

6. Esercizi

Scrivere in modo formale il significato delle locuzioni seguenti e della loro negazione:

$$\boxed{1} \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} f(x) = 11$$

$$\boxed{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} f(x) = +\infty$$

$$\boxed{3} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = -3$$

$$\boxed{4} \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = +\infty$$

$$\boxed{5} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = 5$$

$$\boxed{6} \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} f(x) = -\infty$$

Verificare direttamente, usando solo la definizione di limite, che si ha:

$$\begin{array}{lll} \boxed{7} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} x^3 = 8 & \boxed{8} \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{3}{2}\pi} \sin x = -1 & \boxed{9} \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} 2^x = 0 \\ \boxed{10} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{1}{x-2} = +\infty & \boxed{11} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2}{x^2+1} = 1 & \boxed{12} \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \sqrt{x^2+1} = +\infty \\ \boxed{13} \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^+} \tan x = -\infty & \boxed{14} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \arctan \frac{1}{x} = -\frac{\pi}{2} & \boxed{15} \lim_{x \rightarrow 5^-} x - [x] = 1 \end{array}$$

Utilizzando il Teorema Ponte, mostrare che i seguenti limiti non esistono:

$$\begin{array}{lll} \boxed{16} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sin x & \boxed{17} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} & \boxed{18} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{\frac{1}{x}} \\ \boxed{19} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \cos \frac{1}{x} & \boxed{20} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sin(x^2+1) & \boxed{21} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x - [x] \\ \boxed{22} \lim_{x \rightarrow 17} x - [x] & \boxed{23} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (x - [x])^{[x]} & \boxed{24} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (-1)^{\lfloor 2\sqrt{x} \rfloor} \\ \boxed{25} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{\sin x}{x}\right)^x & \boxed{26} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}x\right) \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\sqrt{x}\right) \end{array}$$

Calcolare i seguenti limiti:

$$\begin{array}{ll} \boxed{27} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(e^{\sin x} - 1) \tan x}{1 - \cos x} & \boxed{28} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(e^{5x^2} - 1) \ln^2(1+3x)}{1 - \cos x^2} \\ \boxed{29} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(4^x - 1) \log_2(\cos x)}{\sqrt[9]{1+9x^3} - 1} & \boxed{30} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\sqrt[9]{\cos 6x} - 1) \arctan x}{(e^{\cos x} - e) \ln(1 + \sin x)} \\ \boxed{31} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\pi - 2 \arctan \frac{1}{x^3}}{\tan 2x - \sin 2x} & \boxed{32} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \sqrt{\cos x}}{\sqrt{1 - \cos x}} \\ \boxed{33} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+2x)^{5x^2} - 1}{(1+3x)^{4x^2} - 1} & \boxed{34} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(\cos x) \ln(2 - \cos x)}{x(\tan x - \sin x)} \\ \boxed{35} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{(\cos \sqrt{x})^{\sin x} - 1}{\sqrt[3]{\cos x} - 1} & \boxed{36} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{(\sin x)^{\sin x} - 1}{\sqrt{\ln\left(\frac{1}{\cos x}\right)}} \\ \boxed{37} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{(\cos x)^{\cos x} - 1}{(\sin x)^{\sin x} - 1} & \boxed{38} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{(\sin 2x)^{\sin x} - 1}{(\sin x)^{\sin 2x} - 1} \\ \boxed{39} \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x}{1 - \sin x} & \boxed{40} \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{\sin x}{\sin 2x} \end{array}$$

$$\underline{41} \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{\sin^2 x}{\ln(2 + \cos x)}$$

$$\underline{42} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^x - 1}{\sqrt[3]{x} - 1}$$

$$\underline{43} \lim_{x \rightarrow e} \frac{x - e}{1 - \ln x}$$

$$\underline{44} \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{\tan x + \sin x}{\left(\sqrt{\frac{x}{\pi}} - 1\right)^3}$$

$$\underline{45} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan x^8}{\sqrt[9]{1 + x^9} - x}$$

