

Limiti 11

Argomenti: limiti di funzioni e successioni

Difficoltà: ★★★★★

Prerequisiti: limiti notevoli, confronto di ordini di infinito e infinitesimo

1. Calcolare, al variare del parametro reale α , i limiti delle seguenti successioni:

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{a)} \left(1 + \frac{\alpha}{n}\right)^n, \quad \text{b)} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n^\alpha}, \quad \text{c)} \frac{2^{n^\alpha}}{n^2}, \quad \text{d)} \left[\left(1 + \frac{1}{n^2}\right)^n - 1\right] n^\alpha, \\ & \text{e)} n^\alpha (\sqrt[n]{n} - 1), \quad \text{f)} n^\alpha [\log(n^2 + 7) - \log(n^2 + 3)], \quad \text{g)} \alpha^n \log\left(\frac{2 + 3^{-n}}{2 + 4^{-n}}\right). \end{aligned}$$

2. Calcolare, al variare del parametro reale $\alpha > 0$, i seguenti limiti di funzioni:

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{a)} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2 + x^\alpha}{x^3 + x}, \quad \text{b)} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x^2 + x^\alpha}{x^3 + x}, \quad \text{c)} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{e^{\sin(\cos x - 1)} - 1}{x^\alpha}, \\ & \text{d)} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt{9x + \alpha^x} - 3^x, \quad \text{e)} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[3]{x^2 + x^\alpha + 7} - \sqrt[3]{x^2 + 5}. \end{aligned}$$

3. Consideriamo i seguenti limiti

$$\text{a)} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\alpha + \sin x)^x, \quad \text{b)} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\alpha + \sin^2 x)^x, \quad \text{c)} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\alpha + \sin x)^{1/x}.$$

Determinare i valori del parametro reale α per cui le funzioni coinvolte nei limiti sono definite per ogni $x > 0$ e, per tali valori di α , calcolare il limite.

4. Determinare, al variare dei parametri $a > 0$, $b \in \mathbb{R}$ e $c \in \mathbb{R}$, il

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(a + \frac{b}{x}\right)^{ax+c}.$$

5. (Limiti di medie p -esime)

(a) Dimostrare che per ogni coppia (a, b) di numeri positivi valgono i seguenti limiti:

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{1)} \lim_{p \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{a^p + b^p}{2}\right)^{1/p} = \sqrt{ab}, \\ & \text{2)} \lim_{p \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{a^p + b^p}{2}\right)^{1/p} = \max\{a, b\}, \quad \text{3)} \lim_{p \rightarrow -\infty} \left(\frac{a^p + b^p}{2}\right)^{1/p} = \min\{a, b\}. \end{aligned}$$

(b) Per ogni n -upla di numeri reali positivi (a_1, \dots, a_n) , definiamo la loro media p -esima come

$$M_p(a_1, \dots, a_n) := \left(\frac{a_1^p + \dots + a_n^p}{n}\right)^{1/p}.$$

Calcolare il limite della media p -esima per p che tende a 0, $+\infty$ e $-\infty$.

1. Calcolare, al variare del parametro reale α , i limiti delle seguenti successioni:

$$1.a) \left(1 + \frac{\alpha}{n}\right)^n = \left[\left(1 + \frac{\alpha}{n}\right)^{\frac{n}{\alpha}}\right]^\alpha \rightarrow e^\alpha$$

$$1.b) \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n^\alpha} = e^{n^{(\alpha-1)} \log\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n} \rightarrow \begin{cases} +\infty & \alpha > 1 \\ e & \alpha = 1 \\ 1 & \alpha < 1 \end{cases}$$

$$1.c) \frac{2^{n^\alpha}}{n^2} \rightarrow \begin{cases} 0 & \alpha \leq 0 \\ +\infty & \alpha > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\alpha = 0 \quad a_n = \frac{2}{n^2} \rightarrow 0$$

