

Limiti di successioni  
con limiti notevoli e parametri

$$\lim_n \frac{\frac{1}{n!} - \frac{1}{(n+1)!}}{\log(n!+5) - \log(n!)} =$$

$$= \lim_n \frac{n+1 - 1}{(n+1)n!} \cdot \frac{1}{\log\left(\frac{n!+5}{n!}\right)} =$$

$$= \lim_n \frac{n}{(n+1)n!}$$

$$\frac{n}{n+1} \rightarrow 1$$

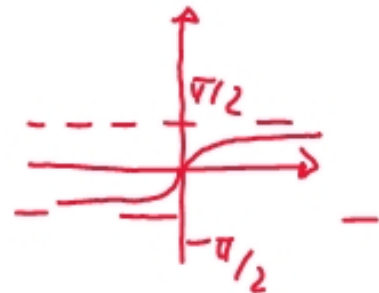
$$\frac{1}{\log\left(1 + \frac{5}{n!}\right)} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\frac{5}{n!}} = \frac{n!}{5}$$

$$\lim_n \frac{\log\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)}{\frac{1}{n}} = 1$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+7)^n + n \log n + 14n^n}{n^n + 8n! + 7^n} \cdot \arctan n =$$

$$n^n + 8n! + 7^n$$

$$\frac{\pi}{2}$$



$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^n \left[ \frac{(n+7)^n}{n^n} + \frac{n \log n}{n^n} + 14 \right]}{n^n \left[ 1 + 8 \frac{n!}{n^n} + \frac{7^n}{n^n} \right]} = \frac{\pi}{2} \frac{e^7 + 14}{1}$$

$$\frac{(n+7)^n}{n^n} = \left( \frac{n+7}{n} \right)^n = \left( 1 + \frac{7}{n} \right)^n \rightarrow e^7$$

$$\frac{n \log n}{n^n} = \frac{n^2}{n^n} \cdot \frac{\log n}{n} \rightarrow 0$$

$$\frac{7^n}{n^n} = \left( \frac{7}{n} \right)^n$$

$$n > 7 \Rightarrow \frac{7}{n} < 1$$

CONFRONTO DI  
INFINITI

$$n! < n^n$$

$$7^n < n^n$$

$$\cdot \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} h^3 \left( e^{\frac{1}{h}} - 1 \right) \left( \sqrt{h^2 + \log\left(1 + \frac{3}{h}\right)} - \sqrt{h^2 + 1} \right) =$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} h^3 \left( e^{\frac{1}{h}} - 1 \right) \frac{\left( \sqrt{h^2 + \log\left(1 + \frac{3}{h}\right)} - \sqrt{h^2 + 1} \right) \left( \sqrt{h^2 + \log\left(1 + \frac{3}{h}\right)} + \sqrt{h^2 + 1} \right)}{\sqrt{h^2 + \log\left(1 + \frac{3}{h}\right)} + \sqrt{h^2 + 1}} =$$

$$\left( \sqrt{h^2} \rightarrow h \right) \quad \sqrt{h^2} = h \quad \text{no } ||$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} h^3 \left( e^{\frac{1}{h}} - 1 \right) \frac{\cancel{h^2} + \log\left(1 + \frac{3}{h}\right) - \cancel{h^2} - 1}{h \left[ \sqrt{1 + \frac{\log\left(1 + \frac{3}{h}\right)}{h^2}} + \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{h^2}} \right]}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} h^3 \left( \frac{e^{\frac{1}{h}} - 1}{\frac{1}{h}} \right) \cdot h$$

$$\frac{\log\left(1 + \frac{3}{h}\right) - 1}{h} \cdot \frac{1}{\left[ \sqrt{1 + \frac{\log\left(1 + \frac{3}{h}\right)}{h^2}} + \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{h^2}} \right]}$$

LIMITE RICEVUTO  
DAL LIMITE NOTO,  
 $\frac{e^{\frac{1}{h}} - 1}{\frac{1}{h}} \rightarrow 1$

