

$$\frac{\ln(1-x)}{x_0=0}$$

$$\ln(1+t) = t - \frac{t^2}{2} + \frac{t^3}{3} + O(t^3)$$

$$-x = t$$

$$t(x) = -x \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{derivative} \\ \text{infinitesimal} \\ \text{w } x_0=0 \end{array}$$

$$\ln(1-x) = (-x) - \frac{(-x)^2}{2} + \frac{(-x)^3}{3} + O(x^3)$$

$$= -x - \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{3} + O(x^3)$$

$$\sqrt{1+x} = (1+x)^{\frac{1}{2}} = x_0=0$$

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2}-1)}{2}x^2 + \frac{\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2}-1)(\frac{1}{2}-2)}{3!}x^3 + O(x^3)$$

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{8}x^2 + \left(\frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{-3}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}\right)x^3 + O(x^3) =$$

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{8}x^2 + \frac{1}{16}x^3 + O(x^3)$$

$$\sqrt{1-x} = 1 - \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{8}x^2 - \frac{1}{16}x^3 + O(x^3)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{x^2} - 1 - x^2 + 5x^4}{(4 \sin 2x + x^3)^3} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$e^{x^2} - 1 = x^2 + O(x^2) \Rightarrow$$

$$e^{x^2} - 1 - x^2 + 5x^4 = x^2 + O(x^2) - x^2 + 5x^4 = O(x^2) ??$$

$$\sin 2x = 2x + O(x)$$

$$4 \sin 2x + x^3 = 8x + O(x) + x^3 = 8x + O(x)$$

Devo raffinare il numeratore

$$e^t = 1 + t + \frac{t^2}{2} + O(t^2)$$

$$e^{x^2} = 1 + x^2 + \frac{x^4}{2} + O(x^4)$$

$$\text{NUM.} = \underbrace{1 + x^2 + \frac{x^4}{2} + O(x^4)}_{= \frac{11}{2}x^4 + O(x^4)} - \underbrace{1 - x^2 + 5x^4}_{= 0} =$$

Sostituisco nel limite

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{11}{2}x^4 + O(x^4)}{(8x)^3} = \frac{\frac{11}{2}}{2^{10}} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \overbrace{[x + O(x)]}^{=0} = 0$$

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

• Posso applicare McLaurin?

\*  $\sqrt{x}$  è derivabile in  $x_0 = 0$ ?

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sqrt{h} - \sqrt{0}}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{\sqrt{h}} = +\infty$$

\* NO

• NO

Posso usare una sostituzione!

$$\sqrt{x} = t$$

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

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{(t - \frac{t^2}{2} + o(t^2)) + \cancel{1} - (1 + t + \frac{t^2}{2} + o(t^2))}{t^2}$$

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

## Toruiamu a

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+x) \ln(1+x) - x}{(1+x)(\ln(1+x))^2} . \quad \text{Risulta } \ln(1+x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + o(x^2)$$

Sostituisco questa approssimazione migliore solo dove serve:

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

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

Notare che  $-x^3/2 = O(x^2)$  e quindi è stato "dimenticato"

## Altro esempio

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{x^2} - 1 - x^2 + 5x^4}{(4 \sin 2x + x^3)^3} : \quad \text{approssimazione } e^{x^2} = 1 + x^2 + o(x^2) \\ \sin 2x = 2x + o(x)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1+x^2+o(x^2) - 1-x^2+5x^4}{(4 \cdot 2x + o(x) + x^3)^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{5x^4+o(x^2)}{(8x+o(x))^3}$$

ATTENZIONE:  $x^4 = o(x^2) \Rightarrow 5x^4 + o(x^2) = o(x^2)$

Approssimazione insufficiente al numeratore

$\Rightarrow$  approssimo meglio:  $e^{x^2} = 1 + x^2 + \frac{x^4}{2} + o(x^4)$

Il limite diventa:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^{4/2} + 5x^4 + o(x^4)}{8^3 x^3 + o(x^3)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2}x^4 + 5x^4 + o(x^4)}{8^3 x^3} = 0.$$

Una conseguenza dei teoremi di Taylor.

Se  $f : (a, b) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  ammette derivate  $f', \dots, f^{(n)}$  in un intorno di  $x_0$  e  $f'(x_0) = f''(x_0) = \dots = f^{(m-1)}(x_0) = 0$  ma  $f^{(n)}(x_0) \neq 0$ ,

Se  $n$  è pari e  $f^{(n)}(x_0) > 0$ :  $x_0$  è pto di minimo rel.  
 \  $f^{(n)}(x_0) < 0$ :  $x_0$  " " massimo rel.

Se n'è dispari f ha in xo un punto di flesso a rigorizz.

