

LA "REGOLA DI DE L'HÔPITAL"

T. (caso 0 su un punto di \mathbb{R})

Siano $f, g :]a, b[\rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. f, g siano continue in $]a, b[$ e derivabili in $]a, b[$

sia $\forall x \in]a, b[, g'(x) \neq 0$

Supponiamo che $\lim_{x \rightarrow b^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow b^-} g(x) = 0$

Se esiste $\lim_{x \rightarrow b^-} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}$ e vale $l \in \mathbb{R}$

allora esiste $\lim_{x \rightarrow b^-} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$ e vale l .

dim. (tratta il caso $l \in \mathbb{R}$)

Se $\lim_{x \rightarrow b^-} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} = l$

cioè $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0: \forall \xi \in]a, b[$

$$\xi \in]b-\delta, b[\Rightarrow \left| \frac{f'(\xi)}{g'(\xi)} - l \right| < \varepsilon$$

Essi f, g definite in $]a, b[$ e $\lim_{x \rightarrow b^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow b^-} g(x) = 0$

non possono che f, g sono anche definite in b e in b valgono 0

in quale modo f, g sono $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{continue in }]a, b[\\ \text{derivabili in }]a, b[\\ g'(x) \neq 0 \forall x \in]a, b[\end{array} \right.$

non applica il teorema di Cauchy a f, g e lo posso applicare a $f|_{]x, b[}, g|_{]x, b[}$ per ogni $x \in]a, b[$

Adesso scelgo $x \in]b-\delta, b[$ e applico Cauchy in $]x, b[$.

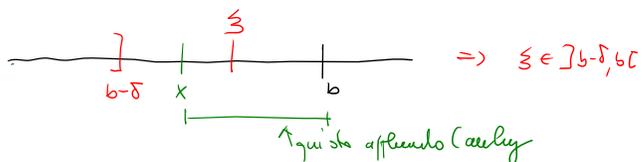
$$\exists \xi \in]x, b[\text{ t.c. } \left| \frac{f'(\xi)}{g'(\xi)} = \frac{f(b) - f(x)}{g(b) - g(x)} \right|$$

però $f(b) = g(b) = 0$

$$\frac{f'(\xi)}{g'(\xi)} = \frac{0 - f(x)}{0 - g(x)} = \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$$

però $x \in]b-\delta, b[$ e allora

anche $\xi \in]b-\delta, b[$



Allora $\left| \frac{f'(\xi)}{g'(\xi)} - l \right| < \varepsilon$ ma $\frac{f'(\xi)}{g'(\xi)} = \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$

Allora $\left| \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} - l \right| < \varepsilon$!!!

riassunto $\left. \begin{array}{l} \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0: \forall x \in]a, b[\\ x \in]b-\delta, b[\Rightarrow \left| \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} - l \right| < \varepsilon \end{array} \right\} \lim_{x \rightarrow b^-} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = l$

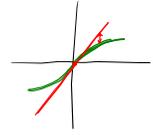
come si usa?

1) devo calcolare $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$
 e lo $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x) = 0$
 ho un caso $\frac{0}{0}$

2) punto a calcolare $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}$
 se il limite c'è, lo finito.

Attenzione se il secondo limite non esiste non è detto che il primo non esista

Esempio $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \sin x}{x^3} = \frac{0}{0}$



$\stackrel{H}{\Leftrightarrow} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{3x^2} = \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{0}{0}$

(x mi sono dimenticato il limite $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} = \frac{1}{2}$
 potevo applicare di nuovo la regola di de l'Hôpital.)

