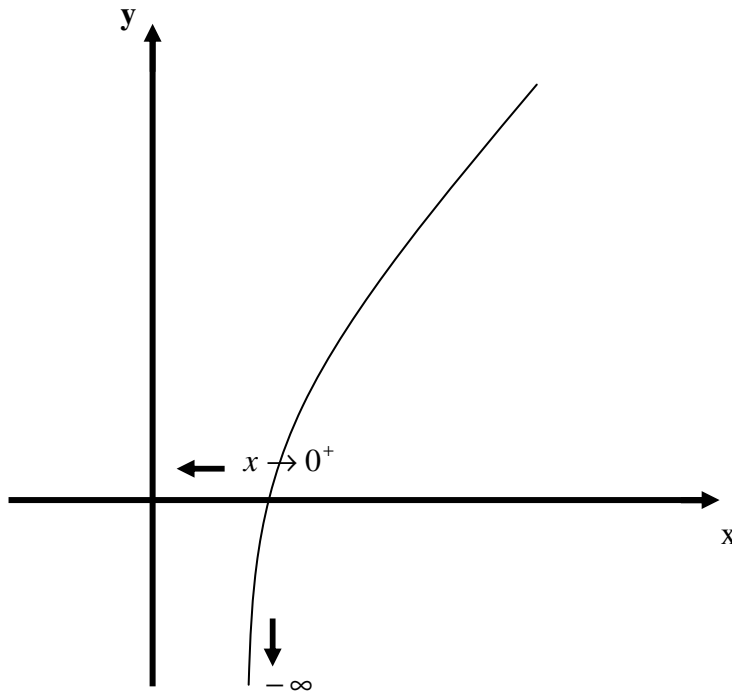




Cambiamento di variabile

Esempio: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\log^2 x + 1}{\log x + 2 \log^2 x} = \frac{(-\infty)^2 + 1}{-\infty + 2(-\infty)^2} = \frac{\infty}{-\infty + \infty} = IND.$



Il limite è per $x \rightarrow 0^+$ perché la funzione non esiste per $x \rightarrow 0^-$

$$\begin{array}{ll} \log x = z & \text{se } x \rightarrow 0^+ \\ & z \rightarrow -\infty \end{array}$$

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{z^2 + 1}{z + 2z^2}$$

Osservazione:

Dopo il cambiamento di variabile non è necessario sostituire z con $-\infty$ perché l'indeterminazione resta, quindi si procede con la *messa in evidenza*.

$$\frac{\overset{\text{tende a } 0}{\cancel{z^2} \left(1 + \frac{1}{z^2} \right)}}{\overset{\text{tende a } 0}{\cancel{z^2} \left(\frac{1}{z} + 2 \right)}} = \frac{1}{2}$$



Esercizi

$$1. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3x^2 - x + 2}{2x^2 + 1} = \frac{3(\infty)^2 - \infty + 2}{2(\infty)^2 + 1} = \frac{\infty - \infty}{\infty} = IND$$

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

$$2. \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\sin 2x}{(1 - \cos x)^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\sin 2 \frac{\pi}{3}}{\left(1 - \cos \frac{\pi}{3} \right)^2} = \frac{\sin 120^\circ}{\left(1 - \cos 60^\circ \right)^2} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{\left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \right)^2} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{\frac{1}{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot 4 = 2\sqrt{3}$$

$$3. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1 + \log x}{2 - \log x} = \frac{1 - \infty}{2 + \infty} = \frac{\infty}{\infty} = IND$$

$$z = \log x \quad \begin{array}{l} x \rightarrow 0 \\ z \rightarrow \infty \end{array}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1 + z}{2 - z} = \frac{z \left(\frac{1}{z} + 1 \right)}{z \left(\frac{2}{z} - 1 \right)} = \frac{0 + 1}{0 - 1} = \frac{1}{-1} = -1$$

$$4. \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \log \frac{3 + \operatorname{tg}^2 x}{2 + \operatorname{tg}^2 x} = \log \frac{3 + \operatorname{tg}^2 90}{2 + \operatorname{tg}^2 90} = \log \frac{3 + \infty}{2 + \infty} = \log \frac{\infty}{\infty} = IND$$

