

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^3 - 5x + 12}{2x - \sqrt{|x|}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^3 (1 + o(1))}{x (2 + o(1))} = \frac{1}{2} + o(1) = +\infty$$

Num  $x^3 - 5x + 12 = x^3 \left( 1 - \frac{5}{x^2} + \frac{12}{x^3} \right) = x^3 (1 + o(1))$  per  $x \rightarrow -\infty$

*una funzione che tende a zero per  $x \rightarrow -\infty$*

dove

$$-\frac{5}{x^2} + \frac{12}{x^3} = o(1) \quad \text{per } x \rightarrow -\infty \quad \text{significa}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left( -\frac{5}{x^2} + \frac{12}{x^3} \right) = 0$$

denom  $2x - \sqrt{|x|} = x \left( 2 - \frac{\sqrt{|x|}}{x} \right) = x \left( 2 - \frac{\sqrt{-x}}{x} \right) =$

*$\frac{\sqrt{-x}}{x}$  per  $x \rightarrow -\infty$*

$$= x \left( 2 + \frac{\sqrt{-x}}{-x} \right) = x (2 + o(1))$$

Lo stesso esercizio con una notazione diversa:

$$x^3 - 5x + 12 \sim x^3 \quad \text{per } x \rightarrow -\infty$$

Questo significa:

•  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^3 - 5x + 12}{x^3} = 1$  oppure, equivalentemente

$$x^3 - 5x + 12 = x^3 (1 + o(1)) \quad \text{per } x \rightarrow -\infty$$

•  $2x - \sqrt{|x|} = 2x (1 + o(1)) \quad \text{per } x \rightarrow -\infty$

o, equivalentemente,  $2x - \sqrt{|x|} \sim 2x \quad \text{per } x \rightarrow -\infty$

Risoluzione sintetica:  $x^3 - 5x + 12 \sim x^3$  per  $x \rightarrow -\infty$   
 $2x - \sqrt{|x|} \sim 2x$

$$\frac{x^3 - 5x + 12}{2x - \sqrt{|x|}} \sim \frac{x^3}{2x} = \frac{x^2}{2} \rightarrow +\infty \quad \text{per } x \rightarrow -\infty$$

Questo stesso metodo si applica a limiti per  $x \rightarrow \pm\infty$  di rapporti di polinomi.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{3x^5 - 2x^4 + x}{x^5 + 7x^2 + 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\cancel{3x^5} (1 + o(1))}{\cancel{x^5} (1 + o(1))} = 3$$

$$\frac{3x^5 - 2x^4 + x}{x^5 + 7x^2 + 1} \sim \frac{3x^5}{x^5} = 3$$

E' lecito sostituire funzioni asintoticamente equivalenti al posto di numeratore/denominatore in una frazione, fattori in un prodotto

NON in somme, non all'interno di funzioni  $o(1)$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2^x + 4^{-x}}{7 + 3^x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2^x \left(1 + \frac{4^{-x}}{2^x}\right)}{3^x \left(1 + \frac{7}{3^x}\right)} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^x (1 + o(1)) = 0$$

perché  $0 < \frac{2}{3} < 1$ .

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{2^x + 4^{-x}}{7 + 3^x} = \left( \frac{+\infty}{7} \right) = +\infty$$

## Limiti di funzioni elementari:

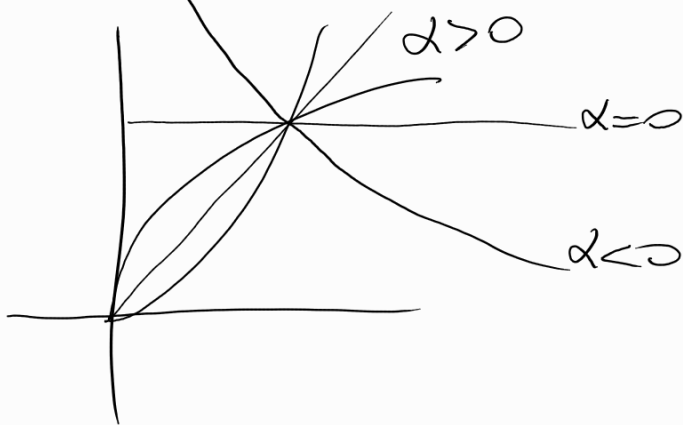
Limiti di potenze  $f(x) = x^\alpha$   $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ .  
(quindi prendo  $x > 0$ )