$\stackrel{H}{\Leftrightarrow} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{6x} = \frac{1}{6}$

es. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$ $\sin x \approx x$ sono infinitesimi dello stesso ordine in 0

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

$\stackrel{H}{\Leftrightarrow} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \frac{1}{1+x}}{2x} = \frac{0}{0}$

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1+x - 1}{(1+x) \cdot 2x}$

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

" $\sin x \sim x$ x è piccolo "
 " $\frac{x - \sin x}{x^3} \rightarrow \frac{1}{6}$ "
 $x - \sin x \sim \frac{x^3}{6}$
 " $\sin x \sim x - \frac{1}{6}x^3$ " lemedi

limite fondamentale
 $\log(1+x) \rightarrow x$
 " $\log(1+x) \sim x$ "
 " $\log(1+x) \sim x - \frac{1}{2}x^2$ "

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

$\stackrel{H}{\Leftrightarrow} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{2x} = \frac{1}{2}$

Esempio $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log(1 + \sin x)}{\sin x}$

con il Hôp. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log(1 + \sin x)}{\sin x} \cdot \frac{\sin x}{\sin x} = 1$

con il Hôp. $\stackrel{H}{\Leftrightarrow} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{1 + \sin x} \cdot \cos x = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x}{(1 + \sin x)(\cos x - \sin x)} = 1$

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

$\stackrel{H}{\Leftrightarrow} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{-\frac{1}{x^2} + 1}{2 \sin(\pi x) \cdot \pi \cdot \cos(\pi x)} = \frac{0}{0}$

$$\stackrel{H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{-\frac{1}{x^2} + 1}{2 \cos(\pi x) \cdot \pi \cos(\pi x)} \quad \frac{0}{0}$$

$$= \frac{1}{-\pi} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 - 1}{2 \cos(\pi x)} = -\frac{1}{\pi} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 - 1}{2 \cos(\pi x)} \quad \frac{0}{0}$$

$$\stackrel{H}{=} -\frac{1}{\pi} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{2x}{2(-\sin(\pi x)) \cdot \pi} = -\frac{1}{\pi^2}$$

per la regola de l'ôpital

$$x = y + 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\frac{1}{x} - 2 + x}{\cos^2(\pi x)} \quad x - 1 = y \quad x \rightarrow 1 \quad y \rightarrow 0$$

$$= \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{y+1} - 2 + y + 1}{\cos^2(\pi(y+1))} = \frac{1 - 2(y+1) + (y+1)(y+1)}{y+1}$$

$$= \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{y^2}{1+y} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2(\pi y)} = \frac{-2y - 2 + y^2 + 2y + 1}{1+y^2}$$

$$= \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\pi^2 y^2}{\cos^2(\pi y)} \cdot \frac{1}{\pi^2} \cdot \frac{1}{1+y} = \frac{\cos^2(\pi y + \pi)}{\cos(\pi y + \pi) \cdot \cos(\pi y + \pi)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi^2}$$

ES. $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\lg(1+e^{2x})}{x} \quad \frac{\infty}{\infty}$

la regola di de l'ôpital vale anche

nel caso $f, g: [a, +\infty[\rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

con $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} g(x) = 0$

($g'(x) \neq 0 \forall x$) e $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} = L$ allora $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = L$

T. siano $f, g: [a, b[\rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ continue su $[a, b[$ derivabili su $]a, b[$ $g'(x) \neq 0, \forall x$

(caso $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$)

se $\lim_{x \rightarrow b^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow b^-} g(x) = +\infty$

se $\lim_{x \rightarrow b^-} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}$ esiste e vale $l \in \mathbb{R}$

allora $\lim_{x \rightarrow b^-} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$ esiste e vale l

o) vale anche se $f, g: [a, +\infty[\rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} g(x) = +\infty$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\lg(1+e^{2x})}{x} \quad \frac{\infty}{\infty}$$

$$\stackrel{H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{1+e^{2x}} \cdot e^{2x} \cdot 2}{1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2e^{2x}}{1+e^{2x}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2}{\frac{1}{e^{2x}} + 1} = 2$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\lg(1+e^{2x})}{x}$$

usare H.

$$\lg(e^4) = 4$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \lg(1+e^{2x}) &= \lg(e^{2x} \cdot (1 + \frac{1}{e^{2x}})) \\ &= \lg(e^{2x}) + \lg(1+e^{-2x}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\lg(1+e^{2x})}{x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2x + \lg(1+e^{-2x})}{x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} 2 + \frac{\lg(1+e^{-2x})}{x} \cdot e^{-2x} \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} 2 + \frac{e^{-2x}}{x} = 2$$

compito (gennaio 2025)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\arctan(x^2 + \sin x)}{\frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan(x + \cos x)}$$

