

Complementi ed esercizi
di Analisi Matematica - vol. 1 - VESCHI

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

9.31 - Dimostrare che:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\sqrt{x^2+1} - \frac{x^2+1}{x+1} \right) = 1,$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^{\log(1+\frac{1}{x})} = 1,$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[x - x^2 \log \left(1 + \frac{1}{x} \right) \right] = \frac{1}{2},$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2\sqrt{1+x} - 2\cos x - x}{(\arctg x)^2} = \frac{3}{4},$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (\arctg x)^{\operatorname{tg} x} = 1,$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x - x^x}{1 - x + \log x} = 2,$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \log x [\log(1+x)]^2 = 0,$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} (\operatorname{tg} x)^{\frac{1}{\log \cos x}} = \frac{1}{e},$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2} + \cos x - 2}{(\arcsin x)^4} = -\frac{1}{12},$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{\log x}{x} \right)^{\frac{1}{x}} = 1,$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} \sqrt{1+x} - e}{x^2} = \frac{e}{12},$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\operatorname{tg} x}{x} \right)^{\frac{1}{x^2}} = \sqrt[3]{e},$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{(\log x)^{\frac{2}{3}} + (1-x^2)^{\frac{3}{4}}}{[\sin(x-1)]^{\frac{2}{3}}} = 1.$$

9.32 - Si dimostri che, per $x \rightarrow 0$, la funzione $(\cos x)^{\cotg^2 x} - 1/\sqrt{e}$ è un infinitesimo del 2° ordine.

Applicando la regola di De L'Hospital si trova che

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\cos x)^{\cotg^2 x} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{e}};$$