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^\alpha = \begin{cases} +\infty & \text{se } \alpha > 0 \\ 1 & \alpha = 0 \\ 0 & \alpha < 0 \end{cases}$$

Basta usare il teorema ponte. Abbiamo provato

che se  $a_n \rightarrow +\infty \Rightarrow (a_n)^\alpha \rightarrow \begin{cases} +\infty & \alpha > 0 \\ 1 & \alpha = 0 \\ 0 & \alpha < 0 \end{cases}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^\alpha = \begin{cases} 0 & \alpha > 0 \\ 1 & \alpha = 0 \\ +\infty & \alpha < 0 \end{cases}$$



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} x^\alpha = x_0^\alpha \quad \forall x_0 \in (0, +\infty)$$

## Limiti di esponenziali ( $b > 0$ )

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} b^x = \begin{cases} +\infty & \text{se } b > 1 \\ 1 & \text{se } b = 1 \\ 0 & 0 < b < 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} b^x = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{se } b > 1 \\ 1 & b = 1 \\ +\infty & 0 < b < 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} b^x = b^{x_0} \quad \forall x_0 \in \mathbb{R}$$

## Limiti di logaritmi.

$$\log_a x \quad a > 0 \quad a \neq 1.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \log_a x = \begin{cases} +\infty \\ -\infty \end{cases}$$

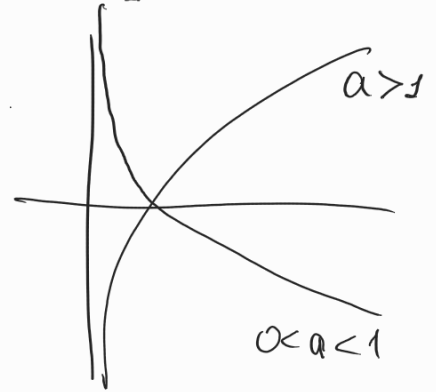
$$a > 1$$

$$0 < a < 1$$

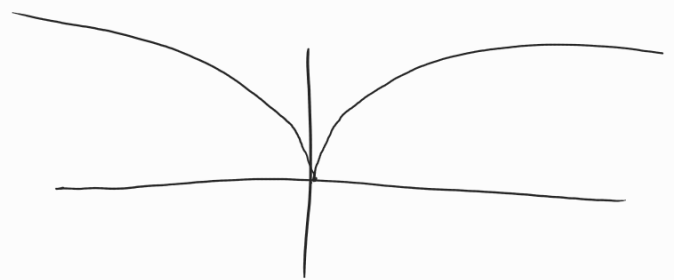
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \log_a x = \begin{cases} -\infty \\ +\infty \end{cases}$$

