

Tutorato Analisi Matematica 1 - 2025/2026

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Tutorato 7 - Calcolo di limiti - 10/11/2025

Richiamo - 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 ^{Teorema} Termini opportuni, del confronto, moltiplicare e dividere per Termini opportuni, usare limiti notevoli o, come vedrete dopo le derivate, sviluppi di Taylor e Teorema di De l'Hôpital).

Limiti notevoli

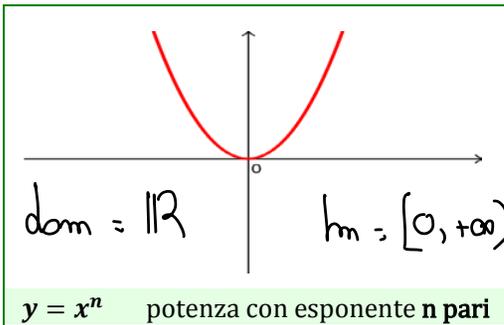
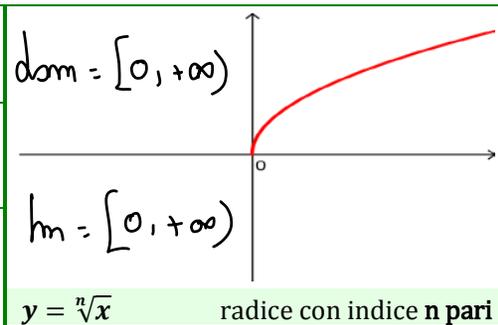
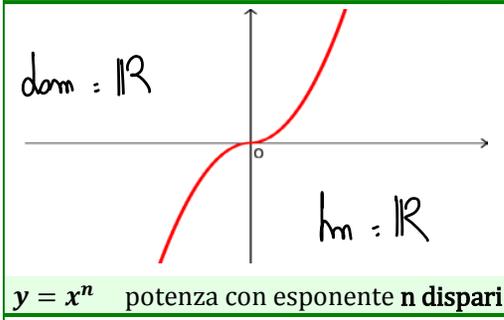
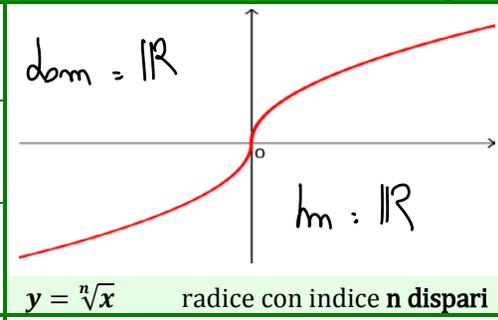
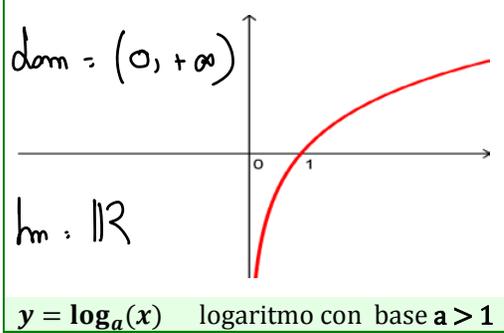
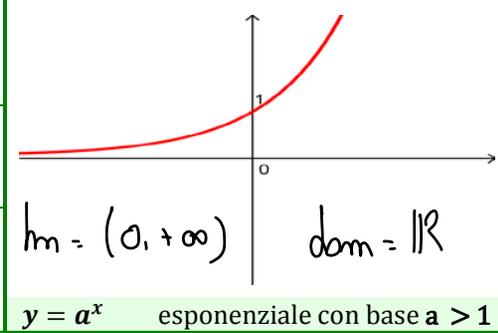
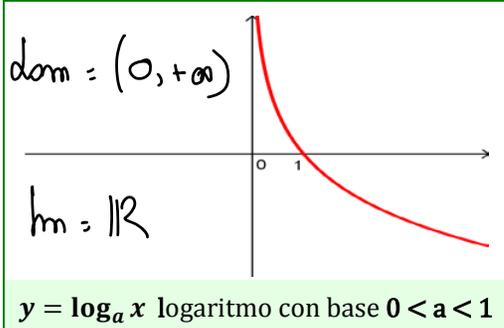
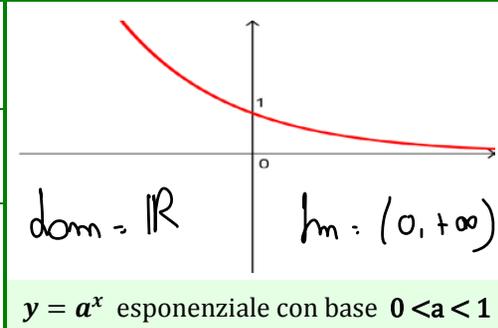
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} = \frac{1}{2}, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x}{x} = 1, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arctan x}{x} = 1$$