$$\alpha < 0 \quad a_n = \frac{1}{n^2 \cdot 2^{n^{|\alpha|}}} \rightarrow 0$$

$$\alpha > 0 \quad \sqrt[n]{a_n} = \frac{2^{n^{\alpha-1}}}{\sqrt[n]{n^2}} \rightarrow \begin{cases} 1 & \alpha < 1 \\ 2 & \alpha = 1 \\ +\infty & \alpha > 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow a_n \rightarrow \begin{cases} ? & \alpha < 1 \\ +\infty & \alpha \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$0 < \alpha < 1 \quad \beta = 1/\alpha > 1 \quad \frac{2^{n^\alpha}}{n^2} = \frac{2^{n^{1/\beta}}}{(n^{1/\beta})^{2\beta}} \rightarrow +\infty$$

$$1.d) \left[\left(1 + \frac{1}{n^2}\right)^n - 1\right] n^\alpha \rightarrow \begin{cases} +\infty & \alpha > 1 \\ 1 & \alpha = 1 \\ 0 & \alpha < 1 \end{cases}$$

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

$$\left[\left(1 + \frac{1}{n^2}\right)^n - 1\right] n^\alpha \sim \frac{1}{n^{1-\alpha}}$$

$$1.e) \quad n^2(\sqrt[n]{n}-1) \rightarrow \begin{cases} +\infty & \alpha \geq 1 \\ 0 & \alpha < 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\sqrt[n]{n} = n^{\frac{1}{n}} = e^{\frac{\lg n}{n}} \sim 1 + \frac{\lg n}{n}$$

$$n^2(\sqrt[n]{n}-1) = \frac{\lg n}{n^{1-2}}$$

$$1.f) \quad n^2[\lg(n^2+7) - \lg(n^2+3)] \rightarrow \begin{cases} +\infty & \alpha > 2 \\ 10 & \alpha = 2 \\ 0 & \alpha < 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lg(n^2+7) - \lg(n^2+3) &\sim \lg(1+7/n^2) - \lg(1+3/n^2) \sim \\ &\sim \frac{7}{n^2} - \frac{3}{n^2} = \frac{4}{n^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$n^2[\lg(n^2+7) - \lg(n^2+3)] \sim \frac{4}{n^{2-2}}$$

$$1.g) \quad 2^n \log\left(\frac{2+3^{-n}}{2+5^{-n}}\right) \rightarrow \begin{cases} +\infty & \alpha > 3 \\ 1/2 & \alpha = 3 \\ 0 & |\alpha| < 3 \\ \text{N.E.} & \alpha \leq -3 \end{cases}$$

$$\log\left(\frac{2+3^{-n}}{2+5^{-n}}\right) = \log(1+3^{-n}/2) - \log(1+5^{-n}/2) \sim$$

$$\sim \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3^n} - \frac{1}{2 \cdot 5^n} \sim \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3^n}$$

$$2^n \log\left(\frac{2+3^{-n}}{2+5^{-n}}\right) \sim \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^n$$

2. Calcolare, al variare del parametro reale $\alpha > 0$, i seguenti limiti di funzioni:

$$2.a) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2 + x^\alpha}{x^3 + x} = \begin{cases} +\infty & \alpha > 3 \\ 1 & \alpha = 3 \\ 0 & \alpha < 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{x^2 + x^\alpha}{x^3 + x} = \frac{x^3}{x^3} \frac{\overset{\rightarrow 0}{\frac{1}{x}} + x^{\alpha-3}}{\underset{\rightarrow 1}{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}}}$$

$$2.b) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x^2 + x^\alpha}{x^3 + x} = \begin{cases} 0 & \alpha > 1 \\ 1 & \alpha = 1 \\ +\infty & \alpha < 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{x^2 + x^\alpha}{x^3 + x} = \frac{x}{x} \frac{\overset{\rightarrow 0}{x + x^{\alpha-1}}}{\underset{\rightarrow 1}{x^2 + 1}}$$

$$2.c) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{e^{\sin(\cos x - 1)} - 1}{x^\alpha} = \begin{cases} +\infty & \alpha > 2 \\ 1/2 & \alpha = 2 \\ 0 & \alpha < 2 \end{cases}$$