2 a 3 o

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n \left[ \log \left( 1 + \frac{3}{n} \right) - 1 \right]}{2} = \frac{(+\infty)(-3)}{2} = -\infty$$

$$\cdot \lim_n \left( \underbrace{\sqrt{n^{2-6} + 8n + 1} - \sqrt{n^2 + 7n + 4}}_{\text{Limite 2}} + \underbrace{\frac{2 \log n + \sin^2 n - \cos^2 n}{\log[(n+2)!] - \log(n!)}}_{\text{Limite 1}} \right)$$

LIMITE 1

$$\lim_n \frac{2 \log n + \overset{[0,1]}{\sin^2 n} - \overset{[0,1]}{\cos^2 n}}{\log[(n+2)!] - \log(n!)} = \lim_n \frac{\log n \left[ 2 + \overset{[0,1]}{\frac{\sin^2 n}{\log n}} - \overset{[0,1]}{\frac{\cos^2 n}{\log n}} \right]}{\log \left[ \frac{(n+2)!}{n!} \right]}$$

$$\approx \lim_n \frac{2 \log n}{\log \left[ \frac{(n+2)(n+1) \cancel{n!}}{\cancel{n!}} \right]} =$$

$$\lim_n \sin n = \cancel{?}$$

$$\lim_n \sin^2 n = \cancel{?}$$

$$= \frac{e}{n} \frac{2 \log n}{\log \left[ n^2 \left( 1 + \frac{2}{n} \right) \left( 1 + \frac{1}{n} \right) \right]} =$$

$$= \frac{e}{n} \frac{2 \log n}{\log n^2 + \underbrace{\log \left( 1 + \frac{2}{n} \right)}_{\sim 0} + \underbrace{\log \left( 1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)}_{\sim 0}}$$

$$\approx \frac{e}{n} \frac{2 \log n}{2 \log n} = \boxed{1}$$

LIMITE 2

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow \infty} \left( \sqrt{h^{2-6} + 8h + 1} - \sqrt{h^2 + 7h + 1} \right) =$$

RAZWN+LI ZŁAD

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow \infty} \frac{h^{2-6} + 8h + 1 - h^2 - 7h - 1}{\sqrt{h^{2-6} + 8h + 1} + \sqrt{h^2 + 7h + 1}} =$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow \infty} \frac{h^{2-6} + h - h^2}{\underbrace{h^{\frac{2-6}{2}}}_{h^{-2}} \sqrt{1 + \frac{8}{h^{2-5}} + \frac{1}{h^{2-6}}} + \underbrace{h}_{h} \sqrt{1 + \frac{7}{h} + \frac{1}{h^2}}}$$

$$= \frac{h^{d-6} - h^2 + h}{h^{\frac{d-6}{2}} \left( \sqrt{1 + \frac{8}{h^{d-5}} + \frac{1}{h^{d-6}}} + h^{1 - \frac{d-6}{2}} \sqrt{1 + \frac{7}{h} + \frac{1}{h^2}} \right)}$$

$$1 - \frac{d-6}{2} < 0$$

$$2 - d + 6 < 0$$

$$d > 8$$

$$h^{1 - \frac{d-6}{2}} \rightarrow 0$$

$$(d-6) > \left( \frac{d-6}{2} \right)$$

grado del N > grado del D

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} N^2 \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} N^2 + \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} N^4 \rightarrow \infty$$



$$1 - \frac{d-6}{2} = 0$$

$$d = 8$$

$$\cancel{h^{8-6}}^{n^2} - \cancel{h^2} + \cancel{h}$$

$$\text{LIM 2} = \frac{2}{h} \left( \sqrt{1 + \frac{8}{h^{8-5}} + \frac{1}{h^{8-6}}} + h^0 \sqrt{1 + \frac{2}{h} + \frac{1}{h^2}} \right) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{LIM 2} + \text{LIM 1} = \frac{1}{2} + 1 = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$1 - \frac{d-6}{2} > 0$$

