

254

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \left( e^x \sqrt{x^2 + x + 1} - \frac{\sqrt{5x^2 + 2x + 1}}{1+x} \right) =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x(1+x)\sqrt{x^2+x+1} - \sqrt{5x^2+2x+1}}{x(1+x)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{[e^x(1+x)\sqrt{x^2+x+1} - \sqrt{5x^2+2x+1}]}{x(1+x)[e^x(1+x)\sqrt{x^2+x+1} + \sqrt{5x^2+2x+1}]}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{(1+0)[e^0(1+0)\sqrt{0+0+1}]}{x}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{2x}(1+x)^2(x^2+x+1) - 5x^2 - 2x - 1}{x}$$

$$= \frac{[e^{x(1+x)}\sqrt{x^2+x+1} + \sqrt{5x^2+2x+1}]}{x(1+x)[e^{x(1+x)}\sqrt{x^2+x+1} - \sqrt{5x^2+2x+1}]} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{1(1+0)} = 1$$

251

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{16x^3 + x\sqrt{x} + 1}{2x + \log x + 2} \left( 2 \sqrt{\frac{x^2+1}{4x^2+3}} - \sqrt{2} \right) =$$

$$= \sqrt{2} \log_2 \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty}$$

$$= \sqrt{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{16x^3 + x\sqrt{x} + 1}{2x + \log x + 2}$$

$$= \sqrt{2} \log_2 \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty}$$

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

$$= \sqrt{2} \log_2$$

$$= \sqrt{2} \log_2 \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{16x^3 + x\sqrt{x} + 1}{2x + \log x + 2} \left( \sqrt{\frac{x^2+1}{4x^2+3}} - \frac{1}{2} \right) =$$

$$= \sqrt{2} \log_2 \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \sqrt{2} \log_2 \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{16x^3 + x\sqrt{x} + 1}{2x + \log x + 2} \left( \frac{x^2+1}{4x^2+3} - \frac{1}{2} \right) =$$

$$- \sqrt{2}) = \sqrt{2} \log_2 \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{16x^3 + x\sqrt{x} + 1}{2x + \log x + 2} \cdot \frac{4x^2 + 4 - 4x^2 - 3}{4x^2 + 3}$$

$$= \sqrt{2} \log_2 \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^3 \left( 16 + \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^3} \right)}{x^3 \left( 2 + \frac{\log x}{x} + \frac{2}{x} \right)} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{x^2+1}{4x^2+3} + \frac{1}{2}}}$$

$$= \sqrt{2} \log_2 \frac{\frac{16}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{16}}{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}} =$$

$$= \sqrt{2} \log_2 \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \log_2 2$$

$$\frac{x^2+1}{x^2+3} - \frac{1}{4} =$$

$$\frac{1}{4} =$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = 0 - \frac{1}{2} = 0 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 2 =$$

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JK  
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O

254

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \left( e^x \sqrt{x^2 + x + 1} - \frac{\sqrt{5x^2 + 2x + 1}}{1+x} \right) =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x(1+x)\sqrt{x^2+x+1} - \sqrt{5x^2+2x+1}}{x(1+x)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{[e^x(1+x)\sqrt{x^2+x+1} - \sqrt{5x^2+2x+1}]}{x(1+x)[e^x(1+x)\sqrt{x^2+x+1} + \sqrt{5x^2+2x+1}]}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{(1+0)[e^0(1+0)\sqrt{0+0+1}]}{x}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{2x}(1+x)^2(x^2+x+1) - 5x^2 - 2x - 1}{x}$$

$$= \frac{[e^{x(1+x)}\sqrt{x^2+x+1} + \sqrt{5x^2+2x+1}]}{x(1+x)[e^{x(1+x)}\sqrt{x^2+x+1} - \sqrt{5x^2+2x+1}]} =$$
$$= \frac{1}{1+0+1} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{2x} (1 + 2x + x^2)(x^2 + x + 1) - 5x^2 - 2x - 1}{x} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{2x} (x^2 + x + 1 + 2x + 2x^2 + 2x + x^4 + x^2 + x + 1 + 2x^2 + 2x + x^4 + x^2 + x + 1)}{x}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{2x} (x^4 + 3x^3 + 4x^2 + 3x + 1)}{x} =$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} [2 \cdot 1 + e^0 (0 + 0 + 0 + 3)] = \frac{1}{2} [2 + 3] = \frac{5}{2}$$

