

Soluzioni degli esercizi per il corso di Analisi Matematica

Limiti

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{\cos x} - 2^x}{\ln(\cos x)} \text{ non esiste;}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin([x])}{\ln(1 + [x] + x)} \text{ non esiste;}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(x[x])}{x^2} \text{ non esiste;}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log_2(1+x)}{\sin(2x)} = \frac{1}{2 \ln 2};$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log_{1/2}(1-x^2)}{x^2} = \frac{1}{\ln 2};$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(\cos x - \sin x)}{\tan x} = -1;$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\cos x - \sqrt{|x|})^{1/x} \text{ non esiste;}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + \sqrt{|x|})^{1/x^2} = +\infty;$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin x}{x}\right)^{1/x} (= 1, \text{ non fattibile});$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2^{\cos x} - \sqrt{4-x}}{4^{\sin x} - \cos x} = \frac{1}{4 \ln 4};$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\sin^2 x} - \cos x}{x^2} = \frac{3}{2};$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/2} \frac{\cos x}{1 - \sin x} \text{ non esiste;}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{5^{x-1} - \sqrt{x}}{\ln(x)} = \ln 5 - \frac{1}{2};$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{1 + \cos x}{x \sin x} = 0;$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{3^{[x]} - 2^{[x]+x}}{1 - \cos(\sqrt{x})} = -2 \ln 2;$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(2^x - 3^x)}{1 - \cos x} = 2 \ln(2/3);$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(x + \frac{\pi}{3})}{(e^{2x} - 1) \ln(x^2)} = \text{non esiste;}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(x + \frac{\pi}{3})}{\ln(x^2)} = 0;$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 + [x]) \sin([x])}{\ln(1+x)} = 0;$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\cos x)^{1/(2 \sin^2 x)} = e^{-1/4};$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(x) + x \cos x}{2x + x^3} = 1;$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \sin^2(x) - 2x^4}{\ln(\cos(x\sqrt{x}))} = -2;$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^2 - 2^x + \sin x = -\infty;$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} 2^{\ln(x)-x} = 0$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \cos(1/x) = +\infty;$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \sin(1/x) = 1;$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x(e^{\sin(1/x)} - \cos(1/x)) = 1;$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{3^{[x]} - 2^{[x]+1}}{xe^x} = +\infty;$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x+1}} - \frac{x}{\sqrt{x-1}} = 0;$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{10^{1/(x^2-x)} - 10^{\ln x/x}}{\sin^2(1/x)} = -\infty;$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left| \sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \right|^{-1/\ln x} = e \text{ (difficile);}$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{\cos(1/x)} - 2^{1/x}}{\ln(\cos(1/x))} = +\infty.$$

Il primo limite ha senso solo per $a \neq b$ e vale

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln\left(1 + \frac{a}{x}\right)}{e^{a/x} - e^{b/x}} = \frac{a}{a-b};$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^a \sin\left(\frac{a}{x^b}\right) = \begin{cases} 0 & a \geq 0 \text{ oppure } b < a < 0 \\ a & a < 0 \text{ e } b = a \\ -\operatorname{sgn}(\sin(a))\infty & a < 0 \text{ e } b = 0 \\ -\infty & a < b < 0 \\ \text{non esiste} & a < 0 \text{ e } b > 0. \end{cases}$$

La funzione $\sqrt{x^2 - x + 5}$ ha la retta $x - 1/2$ come asintoto obliquo a $+\infty$, la retta $-x + 1/2$ come asintoto obliquo a $-\infty$;

La funzione $\sqrt[3]{(x^2 - 3x)(x + 1)}$ ha la retta $x - 2/3$ come asintoto obliquo a $+\infty$ ed a $-\infty$;

La funzione $\frac{2x^3}{x^2 - 2}$ ha le rette $x = \sqrt{2}$ ed $x = -\sqrt{2}$ come asintoti verticali e la retta $2x$ come asintoto obliquo a $+\infty$ ed a $-\infty$.