$$\underline{46} \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{e^x}{\frac{\pi}{2} + \arctan x}$$

$$\underline{47} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x}$$

$$\underline{48} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln(1 + e^{2x})}{e^{2x}}$$

$$\underline{49} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1 + x^2} - \cos x}{x^2}$$

$$\underline{50} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{e^{x + \sin x} - \cos \sqrt{x}}{x}$$

$$\underline{51} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1 + x^2) + \ln^2(1 - x)}{x^2}$$

$$\underline{52} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{x^3} - \cos x^2 + \ln(1 + x^6)}{\tan x - \sin x}$$

$$\underline{53} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1 + x) + \ln(1 - x)}{x^2}$$

$$\underline{54} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt[3]{\frac{x+2}{x+1}} - \sqrt[4]{\frac{x+5}{x+3}}}{\ln(x+11) - \ln(x+7)}$$

$$\underline{55} \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^2 + e^x}{\ln(1 + x^2) + x^2}$$

$$\underline{56} \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\ln(1 + e^x) + \ln(1 + e^{-x})}{\sqrt{1 + x^2} - x}$$

$$\underline{57} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sin\left(\sin \frac{1}{x^2}\right) + |\sin(\sin x)|^x}{\ln\left(\cos \frac{1}{x}\right)}$$

$$\underline{58} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sin(x^x) + |x|^{\sin(\sin x)}}{x + \arctan x}$$

$$\underline{59} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x - x^{\cos \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}} - \ln x}{\ln(3 + \sqrt{x})}$$

$$\underline{60} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - x^{\arctan x} - \ln(1 + x^{\sqrt{x}})}{\sqrt{x}}$$

Ricordando il limite notevole $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - \sin x}{x^3} = \frac{1}{2}$, dimostrare che:

$$\underline{61} \tan x = x + O(x^3) \quad \underline{62} \sin x = x + O(x^3) \quad \underline{63} \arctan x = x + O(x^3)$$

Usando, se necessario, gli esercizi **61**, **62** e **63**, calcolare i seguenti limiti:

$$\underline{64} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x^2 - \sin^2 x}{x^3}$$

$$\underline{65} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arctan x^3 - \arctan^3 x}{x^4}$$

$$\underline{66} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(x + x^2) - \sin x}{x^2}$$

$$\underline{67} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan(x + x^2) - \tan x}{x^2}$$

$$\underline{68} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(x + x^3) - \sin x}{x^3}$$

$$\underline{69} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan(x + x^3) - \tan x}{x^3}$$

Calcolare i seguenti limiti, eventualmente al variare del parametro $\alpha > 0$ che vi dovesse comparire:

$$\underline{70} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \sin \left(\ln \left(\frac{x+1}{x+2} \right) \right)$$

$$\underline{71} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan x}{\ln \left(\frac{x+1}{x} \right)}$$

$$\underline{72} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\pi + 2 \arctan \frac{1}{x}}{e^x - \sqrt{1+x}}$$

$$\underline{73} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \left(\sqrt[3]{1 + \sin \frac{1}{x}} - \cos \frac{1}{x} \right)$$

$$\underline{74} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + \arctan 2x)^{\frac{3+\sin x}{x}}$$

$$\underline{75} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + |x|)^{\frac{1}{x}}$$

$$\underline{76} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{\cos x} \right)^{\frac{1}{x^2}}$$

$$\underline{77} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin x)^{\tan x}$$

$$\underline{78} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} (\tan x)^{\cos x}$$

$$\underline{79} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow e} (\ln x)^{\ln |x-e|}$$

$$\underline{80} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow e} (\ln x)^{\frac{1}{\ln^3(\ln x)}}$$

$$\underline{81} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow e} (\ln x)^{\frac{1}{\ln^4(\ln x)}}$$

$$\underline{82} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^{-\frac{1}{x}}$$

$$\underline{83} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^{\frac{1}{x}}$$

$$\underline{84} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} |\sin x|^x$$

$$\underline{85} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} |\sin(\sin x)|^x$$