$$d < 8$$

$$\text{prefactor } (-h^2)$$

$$\text{LIM 2} \rightarrow -\infty$$

$$\bullet \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sin\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}\right) (n+1)^2 \underbrace{\left(\sqrt{n+e^{\frac{1}{n}}} - \sqrt{n+1}\right)}_{\text{RATIONALIZE}} =$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \cdot \sqrt{n}} \cdot n^2 \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^2 \frac{\cancel{n} + e^{\frac{1}{n}} - \cancel{n} - 1}{\sqrt{n+e^{\frac{1}{n}}} + \sqrt{n+1}} =$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \underbrace{\frac{\sin \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}}}_{\rightarrow 1} \cdot \frac{n^2}{\sqrt{n}} \cdot \underbrace{\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^2}_{\rightarrow 1} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{e^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1}{\frac{1}{n}}}_{\rightarrow 1} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{n} \left( \sqrt{1 + \frac{e^{\frac{1}{n}}}{n}} + \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{n}} \right)}$$

LIMIT NOTE VLE  
 $\lim_{n \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \frac{1}{n}}{\frac{1}{n}} = 1$   
 $\frac{1}{n} \rightarrow 0$

$$= \frac{2}{n} \frac{h^2}{\sqrt{n} \, n \, \sqrt{n}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{2}{n} \frac{h^2}{h^2} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{2}{n} h^{d-2}$$

so  $d-2 > 0$        $d > 2$       LHM  $\leadsto +\infty$       diverges

$d-2 = 0$        $d = 2$       LHM  $\leadsto \frac{1}{2}$       converges to  $\frac{1}{2}$

$d-2 < 0$        $d < 2$       LHM  $\leadsto 0$       converges to 0  
also

$$\cdot \frac{e}{w} n^2 \left[ \sqrt{n^2 + 3n + 1} - \sqrt{n^2 + n + 1} \right] \frac{n^{\frac{3}{n^2}} - 1}{\ln \log n} =$$

RATIONALIZARE

$$= \frac{e}{w} n^2 \frac{\cancel{n^2} + 3n + 1 - \cancel{n^2} - n - 1}{\sqrt{n^2 + 3n + 1} + \sqrt{n^2 + n + 1}} \cdot \frac{e^{\log n^{\frac{3}{n^2}}} - 1}{\ln \log n} =$$

$$= \frac{e}{w} n^2 \cdot \frac{2n}{w \left( \sqrt{1 + \frac{3}{w} + \frac{1}{n^2}} + \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{w} + \frac{1}{n^2}} \right)} \cdot \frac{e^{\boxed{\frac{3}{n^2} \cdot \log n}^{\rightarrow 0}} - 1}{\ln \boxed{\frac{3}{n^2} \log n} \cdot \frac{n^2}{3}}$$

↓  
1

$$= \frac{2}{h} h^2 \cdot \frac{e^{\frac{3}{h^2} \log u} - 1}{\underbrace{\frac{3}{h^2} \cdot \log u}_{\downarrow 1}} \cdot \frac{3}{4 h^2} =$$

$$= \frac{3}{4} \frac{2}{h} h^{2-2}$$

se  $2-2 > 0$        $2 > 2$       LHM  $\sim \infty$

se  $2-2 = 0$        $2 = 2$       LHM  $\sim \frac{3}{4}$

se  $2-2 < 0$        $2 < 2$       LHM  $\sim 0$

$$\cdot \frac{d}{h} \left( 1 - \cos\left(\frac{7}{h}\right) \right) \cdot \sqrt{1 + h^{4\alpha}} \cdot \log\left(1 + \frac{2}{h^2}\right)$$

$$\frac{\left(1 - \cos\frac{7}{h}\right) \left(1 + \cos\frac{7}{h}\right)}{1 + \cos\frac{7}{h}} = \frac{1 - \cos^2\frac{7}{h}}{1 + \cos\frac{7}{h}} = \frac{\sin^2\frac{7}{h}}{1 + \cos\frac{7}{h}}$$

$$\sqrt{1 + h^{4\alpha}} = \sqrt{h^{4\alpha} \left(\frac{1}{h^{4\alpha}} + 1\right)} = h^{2\alpha} \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{h^{4\alpha}} + 1\right)}$$