- 225
1. alt. peek
  2. rec. pampling
  3. rec. music. markers. guitar
- disquisizione su termini finali  
gioco d'azzardo

$$\frac{3x^2 - 2x - 1}{x^2 - 2x - 1} =$$

$$\frac{3x^2 - 2x - 1}{x^2 - 2x - 1} =$$

$$\frac{-5x - 2}{x^2 - 2x - 1} =$$

$$\frac{-5x - 2}{x^2 - 2x - 1} = \frac{1}{2} [x^2 + 3x - 2] = \frac{3}{2}$$

G H I JK L M N O

~~255~~

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x \log 4 + \sqrt{x^2 - 2x} + 6 \log \sqrt{e}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} 2x \log 2 + \sqrt{x^2 - 2x} + 6 \log (1 + \cos \frac{1}{3x})$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} 2x \log 2 + \sqrt{x^2 - 2x} + 6 \log \left( 1 + \cos \frac{1}{3x} \right) \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2} \log e}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} 2 \left[ x \log 2 + \sqrt{x^2 - 2x} + 6 \log \left( 1 + \cos \frac{1}{3x} \right) \right] =$$

$$= 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left[ x \log 2 + \sqrt{x^2 + 2x} + 6 \log 2 - \right]$$

$$\sqrt{x^2 - 2x} + 6 \log 2 + \sqrt{x^2 - 2x} + 6 \log \left( 1 + \cos \frac{1}{3x} \right) =$$

$$= 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \log_2 \left( x + \sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 6} \right) + 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty}$$

$$= 2 \log_2 \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\left( \sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 6} + x \right) \left( \sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 6} - x \right)}{\sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 6} - x}$$

$$= 2 \log_2 \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^2 - 2x + 6 - x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 6} - x} + 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty}$$

$$= 2 \log_2 \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{-2x + 6}{\sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 6} - x} + 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty}$$

$$= 2 \log_2 \frac{-2}{-2} + 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 6} \left( \frac{-1}{\sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 6}} + \right)$$

$$\sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 6} \left[ \log_2 \left( 1 + \cos \frac{1}{3x} \right) - \log 2 \right] =$$

$$+ 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 6} \log \frac{1 + \cos \frac{1}{3x}}{2} =$$

$$\sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 6} \log \left[ \frac{1 + \cos \frac{1}{3x} + 1}{2} + 1 - 1 \right]$$

$$\sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 6} \log \left[ \frac{\left( 1 + \cos \frac{1}{3x} \right) + 1}{2} + 1 \right] + 1 \left[ \right]$$

$$\frac{1 + \cos \frac{1}{3x}}{2} \rightarrow 1$$

$$= 2 \log 2 + \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 6}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1 - \cos \frac{1}{9x^2}}{\frac{1}{9x^2}} \cdot 9x^2 \right)$$

$$= 2 \log 2 + 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 6}$$

$$= 2 \log 2 + 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 6}$$

$$= 2 \log 2 + 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 6}$$

1- rec. audio, high-end hi-fi.

