

PRINCIPALI LIMITI NOTEVOLI

Ipotesi:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \varepsilon(x) = 0 \quad \text{e} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} M(x) = \pm\infty,$$

con x_0 punto dell'asse reale, eventualmente $\pm\infty$.

Allora si ha:

$$1. \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{\sin(\varepsilon(x))}{\varepsilon(x)} = 1$$

$$2. \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{\operatorname{tg}(\varepsilon(x))}{\varepsilon(x)} = 1$$

$$3. \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{1 - \cos(\varepsilon(x))}{(\varepsilon(x))^2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$4. \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{a^{\varepsilon(x)} - 1}{\varepsilon(x)} = \ln a$$

$$5. \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{\lg_a(1 + \varepsilon(x))}{\varepsilon(x)} = \frac{1}{\ln a}$$

$$6. \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{(1 + \varepsilon(x))^\alpha - 1}{\varepsilon(x)} = \alpha$$

$$7. \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} (1 + \varepsilon(x))^{\frac{1}{\varepsilon(x)}} = e$$

$$8. \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} (1 + \alpha\varepsilon(x))^{\frac{1}{\varepsilon(x)}} = e^\alpha$$

$$9. \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \varepsilon(x) \sin \frac{1}{\varepsilon(x)} = 0$$

$$10. \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \varepsilon(x) \ln \varepsilon(x) = 0$$

$$11. \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \left(1 + \frac{1}{M(x)}\right)^{M(x)} = e$$

$$12. \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \left(1 + \frac{\alpha}{M(x)}\right)^{M(x)} = e^\alpha$$

Rapporto di polinomi ad infinito:

Sia

$$P_n(x) = a_0x^n + a_1x^{n-1} + a_2x^{n-2} + \dots + a_{n-1}x + a_n \quad \text{e}$$

$$Q_m(x) = b_0x^m + b_1x^{m-1} + b_2x^{m-2} + \dots + b_{m-1}x + b_m.$$

Allora si ha:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{P_n(x)}{Q_m(x)} = \begin{cases} +\infty & \text{se } n > m, \frac{a_0}{b_0} > 0 \\ -\infty & \text{se } n > m, \frac{a_0}{b_0} < 0 \\ \frac{a_0}{b_0} & \text{se } n = m \\ 0 & \text{se } n < m \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{P_n(x)}{Q_m(x)} = \begin{cases} +\infty & \text{se } n > m, \frac{a_0}{b_0} > 0, n - m \text{ pari, oppure } \frac{a_0}{b_0} < 0, n - m \text{ dispari} \\ -\infty & \text{se } n > m, \frac{a_0}{b_0} < 0, n - m \text{ pari, oppure } \frac{a_0}{b_0} > 0, n - m \text{ dispari} \\ \frac{a_0}{b_0} & \text{se } n = m \\ 0 & \text{se } n < m \end{cases}$$