

## Tutorato di AM1a

Fabrizio Fanelli

1.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^{-1/2} \log^\pi(n)$   
Limite notevole del tipo :  $\frac{(\log a_n)^\alpha}{a_n^\beta} \rightarrow 0$  se  $a_n \rightarrow +\infty$  e  $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}, \beta \in \mathbb{R}^+$
2.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log^{-2} n}{n^{1/1000}} \quad (0).$
3.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2(\log n)^2}{\sqrt{n^5 + 1}} \quad (0).$
4.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n2^n}{3^n} \quad (0).$
5.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \log(1/n) \quad -\infty$
6.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2 - n! + 2^n}{(2n)! - \log^{-1}(1/n)} \quad (0).$
7.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n \sin(\log^{2^n}(\sqrt{n^n n!}))}{n^{1+\alpha}},$  dove  $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}, \alpha > 1 \quad (0).$
8.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+2)! - n!}{(2n^2 + 1)n!} \quad (1/2).$
9.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3n^2 + n \sin(n) + n}{n^2 + n + \cos(n)} \quad (3).$
10.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(2n)!}{n^n} \quad (+\infty).$
11.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n - \sqrt{n^2 - n \log(n) + 7n - 1} \quad (+\infty).$
12.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{2^n + 3^n} \quad (3).$
13.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{n!} \quad (+\infty).$
14.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n} \right) \sqrt{n+3} \quad (1).$

$$15. \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{\tan(1/n)}{\tan\left(\frac{2}{n^2}\right)} \right] \quad (+\infty).$$

$$16. \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2}{n+1} \sin \frac{n+1}{n^2} \quad (1).$$

$$17. \text{Dimostrare che : } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^2 \left( 1 - \cos \frac{1}{n} \right) = 1/2$$

$$n^2 \left( 1 - \cos \frac{1}{n} \right) = n^2 (2 \sin^2 \frac{1}{2n}) = \frac{1}{2} (2n \sin \frac{1}{2n})^2 \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} 1^2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$18. \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log(1+n+n^3) - 3 \log n}{n(1 - \cos \frac{1}{n^2})}$$

*Primo passo* procedendo come sopra avrò che :  $n^4 (1 - \cos \frac{1}{n^2}) \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}$

*Secondo passo*

$$n^3 \log \left( \frac{n^3 + n + 1}{n^3} \right) = (n+1) \log \left[ \left( 1 + \frac{n+1}{n^3} \right)^{\frac{n^3}{n+1}} \right] \rightarrow \infty \text{ poiché}$$

l'argomento del logaritmo tende ad e

(limite notevole del tipo  $\left( 1 + \frac{x}{a_n} \right)^{a_n} \rightarrow e^x \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \text{ e } \forall a_n \rightarrow +\infty$ ).

Mettendo insieme i due passi noto che il nostro limite è  $= +\infty$ .

$$19. \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 + \sin \frac{1}{n} \right)^n$$

$$= \left[ \left( 1 + \left| \sin \frac{1}{n} \right| \right)^{\frac{1}{\left| \sin \frac{1}{n} \right|}} \right]^{n \sin \frac{1}{n}} \rightarrow e^1 = e$$

$$20. \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \log_{10}(1 + 2/n)$$

$$n \log_{10}(1 + 2/n) = \log_{10} [(1 + 2/n)^n] \rightarrow 2 \log_{10} e$$

(limite notevole  $(1 + a/n)^n \rightarrow e^a$ )

$$21. \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \ln(1 + 1/n) \quad (1)$$

$$22. \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n(e^{1/n} - 1)$$

posto  $a_n = e^{1/n} - 1$ , si ha  $e^{1/n} = a_n + 1$  e, passando ai logaritmi,

$$1/n = \log a_n + 1, \text{ allora il nostro limite diventa } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{\log a_n + 1} =$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{1/a_n \log(1 + a_n)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\log \left[ (1 + a_n)^{\frac{1}{a_n}} \right]} = \frac{1}{\log e} = 1.$$

$$23. \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \log_a(1 + 1/n) \quad \forall a \in \mathbb{R}, a > 0, a \neq 1 \quad (\log_a e)$$

$$24. \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (a^{1/n} - 1)n \quad \forall a \in \mathbb{R}, a > 1, a \neq 1 \quad \left(\frac{1}{\log a}\right)$$

$$25. \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^2 [\log(1 + 1/n) + \log(1 - 1/n)] \quad (e^{-1})$$

$$26. \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin(3/n)}{\sin(2/n)} \quad (2/3)$$