$$a > 1$$

$$0 < a < 1$$



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \log_a x = \log_a x_0$$



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x^{\frac{4}{5}} = +\infty$$

$$" \\ (x^4)^{1/5}$$

## Funzioni trigonometriche.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sin x \quad \nexists$$

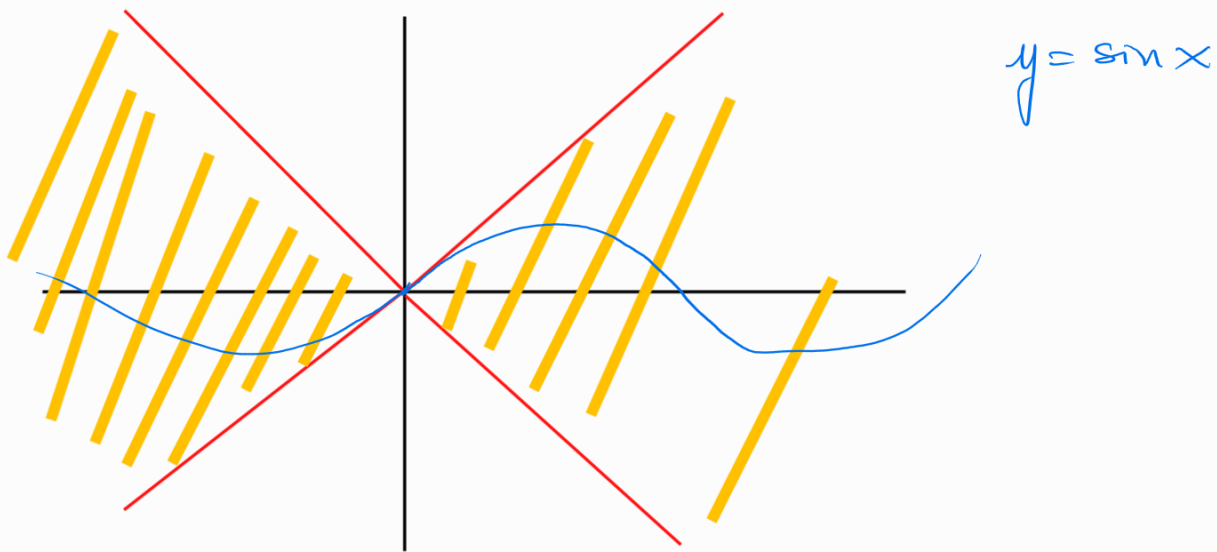
$$\cos x$$

Abbiamo provato che  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sin x = 0$

L'abbiamo fatto mostrando che  $|\sin x| \leq |x|$

graficamente significa

$$-|x| \leq \sin x \leq |x|$$



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \sin x = \sin x_0$$

Si usano le formule di prostaferesi.  $x \rightarrow x_0$

$$0 \leq |\sin x - \sin x_0| = 2 \left| \sin \frac{x-x_0}{2} \right| \left| \cos \frac{x+x_0}{2} \right| \leq$$

$$|\sin t| \leq |t|$$

$$\leq 2 \frac{|x-x_0|}{2} \cdot 1 \rightarrow 0$$

Teor. dei carabinieri  $\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \sin x = \sin x_0$

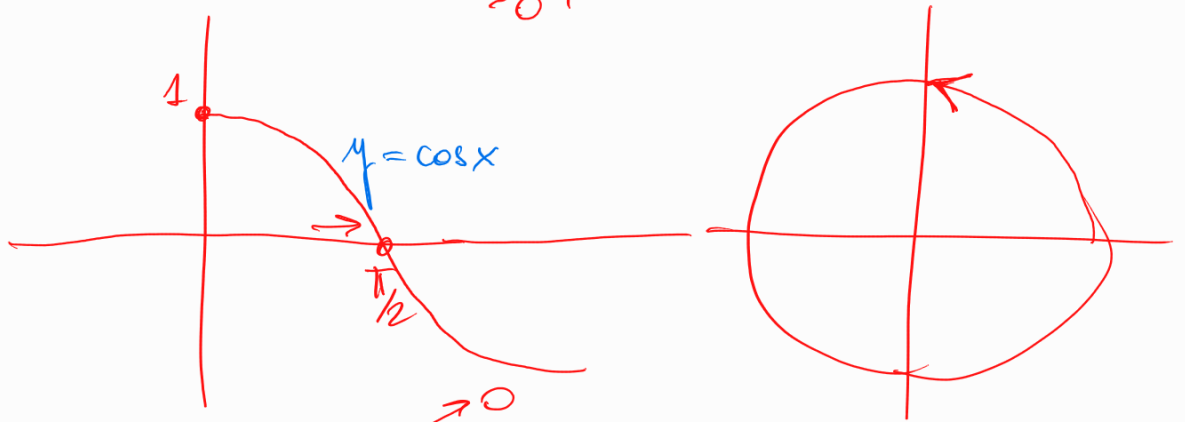
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \cos x = \cos x_0 \quad \forall x_0 \in \mathbb{R}$$

