

Università degli Studi di Roma Tre
A.A. 2024/2025
Corso di Laurea Triennale in Fisica e
Matematica
AM110 - Analisi Matematica I

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Soluzioni Tutorato 3

Esercizio 1.

1. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{n-1}{n} \right)^{2n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\left(1 - \frac{1}{n} \right)^n \right)^2 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\left(1 + \frac{(-1)}{n} \right)^n \right)^2 = (e^{-1})^2 = e^{-2}$
2. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^2 (2e^{\frac{\ln n}{n}} - 2) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 2n^2 (e^{\frac{\ln n}{n}} - 1) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 2n^2 \cdot \frac{e^{\frac{\ln n}{n}} - 1}{\frac{\ln n}{n}} \cdot \frac{\ln n}{n} =$
 $2 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \cdot 1 \cdot \ln n = 2 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \ln n = \infty$
3. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log(\frac{1}{n^5})}{2 \log(n^6 + n^2)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log(n^{-5})}{2 \log[n^6(1 + n^{-4})]} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-5 \log n}{2 \log(n^6) + 2 \log(1 + n^{-4})} =$
 $-\frac{5}{2} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log n}{6 \log n + \log(1 + n^{-4})} = -\frac{5}{2} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log n}{\log n \left(6 + \frac{\log(1 + n^{-4})}{\log n} \right)} =$
 $-\frac{5}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1 \cdot (6 + \frac{0}{\infty})} = -\frac{5}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{6} = -\frac{5}{12}$
4. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{n} - \sqrt{n+1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\sqrt{n} - \sqrt{n+1})(\sqrt{n} + \sqrt{n+1})}{\sqrt{n} + \sqrt{n+1}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n - n - 1}{\sqrt{n} + \sqrt{n+1}} =$
 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-1}{\sqrt{n} + \sqrt{n+1}} = \frac{-1}{+\infty + \infty} = 0$
5. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log(1 + \frac{1}{n}) - \log(1 - \sin(\frac{1}{n}))}{\frac{1}{n}(1 + n \sin(\frac{1}{n}))} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{\log(1 + \frac{1}{n})}{\frac{1}{n}} - \frac{\log(1 - \sin(\frac{1}{n}))}{-\sin(\frac{1}{n})} (-\sin(\frac{1}{n}))}{\frac{1}{n}(1 + n \sin(\frac{1}{n}))} =$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 \cdot \frac{1}{n} + 1 \cdot \sin\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)}{\frac{1}{n}(1 + n \sin\left(\frac{1}{n}\right))} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{n}(1 + n \sin\left(\frac{1}{n}\right))}{\frac{1}{n}(1 + n \sin\left(\frac{1}{n}\right))} = 1$$

$$6. \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin\left(\frac{2}{n^4+1}\right)}{1 - \cos(n^{-2})} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4n^2}{(n^4 + 1)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4}{n^2} = 0$$

$$7. \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\tan(ne^{-2n}) + n\sqrt{10 - 10\cos(e^{-2n})}}{\sin((2n+1)e^{-2n})} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(ne^{-2n})\frac{\tan(ne^{-2n})}{(ne^{-2n})} + n\sqrt{10}\sqrt{1 - \cos(e^{-2n})}}{((2n+1)e^{-2n})\frac{\sin((2n+1)e^{-2n})}{((2n+1)e^{-2n})}} =$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{ne^{-2n} + n\sqrt{10}\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}e^{-2n}\frac{\sqrt{1 - \cos(e^{-2n})}}{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}e^{-2n}}}{(2n+1)e^{-2n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{ne^{-2n}[1 + \sqrt{10}\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}]}{ne^{-2n}(2 + \frac{1}{n})} = \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2 + 0} =$$

$$\frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2}$$

Esercizio 2.

$$1. \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{e^{2x+4} - 1}{x + 2} \stackrel{y=x+2}{=} \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{2y} - 1}{y} = 2 \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{2y} - 1}{2y} = 2 \cdot 1 = 2$$

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

$$3. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(3x) - 1}{1 - \sqrt{1 - x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(3x) - 1}{1 - e^{\frac{\ln(1-x^2)}{2}}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(3x) - 1}{9x^2} 9x^2 \frac{\frac{\ln(1-x^2)}{2}}{1 - e^{\frac{\ln(1-x^2)}{2}}} \frac{2}{\ln(1-x^2)} =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot 9x^2 \cdot (-1) \cdot \frac{2}{\ln(1-x^2)} = -9 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-x^2}{\ln(1-x^2)} = -9 \cdot 1 = -9$$

$$4. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log(1-4x)}{x} = -4 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log(1-4x)}{-4x} = -4$$

$$5. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arctan(2x)}{\sin(3x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x}{3x} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$6. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(2x)}{\log(3+3x) - \log(3)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(2x)}{\log(3(1+x)) - \log(3)} =$$

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

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

$$7. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^{\sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{-\sin x \ln x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{-\frac{\sin x}{x} x \ln x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{-x \ln x} \text{ e ri-}$$

cordando che per le gerarchie di infinitesimi abbiamo $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x \ln x = 0$

possiamo scrivere $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{-x \ln x} = e^0 = 1$

$$8. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (1 + e^{\frac{1}{x^3}})^{\sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{\frac{\sin x}{x^3}} \left(\frac{1}{e^{\frac{1}{x^3}}} + 1 \right)^{\sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{\frac{1}{x^2}} \cdot 1 = +\infty$$

$$9. \text{ Notiamo che } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{-\frac{1}{x}} - x \ln x = 0 \text{ quindi } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin(e^{-\frac{1}{x}} - x \ln x)}{(1+x)^{-\frac{1}{x^2}} - 1} =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin(e^{-\frac{1}{x}} - x \ln x)}{e^{-\frac{1}{x}} - x \ln x} \frac{e^{-\frac{1}{x}} - x \ln x}{(1+x)^{-\frac{1}{x^2}} - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{e^{-\frac{1}{x}} - x \ln x}{(1+x)^{-\frac{1}{x^2}} - 1} \stackrel{\frac{1}{x} = y}{=}$$