$$e^{\sin(\cos x - 1)} - 1 \sim x^2/2 \quad \frac{e^{\sin(\cos x - 1)} - 1}{x^\alpha} \sim \frac{1}{2} x^{2-\alpha}$$

$$2.d) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt{9^x + 2^x} - 3^x = \begin{cases} +\infty & \alpha > 3 \\ 1/2 & \alpha = 3 \\ 0 & \alpha < 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\sqrt{9^x + 2^x} - 3^x = (\sqrt{9^x + 2^x} - 3^x) \cdot \frac{\sqrt{9^x + 2^x} + 3^x}{\sqrt{9^x + 2^x} + 3^x} =$$

$$= \frac{2^x}{\sqrt{9^x + 2^x} + 3^x}$$

$$2.d) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[3]{x^2 + x^2 + 2} - \sqrt[3]{x^2 + 5} = \begin{cases} +\infty & \alpha > 5/3 \\ 1/3 & \alpha = 5/3 \\ 0 & \alpha < 5/3 \end{cases}$$

$$\sqrt[3]{x^2 + x^2 + 2} - \sqrt[3]{x^2 + 5} =$$

$$\frac{\cancel{x^2} + x^2 + 2 - \cancel{x^2} - 5}{\sqrt[3]{(x^2 + x^2 + 2)^2} + \sqrt[3]{(x^2 + 5)^2} + \sqrt[3]{x^2 + 5} \sqrt[3]{x^2 + 2} + \sqrt[3]{5x^2 + 2x^2 + 5} \sqrt[3]{x^2 + 5}}$$

3. Consideriamo i seguenti limiti

Determinare i valori del parametro reale α per cui le funzioni coinvolte nei limiti sono definite per ogni $x > 0$ e, per tali valori di α , calcolare il limite.

$$3.a) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\alpha + \sin x)^x = \begin{cases} +\infty & \alpha > 2 \\ \text{N.E.} & 1 \leq \alpha \leq 2 \end{cases}$$

$$(\alpha + \sin x)^x \text{ DEFINITA PER } \alpha + \sin x \geq 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^+$$

$$\leadsto \alpha \geq 1$$

$$3.b) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\alpha + \sin^2 x)^x = \begin{cases} +\infty & \alpha > 1 \\ \text{N.E.} & 0 \leq \alpha \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$(\alpha + \sin^2 x)^x \text{ DEFINITA PER } \alpha + \sin^2 x \geq 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^+$$

$$\leadsto \alpha \geq 0$$

$$3.c) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\alpha + \sin x)^{1/x} = \begin{cases} 1 & \alpha > 1 \\ \text{N.E.} & \alpha = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$(\alpha + \sin x)^{1/x} \text{ DEFINITA PER } \alpha + \sin x \geq 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^+$$

$$\leadsto \alpha \geq 1$$

4. Determinare, al variare dei parametri $a > 0$, $b \in \mathbb{R}$ e $c \in \mathbb{R}$, il

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(a + \frac{b}{x} \right)^{ax+c}.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(a + \frac{b}{x} \right)^{ax+c} \begin{cases} +\infty & a > 1 \\ e^b & a = 1 \\ 0 & 0 < a < 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\left(a + \frac{b}{x} \right)^{ax+c} = e^{(ax+c) \log \left(a + \frac{b}{x} \right)}$$

$$\log \left(a + \frac{b}{x} \right) = \log a + \log \left(1 + \frac{b}{ax} \right) \sim$$

$$\sim \log a + \frac{b}{ax}$$

$$e^{(ax+c) \log \left(a + \frac{b}{x} \right)} \sim e^{ax \log a + b + c \log a + \frac{bc}{ax}}$$

$$= e^{(ax+c) \log a + b \left(1 + \frac{c}{ax} \right)}$$

$a = 1$

$$e^{(ax+c) \log a + b \left(1 + \frac{c}{ax} \right)} = e^{b \left(1 + \frac{c}{x} \right)} = e^b$$