**Tufatti**:  $f(x_0 + h) = f(x_0) + \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!} \cdot h^n + o(h^n)$ .

DIM.

$$f: (a, b) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

Se  $f', \dots, f^{(n)}$  in un intorno di  $x_0 \Rightarrow$

Val Teor. di Taylor con il resto nella  
forma di Peano:

$$\begin{aligned} f(x_0+h) = & f(x_0) + f'(x_0) \frac{h}{1!} + \dots + f^{(n-1)}(x_0) \frac{h^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} \\ & + f^{(n)}(x_0) \frac{h^n}{n!} + o(h^n) \end{aligned}$$

Per ipotesi:  $f'(x_0) = 0 = \dots = f^{(n-1)}(x_0)$

$$\Rightarrow f(x_0+h) = f(x_0) + f^{(n)}(x_0) \frac{h^n}{n!} + o(h^n)$$

Che cosa succede in un intorno  
di  $x_0$ ?

$$\Delta = f(x_0+h) - f(x_0) = f^{(n)}(x_0) \frac{h^n}{n!} + o(h^n)$$

$n$  pari  $\Rightarrow h^n > 0$  il segno di  $\Delta$  è lo stesso del segno di  $f^{(n)}(x_0)$

$\Rightarrow$  se  $f^{(n)}(x_0) > 0$  : minimo relativo

se  $f^{(n)}(x_0) < 0$  : max rel.

in disparti

$f'' > 0 \text{ se } h > 0$

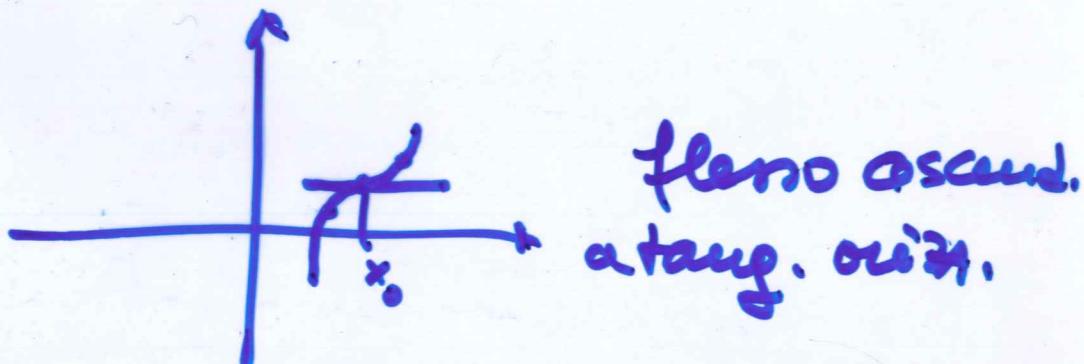
$f'' < 0 \text{ se } h < 0$

se  $f^{(n)}(x_0) > 0$ ,  $h > 0$

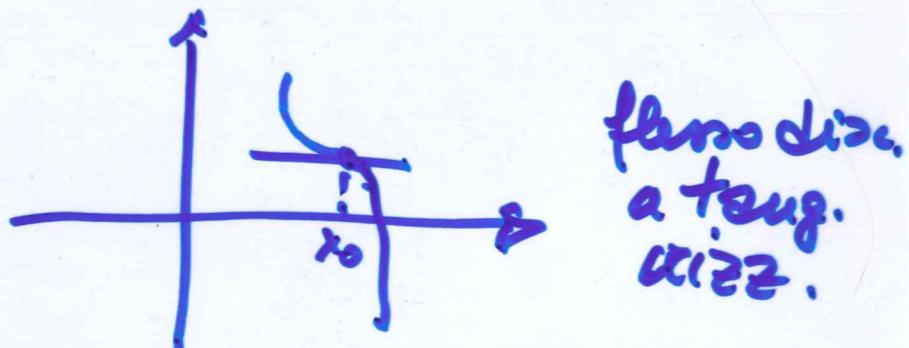
$$f(x_0+h) - f(x_0) > 0 \Rightarrow f(x_0+h) > f(x_0)$$

$$h < 0$$

$$f(x_0+h) - f(x_0) < 0 \Rightarrow f(x_0+h) < f(x_0)$$



se  $f^{(n)}(x_0) = 0$



Esercizi. Calcolare i seguenti limiti

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

$$2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+2x) - 2x}{3x^2}$$

$$3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x^6} \left( \arctg^2 x - x^2 + \frac{2}{3} x^4 \right)$$

Determinare il polinomio di Taylor di  $\ln x$  di 3° grado con punto iniziale  $x_0 = 2$

Usando la formula di McLaurin con il resto nella forma di Lagrange valutare  $\sin \frac{1}{3}$  in modo che l'errore commesso sia  $< 1/10^3$ .