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

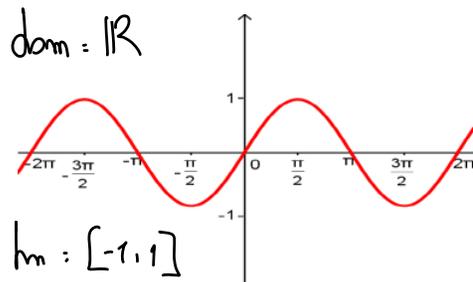
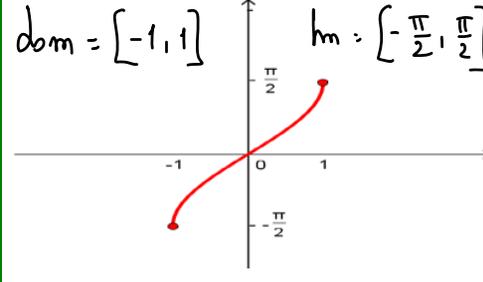
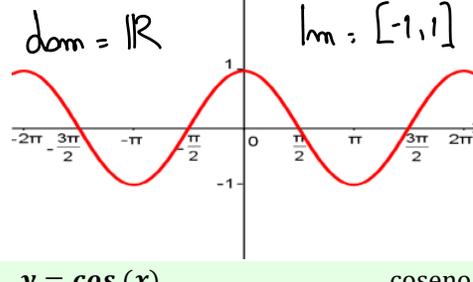
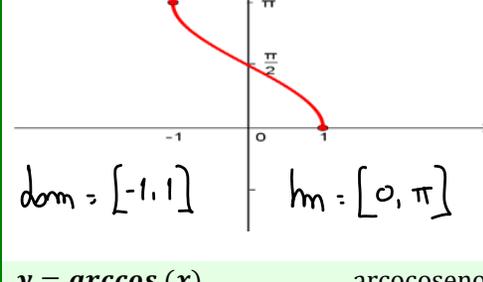
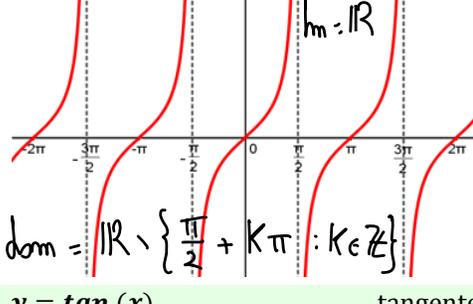
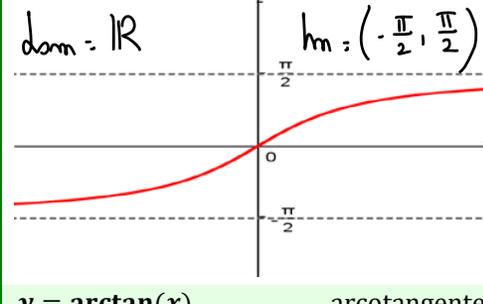
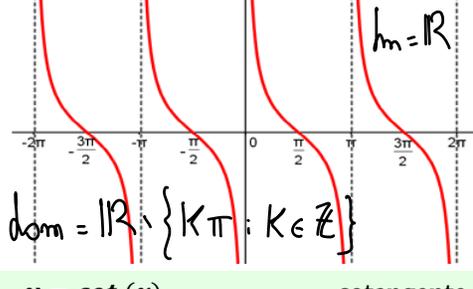
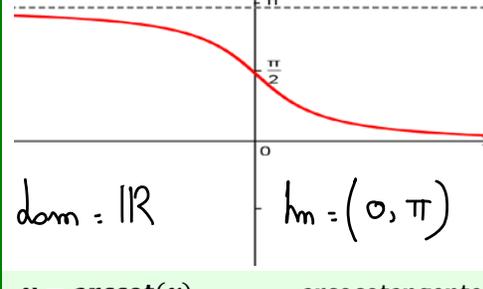
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log(1+x)}{x} = 1, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x} = 1$$