OSS  $\cos x = \sin \left( x + \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \cos x = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \sin \left( x + \frac{\pi}{2} \right) = \sin \left( x_0 + \frac{\pi}{2} \right) = \cos x_0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \operatorname{tg} x = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} = \frac{\sin x_0}{\cos x_0} = \operatorname{tg} x_0 \quad \forall x_0 \neq \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} \operatorname{tg} x = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} = +\infty$$



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \sqrt{x^2 + 2x^3 \sin x} = \left( \frac{0}{0} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{|x| \sqrt{1 + 2x \sin x}}{x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{|x| \sqrt{1 + 2x \sin x}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x}{x} \sqrt{1 + 2x \sin x} = 1$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} e^y = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{y \rightarrow +\infty} e^y = +\infty$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{\frac{1}{x}} \nexists$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left| \operatorname{tg} \left( \frac{\pi x^4 - 3x^3}{x^3 \log(1 + e^{2x})} \right) \right| = \lim_{y \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} |\operatorname{tg} y| = +\infty.$$

$x \rightarrow +\infty$

$$\frac{\pi x^4 - 3x^3}{x^3 \log(1 + e^{2x})} = \frac{x^4(\pi + o(1))}{2x^4(1 + o(1))} \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}$$

N.  $\pi x^4 - 3x^3 = x^4(\pi + o(1)) \sim \pi x^4$

D.  $x^3 \log(1 + e^{2x}) = 2x^4(1 + o(1)) \sim 2x^4$

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

$$= 2x \left(1 + \frac{o(1)}{2x}\right) \sim 2x$$

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} |\operatorname{tg} y| = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \operatorname{tg} \left( \frac{\pi x^4 - 3x^3}{x^3 \log(1 + e^{2x})} \right) \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}$$

Vediamo se tende  
 $\frac{\pi}{2}^+$  o  $\frac{\pi}{2}^-$

$$N. \quad \pi x^4 - 3x^3 = x^4 \left( \pi - \frac{3}{x} \right)$$

$$D. \quad x^3 \log(1+e^{2x}) = x^3 \left( 2x + \log \left( 1 + \frac{1}{e^{2x}} \right) \right) = \\ = x^4 \left( 2 + \frac{\log \left( 1 + \frac{1}{e^{2x}} \right)}{x} \right)$$

$$\frac{\pi x^4 - 3x^3}{x^3 \log(1+e^{2x})} = \frac{x^4 \left( \pi - \frac{3}{x} \right)}{x^4 \left( 2 + \frac{\log \left( 1 + \frac{1}{e^{2x}} \right)}{x} \right)} < \frac{\pi}{2}$$

↓  $\frac{\pi}{2}^-$ 
↓  $\frac{\pi}{2}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \operatorname{tg} \left( \frac{\pi x^4 - 3x^3}{x^3 \log(1+e^{2x})} \right) = \lim_{y \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} \operatorname{tg} y = +\infty$$

↓  $\frac{\pi}{2}^-$

### Confronto tra infiniti.

$$1) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^\alpha}{b^x} = 0 \quad \forall b > 1, \forall \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$$

E' interessante solo quando  $\alpha > 0$ , perchi' e' una forma ind.

Si dimostra con il teorema ponte

$$\text{si prende } \{a_n\} \rightarrow +\infty \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(a_n)^\alpha}{b^{a_n}} = 0$$

Questo vale  $\forall \{a_n\}$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^\alpha}{b^x} = 0$$



Se  $b > 1$ ,  $\alpha > 0$ , l'esponenziale  $b^x$  è un infinito di ordine superiore rispetto a  $x^\alpha$  per  $x \rightarrow +\infty$ .