2- alt. jan. heinlein out. di. feute. R. A. Heimlein

3- comp. os. linux. hardware linux

$$\frac{1 + \cos \frac{1}{3x} - 2}{2} =$$

$$\frac{1 + \cos \frac{1}{3x} - 1}{2} =$$

$$\left( \frac{1 - \cos \frac{1}{3x}}{3x} \right) \approx$$

H I JK L M N O

$$2 \log 2 - \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 6}}{9x^2} = \frac{1 - \cos \frac{1}{3x}}{\frac{1}{9x^2}}$$

$$= 2 \log 2 - \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{9x^2} = 2 \log 2$$

$$= 2 \log 2 - \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - \cos \frac{1}{3x}}{\frac{1}{9x^2}}$$

$$= 2 \log 2 - 0 = 2 \log 2$$

1 us. music. info ~~purkpa rock~~

$$\frac{1}{9x^2} =$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{x^2 - 2x + 6}{81x^4}} =$$

$$\frac{1}{9x^2} =$$

I JK L M N O

256

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log [1 + \operatorname{senh} (tg^2 x - \operatorname{sen}^2 x)]}{(\sqrt{1+x} - 1) \operatorname{arctg}^3 x} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log [1 + \operatorname{senh} (tg^2 x - \operatorname{sen}^2 x)]}{\operatorname{senh} (tg^2 x - \operatorname{sen}^2 x)}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{tg^2 x - \operatorname{sen}^2 x}{tg^2 x - \operatorname{sen}^2 x} = 0 \rightarrow$$

$$= 1 \cdot 1 \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{tg^2 x - \operatorname{sen}^2 x}{(\sqrt{1+x} - 1) \operatorname{arctg}^3 x} =$$

$$\frac{\operatorname{senh} (tg^2 x - \operatorname{sen}^2 x)}{tg^2 x - \operatorname{sen}^2 x} \cdot \frac{tg^2 x - \operatorname{sen}^2 x}{(\sqrt{1+x} - 1) \operatorname{arctg}^3 x} =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{senh} y}{y} = 1 \int$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{x^4} \cdot \frac{tg^2 x - \operatorname{sen}^2 x}{\sqrt{1+x} - 1}}{\frac{\operatorname{arctg}^3 x}{x^3}} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg}^2 x - \sin^2 x}{x^4} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} - 1}{1} =$$

$$= 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x^4} \left( \frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x} - \sin^2 x \right) =$$

$$= 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^4} \left( \frac{1 - \cos^2 x}{\cos^2 x} \right) =$$

$$= 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2} \cdot \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2} \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} = 2$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[ \frac{x^2 + x + 3}{x - 1} \right]$$

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{5x^2}{5}$$

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{5x^2}{5}$$

257

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[ \frac{x^2+x+3}{x-1} - \frac{5x^2+3x+1}{5x+4} e^{\arcsin \frac{1}{x}} \right] =$$

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

$$+ \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{5x^2+3x+1}{5x+4} \left( e^{\arcsin \frac{1}{x}} - 1 \right) =$$

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

$$- \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{5x^2+3x+1}{5x+4} \frac{e^{\arcsin \frac{1}{x}} - 1}{\arcsin \frac{1}{x}} \rightarrow \frac{e^{\arcsin \frac{1}{x}} - 1}{\frac{1}{x}}$$

1. sec. toys. legs legs uses group

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5x^2 + 15x + 4x^2 + 4x + 12 - 5x^2 - x - 4}{3x^2 - x + 4}$$

$$+ \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5x^2 + 3x + 1}{5x^2 + 4x} - \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{11x^2 + 7x + 13}{5x^2 - x + 4} + 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1$$

$$= \frac{11}{5} + 1 = \frac{16}{5}$$

$$\sim 0 \sim 0$$

$$\frac{3x^2 - x + 4x^2 + 4x + 1}{3x^2 - x + 4}$$

$$\frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x}}{\frac{1}{x}}$$

=

=

$$\frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x}}{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x}}$$

