$

$t = x - \pi$
 $\text{se } x \rightarrow \pi \Rightarrow t \rightarrow 0$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\sin t + 0}{t} = -1$$

Es. 3

$$\text{i) } \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{9}{2}\pi} \frac{\operatorname{Tom}(2x)}{9\pi - 2x} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{Tom}(9\pi - t)}{t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\operatorname{Tom}(t - 9\pi)}{t} = -\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{Tom} t}{t} = -1$$

$t = 9\pi - 2x$
 $\text{se } x \rightarrow \frac{9}{2}\pi \Rightarrow t \rightarrow 0$

$\operatorname{Tom}(-x) = -\operatorname{Tom}x$
 $\operatorname{Tom}(x) = \operatorname{Tom}(x + k\pi)$

$$\text{ii) } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e^{1 - \log\left(\frac{2x^2+1}{3x^2-1}\right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e^1 \cdot e^{-\log\left(\frac{2x^2+1}{3x^2-1}\right)} = e \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e^{\log\left(\frac{2x^2+1}{3x^2-1}\right)^{-1}}$$

$$= e \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e^{\log^2\left(\frac{3x^2-1}{2x^2+1}\right)} = e \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{3x^2-1}{2x^2+1} = \frac{3}{2} e$$

Es. 4

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{\sin(x+2)}{\log(x^2-3)} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin t}{\log(t^2-4t+4 \cdot 3)} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\boxed{\sin t}}{\boxed{t}} \cdot \frac{\boxed{t}}{\boxed{t^2-4t}} \cdot \frac{\boxed{t^2-4t}}{\log(1+t^2 \cdot 4t)}$$

$t = x + 2$
 $\text{se } x \rightarrow -2 \Rightarrow t \rightarrow 0$

$$= -\frac{1}{4}$$

per chi per sostituzione

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{\log(1+f(x))}{f(x)} = 1 \text{ se } \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = 0$$

E.s. 5

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e^{\frac{\log \left(1 - \frac{1}{x^2}\right)}{1/x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e^{\frac{\log \left(1 - \frac{1}{x^2}\right)}{-1/x^2}} \quad \begin{array}{l} \rightarrow 0 \\ \text{---} \\ \frac{1}{x} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \log \left(1 - \frac{1}{x^2}\right) \\ \text{---} \\ -1/x^2 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \rightarrow 1 \\ \text{---} \end{array} = e^{0 \cdot 1} = e^0 = 1$$

perché per sostituzione

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{\log(1 + f(x))}{f(x)} = 1 \text{ se } \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = 0$$

→ spesso per risolvere forme indeterminate quando il limite è del tipo

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

si sfruttano le proprietà di logaritmi e esponenziali :

$$(f(x))^{g(x)} = e^{\log [(f(x))^{g(x)}]} = e^{g(x) \log(f(x))}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} (f(x))^{g(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} e^{g(x) \log(f(x))} \quad \begin{array}{l} \rightarrow 0 \\ \text{---} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{in questa forma spesso} \\ \text{riusciamo a ricondursi a} \\ \text{usare il limite notevole} \\ \text{del logaritmo} \end{array}$$

In questo caso il limite poteva essere risolto anche :

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{x^2}\right)^x = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{x^2}\right)^{-x^2 \cdot (-\frac{1}{x})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\left(1 - \frac{1}{x^2}\right)^{-x^2} \right]^{\frac{1}{x}} = e^0 = 1$$

perché

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

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \left(1 + \frac{1}{f(x)}\right)^{f(x)} = e \quad \text{se } \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = \pm\infty$$

$(f(x) = -x^2 \text{ e } x_0 = +\infty \text{ nel nostro caso})$