

1) Si consideri la funzione $f(x) = 2^{\frac{1}{x-1}}$ e si verifichi che $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = +\infty$ e che $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = 0$.

2) Calcolare i seguenti limiti:

a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \sqrt[3]{\frac{2x+3+x^5}{4x^2+1}} = -\infty$

b) $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} [\log_2(4x^2+1) - \log_2(x^2-1)] = 2$

c) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} e^{\frac{|x|}{x^2-1}} = 1$

d) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\sqrt{4x^2-5}}{3x-1} = -\frac{2}{3}$

e) $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{9x^2-1} - \sqrt{9x^2+1}) = 0$

f) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (\sqrt{x^2+2x+4} + x) = -1$

g) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x}-1}{x-1} = \frac{1}{3}$

h) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -3} \frac{2x^2+5x-3}{x^2+x-6} = \frac{7}{5}$

i) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \left(\ln \frac{x-3}{\sqrt{x+6}-3} \right) = \ln 6$

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

k) $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} [\log(1+e^x) - x] = 0$

l) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\sqrt{|x^2-x|e^{\frac{1}{x}}}}{x} = 1$

m) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\sqrt{|x^2-x|e^{\frac{1}{x}}}}{x} = -1$

n) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2a} \frac{x^2 - ax - 2a^2}{x^2 - 4ax + 4a^2} = \infty$

o) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^3 - x^2 - x + 1}{x^3 + x^2 - x - 1} = 0$

p) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \ln \left(\frac{x-x^3}{x^4-3x^2+2} \right) = 0$

q) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 - \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x} - 1} = 3$

r) $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{x^2 + 3x} - x) = \frac{3}{2}$

s) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}} \frac{2x^2 + 9x - 5}{4x^2 - 4x + 1} = +\infty$

t) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{3x - 2}{\sqrt{x^2 - x - 1}} = -3$

3) Calcolare i seguenti limiti notevoli

a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{k}{hx}\right)^x = e^{\frac{k}{h}}$

b) $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{x+h}{x-k}\right)^x = e^{h+k}$

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

d) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left(\frac{x}{3+x}\right)^{2x} = e^{-6}$

e) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \left(\frac{x-1}{x+3}\right)^{x+2} = e^{-4}$

f) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + \operatorname{sen} x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = e$

g) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3^x - 1}{2^x - 1} = \frac{\log 3}{\log 2}$

h) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{e^{x-1} - 1}{x^2 - 1} = \frac{1}{2}$

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

j) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} x}{7x} = \frac{1}{7}$

k) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{sen} 3x}{\operatorname{sen} 2x} = \frac{3}{2}$

l) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\operatorname{sen}(x-1)}{2x^3 - 2} = \frac{1}{6}$

m) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log(1+x)}{\sqrt{x}} = 0$

n) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log(1+kx)}{hx} = \frac{k}{h}$

$$o) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log(1+3x)}{e^{2x}-1} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$p) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^{\frac{1}{3+\log x}} = e^{-1}$$

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

$$r) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (x+2)^{\frac{1}{\log(x+1)}} = e$$

$$s) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} x^{\frac{1}{x-1}} = e$$

4) Stabilire l'ordine di infinitesimo delle seguenti funzioni

$$a) \quad f(x) = x^2 - 1 \quad \text{per } x \rightarrow 1 \quad [1^\circ]$$

$$b) \quad f(x) = \sin x \quad \text{per } x \rightarrow 0 \quad [1^\circ]$$

$$c) \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2 + 3x - 1} \quad \text{per } x \rightarrow \infty \quad [2^\circ]$$

$$d) \quad f(x) = \sqrt[3]{x-2} \quad \text{per } x \rightarrow 2 \quad [1/3]$$

$$e) \quad f(x) = x \operatorname{tg} x \quad \text{per } x \rightarrow 0 \quad [2^\circ]$$

$$f) \quad f(x) = \frac{1 - \cos^2 x}{\sin x \cos x} \quad \text{per } x \rightarrow 0 \quad [1^\circ]$$

$$g) \quad f(x) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}} \quad \text{per } x \rightarrow -\infty \quad [1^\circ]$$

5) Stabilire l'ordine di infinito delle seguenti funzioni

$$a) \quad f(x) = x^3 - x^2 + 1 \quad \text{per } x \rightarrow \infty \quad [3^\circ]$$

$$b) \quad f(x) = \frac{3x^2 - 4}{x} \quad \text{per } x \rightarrow \infty \quad [1^\circ]$$

$$c) \quad f(x) = \frac{5x}{(x^2 - 3x + 2)^2} \quad \text{per } x \rightarrow 1 \quad [2^\circ]$$

$$d) \quad f(x) = \frac{x}{\sqrt[3]{x+1}} \quad \text{per } x \rightarrow \infty \quad [2/3]$$

$$e) \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{x \operatorname{tg} x} \quad \text{per } x \rightarrow \infty \quad [2^\circ]$$

$$f) \quad f(x) = \frac{1 - \cos^2 x}{x^3 \sin x} \quad \text{per } x \rightarrow 0 \quad [2^\circ]$$