=

258

$$\frac{x - 50x^2}{3 + 10x^2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left( \operatorname{tg} e^{\frac{6x^3 - \pi}{x + 5x^3}} \right) =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x - 50x^2}{3 + 10x^2} \operatorname{tg} e^{\frac{6x^3 - \pi}{x + 5x^3}} =$$

$$e = e$$

$$\frac{\operatorname{tg} e^{\frac{6x^3 - \pi}{x + 5x^3}}}{\operatorname{tg} e^{\frac{6x^3 - \pi}{x + 5x^3}}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x - 50x^2}{3 + 10x^2}$$

$$= e$$

$$\frac{e}{e} = 1 \cdot e$$

$$= e$$

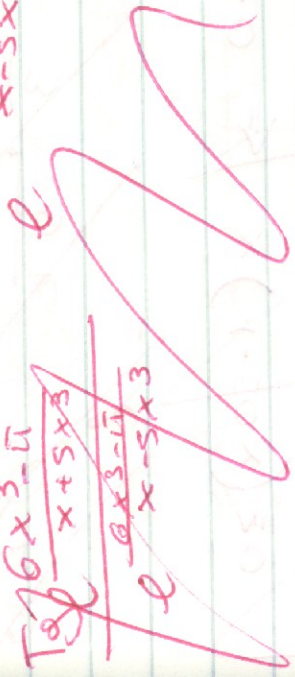
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x - 50x^2}{3 + 10x^2} \operatorname{tg} e^{\frac{6x^3 - \pi}{x + 5x^3}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x - 50x^2}{3 + 10x^2}$$

$$= e$$

$$\frac{6x^3 - \pi}{x + 5x^3}$$

$$\operatorname{tg} e^{\frac{6x^3 - \pi}{x + 5x^3}}$$



$$\frac{6x^3 - \pi}{x + 5x^3}$$

$$e$$

$$=$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left\{ \frac{x - 50x^2 \log e}{3 + 10x^2} + \frac{6x^3 - \pi}{x + 5x^3} \right\}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left\{ \frac{x - 50x^2 \log e}{3 + 10x^2} + \frac{6x^3 - \pi}{x + 5x^3} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{0}{3} + \frac{-\pi}{0} = \frac{0}{3} + \frac{1}{3}(-\pi) = \frac{0}{3} + \frac{1}{3}(-\pi)$$

$$\frac{x - 50x^2}{3 + 10x^2} \geq 0 \Rightarrow x(x - 50x) \geq 0$$

per cui si ha

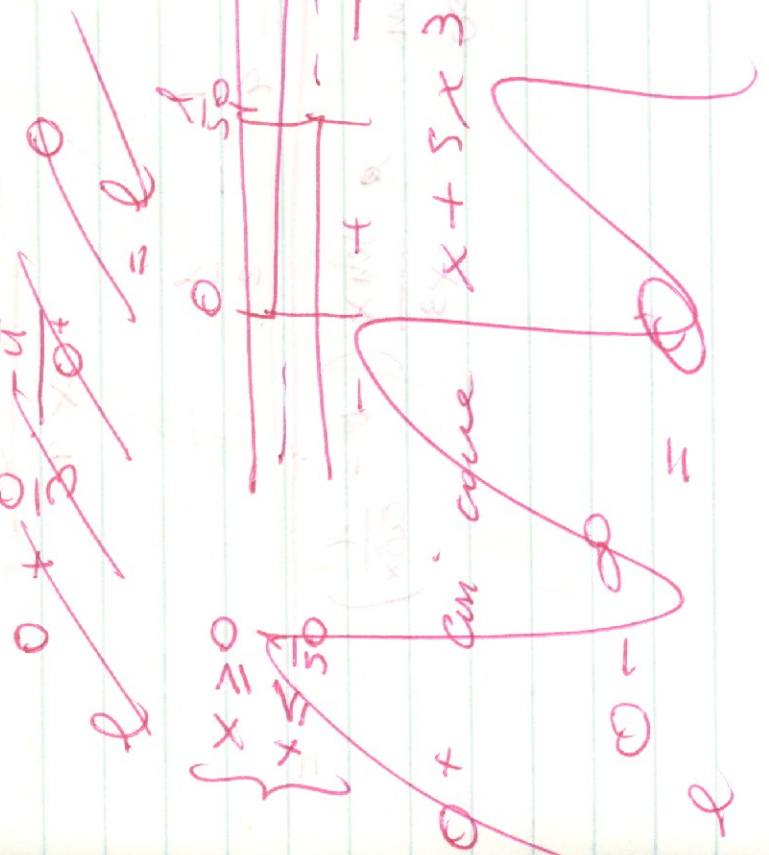
$$\frac{0}{3} + \frac{0 + -\pi}{0^+} =$$