$$\underline{86} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left(1 + \sin \frac{1}{x} \right)^{\sin x}$$

$$\underline{87} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \sin \frac{1}{x} \right)^{\sin x}$$

$$\underline{88} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x^\alpha}{e^x - \sin \frac{1}{x}}$$

$$\underline{89} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\alpha + \sin \frac{1}{x} + \cos \frac{1}{x}}{x}$$

$$\underline{90} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\lfloor x \rfloor}{x}$$

$$\underline{91} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left\lfloor \frac{1}{x} \right\rfloor \sin x$$

$$\underline{92} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{\lfloor x \rfloor} - \lfloor \sqrt{x} \rfloor}{\ln(\ln x)}$$

$$\underline{93} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\lfloor x^2 \rfloor - (\lfloor x \rfloor)^2}{x^\alpha}$$

Utilizzando, se necessario, quanto appreso sui limiti di funzioni, calcolare i seguenti limiti di successioni, eventualmente al variare del parametro $\alpha > 0$ che vi dovesse comparire:

$$\underline{94} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sin \frac{1}{n}}{\frac{1}{n}}$$

$$\underline{95} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sin n}{n}$$

$$\underline{96} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \ln(1 + n^n) \ln(1 + e^{-n})$$

$$\underline{97} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt[n]{\cos \frac{1}{n}} - 1}{\tan \frac{1}{n} - \sin \frac{1}{n}}$$

$$\underline{98} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} n^6 \left(\tan \frac{1}{n^2} - \sin \frac{1}{n^2} \right) \qquad \underline{99} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} n^3 \left(\tan \frac{1}{n^2} - \sin^2 \frac{1}{n} \right)$$

$$\underline{100} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} n^2 \left(\sqrt[n^2]{e} - \sqrt[3]{\frac{n^2-1}{n^2}} + \ln \left(\cos \frac{1}{n} \right) \right)$$

$$\underline{101} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} n \left(\sqrt[3]{3} - \sqrt{2} \right) \qquad \underline{102} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{(2n)!} \right) \ln (1 + e^{2^n})}{\sin \left(\frac{1}{n^{2n}} \right) \cos (\pi n!)}$$

$$\underline{103} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt[n]{(n+1)!} - \sqrt[n]{n!}}{\sqrt{n}} \qquad \underline{104} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} n^\alpha \left(\left(\cos \frac{1}{n} \right)^{\sin \frac{1}{n}} - 1 \right)$$

$$\underline{105} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} n^{\alpha n} \left(\cos \frac{1}{n!} - \frac{2}{\pi} \arctan n^{\alpha n} \right)$$

In ciascuno dei casi che seguono confrontare tra loro f , g ed h per x che tende al valore indicato a fianco. Per "confrontare" si intende: riconoscere chi è o-piccolo (o-grande) di chi e dire se vi sono funzioni che hanno stesso ordine o sono asintoticamente equivalenti.

$$\underline{106} \quad f(x) = x^x - e^x, \quad g(x) = x^{x^2} - e^x, \quad h(x) = x^x - e^{x^2}, \quad (x \rightarrow 0^+)$$

$$\underline{107} \quad f(x) = e^{x^5} + (x^2)^{x^2}, \quad g(x) = e^{(\ln x^2)^{\ln x^2}}, \quad h(x) = e^{x^4}, \quad (x \rightarrow -\infty)$$

$$\underline{108} \quad f(x) = \left(1 + \frac{1}{x} \right)^{x^2}, \quad g(x) = \frac{\frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan x^2}{(1+x)^{-x}}, \quad h(x) = (100x)^{\frac{x}{\ln x}}, \quad (x \rightarrow +\infty)$$

$$\begin{array}{l} f(x) = (\cos x)^{\sin x} - 1 \\ \underline{109} \quad g(x) = (\tan x)^{\sin x} - (\sin x)^{\tan x} \\ h(x) = \tan(\tan x) - \sin(\sin x) \\ \text{(per } x \rightarrow 0^+) \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{l} f(x) = \sqrt[3]{\frac{8x^2 + \ln x}{x^2 + 1}} - 2 \\ \underline{110} \quad g(x) = \ln(1 + x^x) + \frac{(x - x^3) \ln x}{x^2 + 1} \\ h(x) = \frac{(x + \frac{1}{x})^{\ln x} - x^{\ln x}}{x^{100} + x^{\ln x}} \\ \text{(per } x \rightarrow +\infty) \end{array}$$