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

Limiti delle funzioni elementari

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

Limiti delle funzioni elementari

<p>dom: \mathbb{R}</p>  <p>lim: $[-1, 1]$</p> <p>$y = \sin(x)$ seno</p>	<p>$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \sin(x) = \text{non esiste}$ il limite non esiste ma è un valore compreso tra -1 ed 1</p> <p>$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sin(x) = 0$</p> <p>$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/2} \sin(x) = 1$</p>	<p>dom: $[-1, 1]$</p>  <p>lim: $[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$</p> <p>$y = \arcsin(x)$ arcseno</p>	<p>$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} \arcsin(x) = -\pi/2$</p> <p>$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \arcsin(x) = 0$</p> <p>$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \arcsin(x) = \pi/2$</p>
<p>dom: \mathbb{R}</p>  <p>lim: $[-1, 1]$</p> <p>$y = \cos(x)$ coseno</p>	<p>$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \cos(x) = \text{non esiste}$ il limite non esiste ma è un valore compreso tra -1 ed 1</p> <p>$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \cos(x) = 1$</p> <p>$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/2} \cos(x) = 0$</p>	<p>dom: $[-1, 1]$</p>  <p>lim: $[0, \pi]$</p> <p>$y = \arccos(x)$ arcocoseno</p>	<p>$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} \arccos(x) = \pi$</p> <p>$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \arccos(x) = \pi/2$</p> <p>$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \arccos(x) = 0$</p>
<p>dom: $\mathbb{R} \setminus \{\frac{\pi}{2} + K\pi : K \in \mathbb{Z}\}$</p>  <p>lim: \mathbb{R}</p> <p>$y = \tan(x)$ tangente</p>	<p>$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \tan(x) = 0$</p> <p>$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/2^-} \tan(x) = +\infty$</p> <p>$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/2^+} \tan(x) = -\infty$</p>	<p>dom: \mathbb{R}</p>  <p>lim: $(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$</p> <p>$y = \arctan(x)$ arcotangente</p>	<p>$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \arctan(x) = -\pi/2$</p> <p>$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \arctan(x) = 0$</p> <p>$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \arctan(x) = \pi/2$</p>
<p>dom: $\mathbb{R} \setminus \{K\pi : K \in \mathbb{Z}\}$</p>  <p>lim: \mathbb{R}</p> <p>$y = \cot(x)$ cotangente</p>	<p>$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \cot(x) = -\infty$</p> <p>$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \cot(x) = +\infty$</p> <p>$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/2} \cot(x) = 0$</p>	<p>dom: \mathbb{R}</p>  <p>lim: $(0, \pi)$</p> <p>$y = \text{arccot}(x)$ arcocotangente</p>	<p>$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \text{arccot}(x) = \pi$</p> <p>$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \text{arccot}(x) = \pi/2$</p> <p>$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \text{arccot}(x) = 0$</p>

ESERCIZI

Es. 1

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

Es. 2

Calcolare i seguenti limiti:

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

Es. 3 (13/07/2021)

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

Es. 4 (18/07/2024)

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

Es. 5

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

SOLUZIONI

Es. 1

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

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x} = \left[\frac{1}{0^+} \right] = +\infty \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{1}{x} = \left[\frac{1}{0^-} \right] = -\infty \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \rightarrow \text{in diverse restrizioni il valore del limite è diverso,} \\ \text{quindi } \nexists \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \end{array}$$

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.

Es. 2

$$\begin{aligned} \text{i) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 3x}{\sin 4x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 3x}{3x} \cdot \frac{3x}{4x} \cdot \frac{4x}{\sin 4x} = \frac{3}{4} \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 3x}{3x}}{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 4x}{4x}} \\ &= \frac{3}{4} \frac{\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin t}{t}}{\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin h}{h}} = \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{1} = \frac{3}{4} \end{aligned}$$

numeratore
 $t = 3x$
se $x \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow t \rightarrow 0$

denom.
 $h = 4x$
se $x \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow h \rightarrow 0$

\rightarrow N.B. In generale con la sostituzione si dimostra che $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{\sin(f(x))}{f(x)} = 1$ se $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = 0$

\hookrightarrow e in maniera simile per gli altri limiti notevoli

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

$\rightarrow 1$ $\rightarrow 1$ $\rightarrow 1$

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

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

$t = x - \pi$
 $\& x \rightarrow \pi \Rightarrow t \rightarrow 0$

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

Es. 3

$$i) \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{3}{2}\pi} \frac{\tan(2x)}{9\pi - 2x} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan(9\pi - t)}{t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\tan(t - 9\pi)}{t} = - \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan t}{t} = -1$$

$t = 9\pi - 2x$
 $\& x \rightarrow \frac{3}{2}\pi \Rightarrow t \rightarrow 0$

$\tan(-x) = -\tan x$

$\tan(x) = \tan(x + k\pi)$

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

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

Es. 4

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

$t = x + 2$
 $\& x \rightarrow -2 \Rightarrow t \rightarrow 0$

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

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

perché per sostituzione

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

Es. 5

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

perché per sostituzione

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

↳ 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:

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

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} (f(x))^{g(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} e^{g(x) \log(f(x))}$$

in questa forma spesso riusciamo a ricondurre a usare il limite notevole del logaritmo

In questo caso il limite poteva essere risolto anche:

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

[...] $\rightarrow e$

perché

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

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

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