Annotations: $\frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow +\infty$, $\frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow 0^+$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x - \sqrt[3]{x^2(1+x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x - \sqrt[3]{x^3+x^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \left(1 - \sqrt[3]{1+\frac{1}{x}}\right) \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1 - \sqrt[3]{1+\frac{1}{x}}}{\frac{1}{x}} \quad \frac{1}{x} = t \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1 - \sqrt[3]{1+t}}{t} \quad \frac{0}{0} \quad 1 - (1+t)^{\frac{1}{3}} \\ &\stackrel{H}{=} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-\frac{1}{3} \cdot (1+t)^{-\frac{2}{3}}}{1} = -\frac{1}{3} \quad !!! \end{aligned}$$

alternativa

$$a-b = \frac{a^3-b^3}{a^2+ab+b^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x - \sqrt[3]{x^3+x^2} &= \frac{x^3 - (\sqrt[3]{x^3+x^2})^3}{x^2 + x\sqrt[3]{x^3+x^2} + (\sqrt[3]{x^3+x^2})^2} \\ &= \frac{x^3 - x^3 - x^2}{x^2 + x\sqrt[3]{x^3+x^2} + (\sqrt[3]{x^3+x^2})^2} \\ &= \frac{-x^2}{x^2 + x\sqrt[3]{x^3+x^2} + (\sqrt[3]{x^3+x^2})^2} \\ &= \frac{-x^2}{x^2 \left(1 + \sqrt[3]{1+\frac{1}{x}} + (\sqrt[3]{1+\frac{1}{x}})^2\right)} \\ &= \frac{-1}{1 + \sqrt[3]{1+\frac{1}{x}} + (\sqrt[3]{1+\frac{1}{x}})^2} \rightarrow -\frac{1}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-x - \frac{x^2}{2} - \lg(1-x)}{\sin x^3} = \frac{0}{0}$$

$$\stackrel{H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-1-x - \frac{1}{1-x} \cdot (-1)}{(\cos x^3) \cdot 3x^2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-1-x - \frac{1}{1-x} \cdot (-1)}{(\cos x^3) \cdot 3x^2} \quad (-1-x)(1-x) = -(1-x^2) = x^2-1$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-1-x + \frac{1}{1-x}}{3x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos x^3}$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^{\sqrt[3]{x}} - \sqrt{x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e^{\sqrt[3]{x} \cdot \lg x} - e^{\sqrt{x} \cdot \lg \sqrt{x}}$$

$\lg \sqrt{x} = \lg x^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \lg x$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e^{\sqrt[3]{x} \cdot \lg x} - e^{\frac{\sqrt{x}}{2} \cdot \lg x} \quad (= -\infty)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e^{+\frac{\sqrt{x}}{2} \lg x} \left(e^{\sqrt[3]{x} \lg x - \frac{\sqrt{x}}{2} \lg x} - 1 \right)$$

$\sqrt[3]{x} \lg x - \frac{\sqrt{x}}{2} \lg x \rightarrow -\infty$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\sqrt[3]{x} \lg x - \frac{\sqrt{x}}{2} \lg x \right) = -\infty$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \underbrace{\lg x}_{+\infty} \left(\underbrace{\sqrt[3]{x} - \frac{\sqrt{x}}{2}}_{-\infty} \right) = -\infty$$

ES. Studiare la funzione $f(x) = x^2 - x + \lg(x+1)$

dire al variare di α in \mathbb{R} quante sono le soluzioni di $x^2 - x + \lg(x+1) = \alpha$

dominio $x+1 > 0 \quad x > -1$
 $D =]-1, +\infty[$

segno (vedo dopo)

limiti $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} (x^2 - x + \lg(x+1)) = -\infty$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (x^2 - x + \lg(x+1)) = +\infty$

derivata $f'(x) = 2x - 1 + \frac{1}{x+1} = \frac{(2x-1)(x+1) + 1}{x+1}$
 $= \frac{2x^2 + 2x - x - x^2 + 1}{x+1} = \frac{x^2 + x + 1}{x+1}$