

CALCOLO DI LIMITI

(A)

$$1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{x} - 1}{x - 1} = \frac{0}{0} \text{ f.i. } = (\text{razionalizzare}) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{x} - 1}{x - 1} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x} + 1}{\sqrt{x} + 1} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\cancel{x} - 1}{(\cancel{x} - 1)(\sqrt{x} + 1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x} + 1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{x}}{2 - x} = \frac{0}{0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{x})(\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{x})}{(2 - x)(\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{x})} = \frac{(2 - \cancel{x})}{(2 - \cancel{x})(\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{x})} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$$

$$3) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^3 - 2x + 1}{2x^4 - x + 5} = \left(\frac{\infty}{\infty} \text{ f.i.} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\cancel{x^3} (1 - 2/x + 1/x^3)}{\cancel{x^4} (2 - \frac{1}{x^3} + \frac{5}{x^4})} = \frac{1}{+\infty} = 0$$

$$4) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2 + 3x - 1}{3x^2 + 1} = \frac{1}{3} \text{ (stesso grado)}$$

$$5) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^4 + 1}{x - 3} = \left(\frac{\infty}{\infty} \text{ f.i.} \right) = +\infty$$

$$6) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2 \log^2 x + 3}{3 \log^2 x + \log x} = \left(\frac{\infty}{\infty} \text{ f.i.} \right) = \frac{2}{3} \left[\begin{array}{l} \log^2 x = t \\ \Rightarrow \frac{2t^2 + 3}{3t^2 + t} \text{ stesso grado} \end{array} \right] \text{ N.B.}$$

$$7) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{x+4} - 2}{x} = \left(\frac{0}{0} \text{ f.i.} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\sqrt{x+4} - 2)(\sqrt{x+4} + 2)}{x(\sqrt{x+4} + 2)} = \frac{x + \cancel{4} - 4}{x(\sqrt{x+4} + 2)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cancel{x} - 0}{\cancel{x}(\sqrt{x+4} + 2)} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$8) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{e^{x-1} - 1}{1 - \cos(1-x)} = \left(\frac{0}{0} \text{ f.i.} \right) \text{ divido N e D } (x-1)^2 =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\frac{e^{x-1} - 1}{(x-1)^2}}{\frac{1 - \cos(1-x)}{(1-x)^2}} = (\text{LIMITI NOTEVOLI}) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{x-1} \cdot 2 = \frac{2}{x-1} = \frac{2}{0} = \frac{2}{0} = \infty$$

$\frac{1 - \cos(1-x)}{(1-x)^2} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}$