Dire se le seguenti funzioni sono continue e, in caso non lo siano, determinarne i punti di discontinuità, specificandone il tipo:

$$\underline{111} \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{x} & \text{se } x \neq 0 \\ 0 & \text{se } x = 0 \end{cases} \qquad \underline{112} \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\begin{array}{ll}
 \underline{113} & f(x) = \begin{cases} \arctan \frac{1}{x} & \text{se } x \neq 0 \\ 0 & \text{se } x = 0 \end{cases} & \underline{114} & f(x) = \arctan \frac{1}{x} \\
 \underline{115} & f(x) = \begin{cases} \arctan \frac{1}{x^2} & \text{se } x \neq 0 \\ 2015 & \text{se } x = 0 \end{cases} & \underline{116} & f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x}{\sin \pi x} & \text{se } x \notin \mathbf{Z} \\ \frac{1}{\pi} & \text{se } x \in \mathbf{Z} \end{cases} \\
 \underline{117} & f(x) = \begin{cases} (-x)^x & \text{se } x < 0 \\ \sin \left(x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) & \text{se } x \geq 0 \end{cases} & \underline{118} & f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{se } x \in \mathbf{Q} \\ 0 & \text{se } x \in \mathbf{R} - \mathbf{Q} \end{cases} \\
 \underline{119} & f(x) = \begin{cases} x & \text{se } x \in \mathbf{Q} \\ -x & \text{se } x \in \mathbf{R} - \mathbf{Q} \end{cases} & \underline{120} & f(x) = [x] \\
 \underline{121} & f(x) = \sin [x] & \underline{122} & f(x) = [\sin x] \\
 \underline{123} & f(x) = [x] + [-x] & \underline{124} & f(x) = \frac{1}{[x] + 1 - x} \\
 \underline{125} & f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\left[\frac{1}{x}\right]} & \text{se } x < 0 \\ 0 & \text{se } x \geq 0 \end{cases} & \underline{126} & f(x) = \begin{cases} \sin \left[\frac{1}{x}\right] & \text{se } x \neq 0 \\ 0 & \text{se } x = 0 \end{cases} \\
 \underline{127} & f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{se } x = 2k + 1 \text{ con } k \in \mathbf{Z} \\ \left(x - 2 \left[\frac{x}{2}\right] - 1\right) \tan \left(\frac{\pi}{2}x\right) & \text{altrimenti} \end{cases} \\
 \underline{128} & f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{q} & \text{se } x = \pm \frac{p}{q}, \text{ con } p, q \in \mathbf{N} - \{0\} \text{ e primi tra loro} \\ 0 & \text{altrimenti} \end{cases}
 \end{array}$$

Dire, motivando la risposta, se le seguenti funzioni sono uniformemente continue sul loro dominio naturale:

$$\begin{array}{ll}
 \underline{129} & f(x) = \ln(2 + \sin x) & \underline{130} & f(x) = \frac{1}{|x|} \\
 \underline{131} & f(x) = \arctan \frac{1}{|x|} & \underline{132} & f(x) = \sqrt{x} \\
 \underline{133} & f(x) = \sin \frac{1}{x} & \underline{134} & f(x) = x \sin \frac{1}{x} \\
 \underline{135} & f(x) = \ln(1 + |x|^{|x|}) & \underline{136} & f(x) = \sin x + \sin(\pi x)
 \end{array}$$

$$\boxed{137} \quad f(x) = x \sin x$$

$$\boxed{138} \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{3 + \sin x + \sin(\pi x)}$$

$$\boxed{139} \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{\sin^2 x + e^{-x^2}}$$

$$\boxed{140} \quad f(x) = \sin x^2$$