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

DEN:

$$\text{Cos } t = 1 - \frac{1}{2} t^2 + o(t^2) \quad t = x^2$$

$$\cos x^2 = 1 - \frac{1}{2} x^4 + o(x^4)$$

$$1 - \cos x^2 = \frac{1}{2} x^4 + o(x^4)$$

$$(1 - \cos x^2)^2 = \frac{1}{4} x^8 + o(x^8) \cdot \frac{2}{2} x^4 + (o(x^4)) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} x^8 + o(x^8) + (o(x^4))^2 =$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} x^8 + o(x^8)$$

$$\text{NUM} \quad \sin t = t - \frac{t^3}{3!} + o(t^3), \quad t = x^2$$

$$\sin x^2 = x^2 - \frac{x^6}{3!} + o(x^6)$$

$$x^2 - \sin x^2 = \frac{x^6}{3!} + o(x^6)$$

$$\boxed{\frac{1}{24} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x^2}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 - \sin x^2}{(1 - \cos x^2)^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{x^6}{3!}}{\frac{x^8}{4}} = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+2x) - 2x}{3x^2} = \boxed{0}$$

$$\ln(1+t) = t - \frac{t^2}{2} + o(t^2) \text{ for } t \rightarrow 0$$

$t = 2x \rightarrow 0$ . Substituise  $t = 2x$

$$\begin{aligned}\ln(1+2x) &= 2x - \frac{(2x)^2}{2} + o(x^2) = \\ &= 2x - 2x^2 + o(x^2)\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Num} = 2x - 2x^2 + o(x^2) - 2x$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2x^2 + o(x^2)}{3x^2} = \boxed{-\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x^6} \left( (\arctan x)^2 - x^2 + \frac{2}{3} x^4 \right) = \left[ \frac{0}{0} \right]$$

$$\arctan x = x - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} + o(x^5)$$

$$= x - \frac{x^3}{3} + o(x^3) \quad \text{BASTA?}$$

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

$$= x^2 - \frac{2}{3} x^4 + \frac{x^6}{9} + 2x o(x^3) - \frac{2}{3} x^3 o(x^3) +$$

$$+ (o(x^3))^2$$

$$= x^2 - \frac{2}{3} x^4 + \frac{x^6}{9} + o(x^4) + o(x^6) =$$

$$= x^2 - \frac{2}{3} x^4 + o(x^4)$$

NON BASTA

$$(\arctan x)^2 = \left( x - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} + o(x^5) \right)^2 =$$

$$= x^2 - \frac{2}{3} x^4 + \frac{2x^6}{5} + 2 \underline{x o(x^5)} +$$

$$+ \frac{x^6}{9} + \frac{2}{15} x^8 + o(x^8) + \frac{x^{10}}{25} + o(x^{10}) + o(x^{10})$$

non scrivo  
 gli addendi  
 del quodato  
 di ordine  $> x^6$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x^6} ((\arctan x)^2 - x^2 + \frac{2}{3}x^4) =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x^6} \left( x^2 - \frac{2}{3}x^4 + \frac{23}{45}x^6 + o(x^6) + -x^2 + \frac{2}{3}x^4 \right) =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x^6} \left( \frac{23}{45}x^6 + o(x^6) \right) =$$

$$= \frac{23}{45}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\sin x} - x - 1}{x^2} = \boxed{0}$$

$$\sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + o(x^3)$$

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

Donei sin  
vne  
 $O\left(\left(x - \frac{x^3}{3!}\right)^2\right)$

ma se  $x \rightarrow 0$   
 $\frac{f(x)}{\left(x - \frac{x^3}{3!}\right)^2} = \frac{f(x)}{x^2 \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{3!}\right)^2}$



Quindi l'approssimaz. al 2° ordine è:

$$e^{\sin x} = 1 + x + \frac{1}{2} x^2 + o(x^2)$$

$$e^{\sin x} - x - 1 = \frac{1}{2} x^2 + o(x^2)$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[3]{1+(\sin x)^2} - 1}{x \sin x} =$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sin x &= x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + o(x^3) \text{ MA NON SERVIRÀ} \\ &= x + o(x) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\sin x)^2 &= x^2 - \frac{1}{3} x^4 + o(x^4) \text{ IDEM!} \\ &= x^2 + o(x^2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{3} (\sin x)^2}{x \sin x} = \frac{1}{3} \\ &\text{uso l'analogo per } t \rightarrow 0 \\ &\quad (1+t)^{\alpha} - 1 \sim \alpha t \end{aligned}$$

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

$$1^{\circ}) \sqrt[4]{x^2 - 1} = \sqrt{x^2} \sqrt[4]{1 - \frac{1}{x^2}} \quad \frac{1}{x^2} \rightarrow 0$$

$$\left(1 - \frac{1}{x^2}\right)^{1/4} = 1 - \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2} + o\left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right) \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{solita} \\ \text{appross.} \\ \text{al 1° ord.} \end{array}$$

$$2^{\circ}) \sqrt[4]{x^2 + 3x + 1} = \sqrt{x} \sqrt[4]{1 + \frac{3x+1}{x^2}} \quad \frac{3x+1}{x^2} \rightarrow$$

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

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

$$= \sqrt{x} \left( \underbrace{1 - \frac{1}{4x^2}}_{\text{circled}} + o\left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right) \right) - \underbrace{1 - \frac{1}{4} \frac{3x+1}{x^2} + o\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)}_{\text{circled}}$$

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

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

$$= -\frac{3}{4\sqrt{x}} \left( -\frac{1}{4x\sqrt{x}} \right) + o\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}\right) \rightarrow 0^-$$