$$\frac{x - 50x^2 \log e}{3 + 10x^2} + \frac{6x^3 - \pi}{x + 5x^3}$$

$$\frac{6x^3 - \pi}{x + 5x^3}$$

$$e^{-\frac{\pi}{3}}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \geq 0 \\ x \leq \frac{1}{50} \end{array} \right.$$



259

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[4]{1+x^4} + 2 + \cos x^2}{x(\sin x - \tan x)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\left(1+x^4\right)^{\frac{1}{4}} - 1 - \frac{1 - \cos x^2}{x^4}}{x(\sin x - \tan x)}$$

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

- 1- alt. cult - mov
- 2- rec. arts. mo
- 3- alt. person
- 4- ~~sci. military~~
- 5- rec. music.

$$= \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x^3}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}$$

1. alt. cult. movies (cinema)
2. rec. arts. movies (cinema)
3. alt. personals. misc (personals)
4. sci. military military science newsgroup
5. rec. music. misc music pop

$$= -\frac{1}{9}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot \frac{\cos x - 1}{x^2 \cos x}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{9}$$

$$1 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot 1$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4} \cdot 2 = -\frac{1}{2}$$

260

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x - 50x^2}{3 + 10x^2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left( \log \cosh \frac{1}{x} - \log \sinh \frac{1}{x} \right) \stackrel{\text{sen } x}{=} = e$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{\text{sen } x \log \left( \log \cosh \frac{1}{x} - \log \sinh \frac{1}{x} \right)} = e$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\text{sen } x}{x} \times \log \log \frac{\cosh \frac{1}{x}}{\sinh \frac{1}{x}} = e$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x \log \log \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x}} + e^{-\frac{1}{x}}}{e^{\frac{1}{x}} - e^{-\frac{1}{x}}} = e$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x \log \dots = e$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x \log \dots = e$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x \dots = e$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \dots = e$$

$$= e$$

$$= e$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x \log \left[ \frac{\log \frac{1 + e^{-\frac{2}{x}}}{e^{-\frac{2}{x}}}}{-e^{-\frac{2}{x}}} - \frac{\log \frac{1 - e^{-\frac{2}{x}}}{e^{-\frac{2}{x}}}}{-e^{-\frac{2}{x}}} \right] = e$$

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

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

$$= e = \frac{1}{e^2}$$

261 Fedele luglio 1991

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} (1-x^2)^{\frac{\pi}{4} - \arctan x} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} e^{(\frac{\pi}{4} - \arctan x) \log(1-x^2)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} e^{(\frac{\pi}{4} - \arctan x) \frac{1}{1-x^2} \cdot (1-x^2) \log(1-x^2)}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} (1-x^2) \log(1-x^2) =$$

$$= \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} y \log y = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \arctan x\right)}{1-x^2}$$

$$y = \frac{\pi}{4} - \arctan x$$

$$\arctan x =$$

$$x = \tan$$

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{1-y^2}$$

$$= \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{1-y^2}$$

$$= \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{1-y^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}$$

Luphu 1991

$$\arctan x = \frac{\pi}{4} - y$$

$$x = \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - y\right) = \frac{\tan\frac{\pi}{4} - \tan y}{1 + \tan\frac{\pi}{4}\tan y} = \frac{1 - \tan y}{1 + \tan y}$$