$a > 1$

$$e^{(ax+c) \log a + b \left(1 + \frac{c}{ax} \right)} \xrightarrow{+ \infty} +\infty$$

$0 < a < 1$

$$e^{(ax+c) \log a + b \left(1 + \frac{c}{ax} \right)} \xrightarrow{- \infty} 0$$

(a) Dimostrare che per ogni coppia (a, b) di numeri positivi valgono i seguenti limiti:

$$1) \lim_{p \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{a^p + b^p}{2} \right)^{1/p} = \sqrt{ab}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{a^p + b^p}{2} \right)^{1/p} &= e^{\frac{1}{p} \log \left(\frac{a^p + b^p}{2} \right)} \sim \\ &\sim e^{\frac{1}{p} \log \left(\frac{1 + p \log a + 1 + p \log b}{2} \right)} = \\ &= e^{\frac{1}{p} \log (1 + p \log \sqrt{ab})} \sim e^{\frac{1}{p} \cdot p \log \sqrt{ab}} \\ &= e^{\log \sqrt{ab}} = \sqrt{ab} \end{aligned}$$

$$2) \lim_{p \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{a^p + b^p}{2} \right)^{1/p} = \max(a, b)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{SIA } a > b \quad (WLOG) \quad \left(\frac{a^p + b^p}{2} \right)^{1/p} &= a \left(\frac{1 + (b/a)^p}{2} \right)^{1/p} \xrightarrow{p \rightarrow \infty} a \\ \left(\frac{1 + (b/a)^p}{2} \right)^{1/p} &= e^{\frac{1}{p} \log (1 + (b/a)^p)} \rightarrow 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$3) \lim_{p \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{a^p + b^p}{2} \right)^{1/p} = \min(a, b)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{SIA } a < b \quad (WLOG) \quad \left(\frac{a^p + b^p}{2} \right)^{1/p} &= a \left(\frac{1 + (b/a)^p}{2} \right)^{1/p} \xrightarrow{p \rightarrow \infty} a \\ \left(\frac{1 + (b/a)^p}{2} \right)^{1/p} &= \frac{1}{\left(\frac{1 + (a/b)^q}{2} \right)^{1/q}} \xrightarrow{p \rightarrow \infty} 1 \end{aligned}$$

$q = -p$

(b) Per ogni n -upla di numeri reali positivi (a_1, \dots, a_n) , definiamo la loro media p -esima come

$$M_p(a_1, \dots, a_n) := \left(\frac{a_1^p + \dots + a_n^p}{n} \right)^{1/p}.$$

Calcolare il limite della media p -esima per p che tende a 0 , $+\infty$ e $-\infty$.

$$1) \lim_{p \rightarrow 0} M_p = \sqrt[n]{a_1 \cdot a_2 \cdot \dots \cdot a_n}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_p &= e^{\frac{1}{p} \log \left(\frac{1 + p \log a_1 + \dots + 1 \log a_n}{n} \right)} \\ &= e^{\frac{1}{p} \log (1 + p \log \sqrt[n]{a_1 \cdot a_2 \cdot \dots \cdot a_n})} \\ &\sim e^{\frac{1}{p} p \log \sqrt[n]{a_1 \cdot a_2 \cdot \dots \cdot a_n}} = \sqrt[n]{a_1 \cdot a_2 \cdot \dots \cdot a_n} \end{aligned}$$

$$2) \lim_{p \rightarrow +\infty} M_p = \max(a_1, \dots, a_n)$$

$$\text{SIA } a_1 > a_2 \div n \quad M_p = a_1 \left(\frac{1 + (a_2/a_1)^p + \dots + (a_n/a_1)^p}{n} \right)^{1/p} \rightarrow a_1$$

(WLOG)

$$3) \lim_{p \rightarrow -\infty} M_p = \min(a_1, \dots, a_n)$$

$$\text{SIA } a_1 < a_2 \div n \quad M_p = a_1 \left(\frac{1 + (a_2/a_1)^p + \dots + (a_n/a_1)^p}{n} \right)^{1/p} \rightarrow a_1$$

(WLOG)