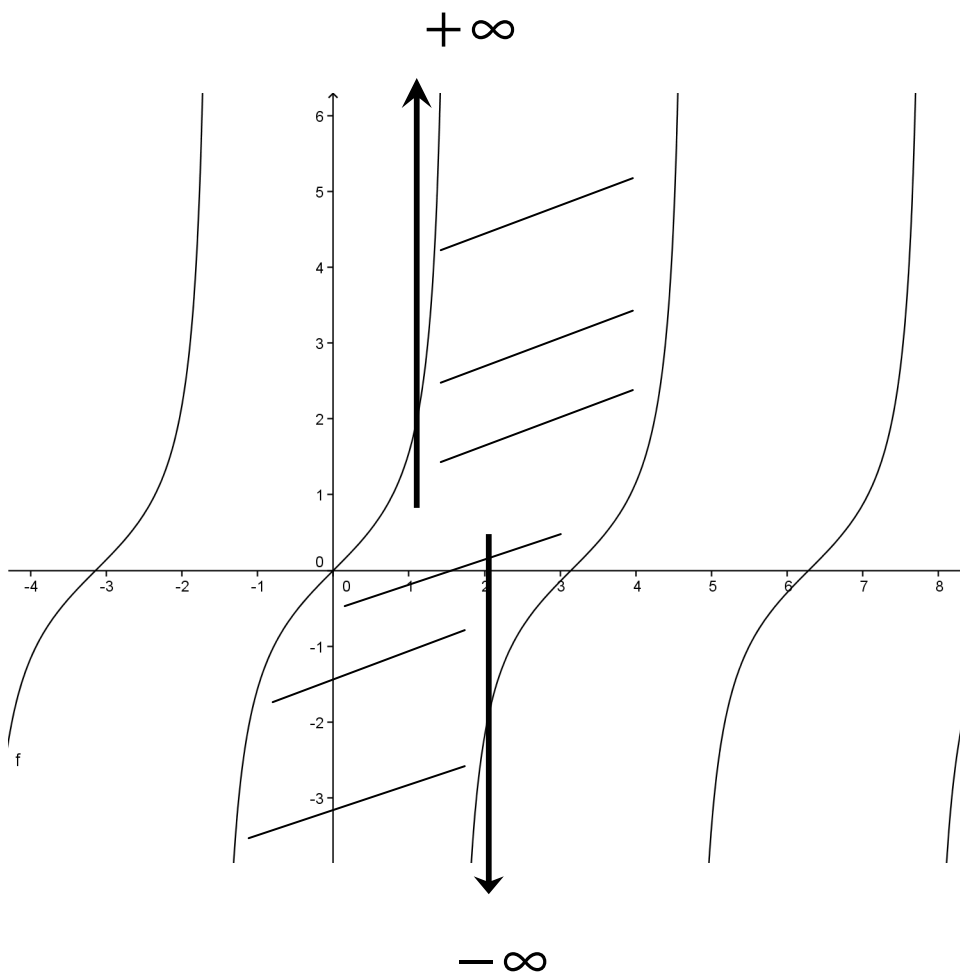
$$\operatorname{tg} x = 0 \quad \begin{array}{l} x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} \\ z \rightarrow \infty \end{array}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \log \frac{3 + z}{2 + z} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \log z \frac{z \left(\frac{3}{z} + 1 \right)}{z \left(\frac{2}{z} + 1 \right)} = \log 1 = 0$$



$$5. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + e^{-x}\right) = \operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + e^{-\infty}\right) = \operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{1}{\infty}\right) = \operatorname{tg}(90 + 0) = \operatorname{tg}(90^+) = -\infty$$

$e = 2,7172\dots$



$$6. \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{e^x + 1}{e^x + \sqrt{3}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{e^{-\infty} + 1}{e^{-\infty} + \sqrt{3}} = \operatorname{arctg} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = 30^\circ$$
$$e^{-\infty} = \frac{1}{e^{+\infty}} = \frac{1}{\infty} = 0$$