$-x^2 \log(1-x^2)$

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{y}{1 - \frac{(1 - \tan y)^2}{(1 + \tan y)^2}} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{y (1 + \tan y)^2}{(1 + \tan y)^2 - (1 - \tan y)^2} =$$

$$= \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{y (1 + \tan y)^2}{1 + 2\tan y + \tan^2 y - 1 + 2\tan y - \tan^2 y} =$$

$$= \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{y (1 + \tan y)^2}{4 \tan y} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \cdot 1 = \frac{1}{4}$$

261 Fedele luglio 1991

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} (1-x^2)^{\frac{\pi}{4} - \operatorname{arctg} x} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} e^{(\frac{\pi}{4} - \operatorname{arctg} x) \log(1-x^2)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} e^{(\frac{\pi}{4} - \operatorname{arctg} x) \frac{1}{1-x^2} \cdot (1-x^2) \log(1-x^2)}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} (1-x^2) \log(1-x^2) =$$

$$= \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} y \log y = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \operatorname{arctg} x\right)}{1-x^2}$$

$$y = \frac{\pi}{4} - \operatorname{arctg} x$$

$$\operatorname{arctg} x =$$

$$x = \operatorname{tg}$$

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{1-y^2}$$

$$= \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{1-y^2}$$

$$= \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{1-y^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}$$

Luglio 1991

$$\arctan x = \frac{\pi}{4} - y$$

$$x = \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - y\right) = \frac{\tan\frac{\pi}{4} - \tan y}{1 + \tan\frac{\pi}{4}\tan y} = \frac{1 - \tan y}{1 + \tan y}$$

$-x^2 \log(1-x^2)$

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{y}{1 - \frac{(1 - \tan y)^2}{(1 + \tan y)^2}} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{y (1 + \tan y)^2}{(1 + \tan y)^2 - (1 - \tan y)^2} =$$

$$= \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{y (1 + \tan y)^2}{1 + 2\tan y + \tan^2 y - 1 + 2\tan y - \tan^2 y} =$$

$$= \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{y (1 + \tan y)^2}{4 \tan y} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \cdot 1 = \frac{1}{4}$$

quindi

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} e^{(\frac{\pi}{4} - \arcsin x) \log(1-x^2)} =$$

$$= e^{\frac{1}{4} \cdot 0} = 1$$

1- comp. intern  
su www.

2- comp. os. lin

$$= \frac{3(1)}{(0+)}$$

262

5.1991 - Fedele

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 3x + x^2}{1 - \cos x + 5x} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3x \frac{\sin 3x}{3x} + x^2}{x \frac{1 - \cos x}{x} + 5x} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \left[ 3 \cdot \frac{\sin 3x}{3x} + x \right]}{x \left[ \frac{1 - \cos x}{x} + 5 \right]} =$$

quindi

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} e^{(\frac{\pi}{4} - \arcsin x) \log(1-x^2)} =$$

$$= e^{\frac{1}{4} \cdot 0} = 1$$

1- comp. intern  
su www.

2- comp. os. lin

$$= \frac{3(1)}{(0+)}$$

262

5.1991 - Fedele

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 3x + x^2}{1 - \cos x + 5x} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3x \frac{\sin 3x}{3x} + x^2}{x \frac{1 - \cos x}{x} + 5x} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \left[ 3 \cdot \frac{\sin 3x}{3x} + x \right]}{x \left[ \frac{1 - \cos x}{x} + 5 \right]} =$$