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{-y} - \frac{\ln(\frac{1}{y})}{y}}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{y}\right)^{-y^2} - 1} = \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{-y} + \frac{\ln y}{y}}{e^{-y^2 \ln(1 + \frac{1}{y})} - 1} = \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{-y} + \frac{\ln y}{y}}{e^{-y \frac{\ln(1 + \frac{1}{y})}{\frac{1}{y}}} - 1} =$$

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

$$10. \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x^2 \arctan(x) \left[\left(\frac{x^2 + \ln|x|}{x^2} \right)^{\frac{1}{\ln|x|}} - 1 \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x^2 \arctan(x) \left[\left(1 + \frac{\ln|x|}{x^2} \right)^{\frac{1}{\ln|x|}} - 1 \right] =$$

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

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \arctan(x) = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$11. \lim_{x \rightarrow -\pi^+} \frac{\sin(\sinh(\frac{1}{x+\pi}))}{(x+\pi)^{-\frac{1}{x+\pi}}} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin(\sinh(\frac{1}{t}))}{(t)^{-\frac{1}{t}}}, \text{ facendo la sostituzione } t =$$

$$x + \pi. \text{ Ora } \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin(\sinh(\frac{1}{t}))}{(t)^{-\frac{1}{t}}} = \lim_{z \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sin(\sinh(z))}{(\frac{1}{z})^{-z}} \text{ facendo una seconda}$$

$$\text{sostituzione } z = \frac{1}{t}. \lim_{z \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sin(\sinh(z))}{(\frac{1}{z})^{-z}} = \lim_{z \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sin(\frac{e^z - e^{-z}}{2})}{z^z} = 0 \text{ poich\`e}$$

il seno \u00e8 una funzione che oscilla mentre z^z \u00e8 una funzione che cresce all'infinito.

$$12. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{6 \cos x - x}{2 \tan(\frac{1}{x}) + 2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{6 \cos x - 1}{x} - 1}{\frac{2 \tan(\frac{1}{x})}{x} + 2} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$13. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (\log(e+x))^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left(1 + \log\left(1 + \frac{x}{e}\right) \right)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{\frac{\log(1 + \log(1 + \frac{x}{e}))}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{\frac{\log(1 + \frac{x}{e})}{x}} = e^{\frac{1}{e}}$$

$$14. \text{ Poniamo } y = \log x, \text{ otteniamo}$$

$$(\log \log x)^{\log x} - x (\log x)^{\log \log x} = (\log y)^y - e^y y^{\log y} = e^y \log \log y - e^y e^{(\log y)^2} =$$

$$= e^y \log \log y (1 - e^{y + (\log y)^2 - y \log \log y}) = e^y \log \log y (1 - e^{y(1 + \frac{(\log y)^2}{y} - \log \log y)}) = +\infty \cdot (1 - e^{-\infty}) = +\infty$$

15. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1-x)^{\frac{1}{\cos(x-\frac{\pi}{2})}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1-x)^{\frac{1}{\sin x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{\frac{\log(1-x)}{\sin x}} = \frac{1}{e}$
16. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1-\cos x)^2}{\log(1+\sin^4 x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{x^4}{2}}{x^4} = \frac{1}{2}$
17. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3 \arctan(x) + (1-\cos 2x) \sin^{21} x}{27x^{45} + 5 \sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{3 \arctan x}{x} + \frac{(1-\cos 2x) \sin^{21} x}{x}}{27x^{44} + 5 \frac{\sin x}{x}} = \frac{3}{5}$
18. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1-\cos 5x) \tan 3x}{(\sin x - x^3)^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{25x^2}{2} \cdot 3x}{x^3 \left(\frac{\sin x}{x} - x^2\right)^3} = \frac{75}{2}$
19. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(\pi \cos x)}{x \sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(\pi + \pi \cos x - \pi)}{x^2 \frac{\sin x}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} -\frac{\sin(\pi(1-\cos x))}{x^2} =$
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} -\frac{\sin(\pi(1-\cos x))}{\pi(1-\cos x)} \frac{\pi(1-\cos x)}{x^2} = -\frac{\pi}{2}$
20. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x e^x \sin\left(e^{-x} \sin \frac{2}{x}\right) = 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin\left(e^{-x} \sin \frac{2}{x}\right) \sin \frac{2}{x}}{e^{-x} \sin \frac{2}{x} \frac{2}{x}} = 2$
21. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \tan x (e^{\cos x} - 1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \tan x \cos x = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x = 1$
22. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\sin x^2)^{\frac{1}{\log_{13}(x^2)}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 13^{\frac{\log_{13} \sin x^2}{\log_{13} x^2}} = 13$ (dove abbiamo usato che $\sin x^2 \sim x^2$ per $x \rightarrow 0$)

Esercizio 3. Se $\alpha = 0$ la successione è costantemente nulla, pertanto il suo limite è 0. Se $\alpha \neq 0$ abbiamo

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)^\alpha - n^\alpha}{n^{\alpha-1}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\left(\frac{n+1}{n}\right)^\alpha - 1}{\frac{1}{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{\alpha \log \frac{n+1}{n}} - 1}{\alpha \log \frac{n+1}{n}} \frac{\alpha \log \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)}{\frac{1}{n}} = \alpha$$

Quindi abbiamo che per ogni α reale tale limite vale α .