$$= \frac{2}{h} \frac{\sin^2 \frac{\pi}{h}}{\left(1 + \cos \frac{\pi}{h}\right)} h^{2d} \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{h^{4d}}} \cdot \frac{\log\left(1 + \frac{2}{h^2}\right)}{\frac{2}{h^2} \cdot \frac{h^2}{2}} \rightarrow 1$$

$$\sin^2 \frac{\pi}{h} = \sin \frac{\pi}{h} \cdot \sin \frac{\pi}{h} \left( \frac{2/h}{2/h} \approx \frac{49}{h^2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{2}{h} \frac{\sin^2 \frac{\pi}{h}}{\frac{49}{h^2} \cdot \frac{h^2}{49}} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \cos \frac{\pi}{h}} h^{2d} \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{h^{4d}}} \cdot \frac{2}{h^2}$$

$\downarrow$  1       $\downarrow$  2       $\downarrow$  1

$$= \frac{2}{h} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{h^2}{49}} \cdot h^{2\alpha} \cdot \frac{1}{h^2} =$$

$$= \frac{2}{h} \cdot 49 \cdot \frac{h^{2\alpha}}{h^4} = 49 \cdot \frac{2}{h} \cdot h^{2\alpha-4}$$

$$2\alpha - 4 > 0 \quad \alpha > 2 \quad \text{LIM} \rightarrow +\infty$$

$$2\alpha - 4 = 0 \quad \alpha = 2 \quad \text{LIM} \rightarrow 49$$

$$2\alpha - 4 < 0 \quad \alpha < 2 \quad \text{LIM} \rightarrow 0$$



$$\cdot \frac{2}{h} \left( \cosh \frac{\gamma}{h} \right)^{\frac{3h}{7 \sinh \frac{7}{h}}} =$$

passaggio all'esponentiale

$$= \frac{2}{h} e^{\log \left( \cosh \frac{\gamma}{h} \right)^{\frac{3h}{7 \sinh \frac{7}{h}}}} =$$

$$= \frac{2}{h} e^{\frac{3h}{7 \sinh \frac{7}{h}} \cdot \log \left( \cosh \frac{\gamma}{h} \right)}$$

$$= e^{\frac{2}{h} \left[ \frac{3h}{7 \cdot \frac{e^{\frac{\gamma}{h}} - e^{-\frac{\gamma}{h}}}{2}} \cdot \log \frac{e^{\frac{\gamma}{h}} + e^{-\frac{\gamma}{h}}}{2} \right]}$$

$$\cosh x = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}$$

$$\sinh x = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}$$

$$\frac{e^{\frac{7}{u}} - e^{-\frac{7}{u}}}{2} = \frac{e^{\frac{14}{u}} - 1}{2 e^{7/u}}$$

$$\frac{e^{\frac{7}{u}} + e^{-\frac{7}{u}}}{2} = \frac{e^{\frac{14}{u}} + 1}{2 e^{7/u}}$$

considère la partie exponentielle

$$= \frac{2}{u} \left\{ \frac{3u}{7 \cdot \frac{e^{14/u} - 1}{2 e^{7/u}}} \cdot \log \left( \frac{e^{\frac{14}{u}} + 1}{2 e^{7/u}} \right) \right\}$$

$$= \frac{2}{u} \left\{ \frac{3u}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{e^{7/u}} \cdot \frac{e^{14/u} - 1}{\frac{14}{u} \cdot \frac{h}{14}} \cdot \log \left( \frac{e^{\frac{14}{u}} + 1}{2 e^{7/u}} \right) \right\} =$$

$$\frac{3h}{\frac{7}{2} e^{\frac{1}{7/h}} \cdot \frac{14}{h}}$$

$\downarrow$   
2nd

$$3h \cdot \frac{2'}{7} \cdot \frac{h}{14} =$$

$$= \frac{e}{h} \cdot \frac{3}{48} \cdot h^2 \cdot \underbrace{\log \left( \frac{e^{\frac{16}{h}} + 1}{2 e^{7/h}} \right)}_0$$

$\downarrow$   
+2

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