~~1- comp. internet. net-heppeningys  
su www.~~

~~2- comp. os. linux. networking linux~~

$$= \frac{3(1+0)}{(0+5)} = \frac{3}{5}$$

dele

263 Del Prete 6/94

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x}{x^2+3} \log(3^x + x^2 \operatorname{arctg} x)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e^{\frac{x}{x^2+3} \log(3^x + x^2 \operatorname{arctg} x)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e^{\frac{x}{x^2+3} \log(3^x + x^2 \operatorname{arctg} x)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e^{\frac{x}{x^2+3} \log \left[ 3^x \left( 1 + \frac{x^2}{3^x} \operatorname{arctg} x \right) \right]}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e^{\frac{x}{x^2+3} \log 3^x + \frac{x}{x^2+3} \log \left( 1 + \frac{x^2}{3^x} \operatorname{arctg} x \right)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e$$

$$\frac{x}{x^2+3}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e$$

$$\frac{x}{x^2+3}$$

$$x e$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e$$

$$\frac{1}{1 \cdot \log 3}$$

$$= e e$$

$$\frac{1}{\log 3}$$

$$= e e$$

$$\frac{1}{\log 3}$$

$$= e e$$

6/94

*[Faint handwritten notes]*

$$3^x + x^2 \operatorname{arctg} x$$

$$\log(3^x + x^2 \operatorname{arctg} x)$$

$$1 + \frac{x^2}{3^x} \operatorname{arctg} x$$

$$\log\left(1 + \frac{x^2}{3^x} \operatorname{arctg} x\right)$$

$$\frac{x}{x^2+3} \log_3 3^x \frac{1}{\log 3}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e$$

$$\frac{x}{x^2+3} \frac{x^2}{3^x} \operatorname{arctg} x \log \left( \frac{1 + \frac{x^2}{3^x} \operatorname{arctg} x}{\frac{x^2}{3^x} \operatorname{arctg} x} \right)$$

$$\times e$$

$$\frac{x^2}{x^2+3} \frac{1}{\log 3} \frac{x^2}{3^x} \operatorname{arctg} x \log \left( \frac{1 + \frac{x^2}{3^x} \operatorname{arctg} x}{\frac{x^2}{3^x} \operatorname{arctg} x} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e$$

$$\frac{1}{1 \cdot \log 3} \quad 1 \cdot 0 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot 0$$

$$= e$$

$$\frac{1}{\log 3} \cdot 0$$

$$= e$$

$$= e$$

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log(1+y)}{y}$$

0

264 Del Prete 4-94

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

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

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e$$

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e$$

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e$$

$e$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}$$

$$= e$$

84

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e^{-\frac{x}{x^2+3} \log_3 3^x \frac{1}{3}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e^{-\frac{x}{x^2+3} \frac{x}{3^x} \frac{\log(1+\frac{x}{3^x})}{\frac{x}{3^x}}}$$

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

$$= e^{-\frac{1}{3} \cdot 1 \cdot 0} = e^{-\log 3}$$

$$\frac{1+x}{x+x}$$

$$x+x$$

$$x \left(1 + \frac{x}{3^x}\right)$$

$$\frac{x}{x^2+3} \log\left(1 + \frac{x}{3^x}\right)$$

0

265 - Del Prete 5-1991 Compito 3

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{(\sin 3x)^{1-\cos x}}{(1-\cos x) \log \sin 3x} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{(1-\cos x) \log 3x \cdot \frac{\sin 3x}{3x}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{(1-\cos x) \log 3x (1-\cos x) \log \frac{\sin 3x}{3x}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{\frac{1}{3} \frac{1-\cos x}{x} \cdot 3x \log 3x (1-\cos x) \log \frac{\sin 3x}{3x}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{\frac{1}{3} \cdot 0 \cdot 0 \cdot 0 \cdot 0} = e^0 = 1$$

$$= e^0 = 1$$

266 -

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$= e^{\frac{1}{\log_3 e}}$$

Compito 3

266 - Del Ponte 7. 1994

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e^{\frac{x}{x^2-3} \log(3^x + \arctan x)}$$

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

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

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e^{\frac{x^2}{x^2-3} \frac{1}{\log_3 e} + \frac{x}{x^2-3} \frac{\arctan x}{3^x} \log \left( 1 + \frac{\arctan x}{3^x} \right)}$$

$$= e^{\frac{1}{\log_3 e} + 0 \cdot 0 \cdot 0} = e^{\frac{1}{\log_3 e}}$$

$$e = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt[2]{\sin x}} + \log x \right) =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \log x \left( \frac{1}{\log x \sqrt[2]{\sin x}} + 1 \right) =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \log x \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 \log x}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x^0}}{\sqrt[2]{\sin x}} + 1 \right) =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \log x \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 \log x}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{x}{\sin x}} + 1 \right) =$$

$$= -\infty \left( \infty \cdot 1 + 1 \right) =$$

$$= -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin x}{\log(1+x)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot \frac{x}{\log(1+x)}$$

$$= \frac{1+1}{1+\log 3}$$

$$= \frac{2}{1+\log 3}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sec x + \cot x}{\log(1+x) + 3^x - 1} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{\sec x}{x} + \frac{\cot x}{x}}{\frac{\log(1+x)}{x} + \frac{3^x - 1}{x}} =$$

$$= \frac{1 + 1}{1 + \log 3} = \frac{2}{1 + \log 3}$$

Q 50

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x \cos 2x \cos 3x}{x^2} =$$

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} + \cos x \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{x^2} +$$

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} + 4 \cos x \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{4x^2} +$$

$$+ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 9 \cos x \cos 2x \frac{1 - \cos 3x}{9x^2} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{4}{2} + \frac{9}{2} = \frac{14}{2} = 7$$

252

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e^{\frac{3x^2+x+1}{x^3}} \cdot \sqrt[4]{x^4+x^3+s} - x =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e^{\frac{3x^2+x+1}{x^3}} \cdot \sqrt[4]{x^4+x^3+s} - e^{\frac{3x^2+x+1}{x^3}} \cdot x$$

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e^{\frac{3x^2+x+1}{x^3}} \left[ x \sqrt[4]{1 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{s}{x^4}} - x \right] +$$

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

$$\left( 0 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{s}{x^4} \right)$$

$$= e^0 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 3 = \frac{1}{4} + 3 = \frac{13}{4}$$

1- old. sex. fish

2- rec. outboot. fishing. fly

PESCA

$$\frac{3x^2+x+1}{x^3} \cdot x - x =$$

$$x \left( e^{\frac{3x^2+x+1}{x^3}} - 1 \right) =$$

$$x \left( e^{\frac{3x^2+x+1}{x^3}} - 1 \right)$$

$$e^{\frac{3x^2+x+1}{x^3}} - 1 \cdot \frac{3x^2+x+1}{x^3} \cdot x =$$

$$\frac{3x^2+x+1}{x^3} - 1 \cdot \frac{3x^2+x+1}{x^3} \cdot x =$$

253

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 0 - \frac{1}{3} \cdot 0 = 0$$

G H I JK L M N O

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{2x} (1+2x+x^2)(x^2+x+1) - 5x^2 - 2x - 1}{x} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{2x} (x^2+x+1+2x^3+2x^2+2x+x^4+x^3)}{x}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{2x} (x^4+3x^3+4x^2+3x+1)}{x}$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} [2 \cdot 1 + e^0 (0+0+0+3)] = \frac{1}{2} [2 + 3] = \frac{5}{2}$$

1. alt. geok  
2. rec. pembeling  
3. rec. music. markers. guitar
- disquisizione su termini finali  
gioco d'azzardo

$$\frac{3x^2 - 2x - 1}{x^2 - 2x - 1} =$$

$$\frac{3x^2 - 2x - 1}{x^2 - 2x - 1} =$$

$$\frac{-5x - 2}{x^2 - 2x - 1} =$$

$$\frac{-5x - 2}{x^2 - 2x - 1} = \frac{1}{2} [2 + 3 - 2] = \frac{3}{2}$$

G H I JK L M N O