

3/10/2018

FORMA INDETERMINATA $+\infty - \infty$
 $[-\infty + \infty]$

1) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (n^2 - n) = +\infty - \infty$

$$n^2 - n = \underbrace{n^2}_{+\infty} \left(1 - \underbrace{\frac{1}{n}}_0 \right) \rightarrow +\infty \cdot 1 = +\infty$$

quindi $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (n^2 - n) = +\infty$

2) ESEMPIO BANALISSIMO

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (n - n) = +\infty - \infty \quad \text{ma} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (n - n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 0 = 0$$

3) ESEMPIO MENO BANALE

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{n^2 + 1} - n) = +\infty - \infty$$

1° TENTATIVO

$$\sqrt{n^2 \left(1 + \frac{1}{n^2} \right)} - n = n \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{n^2}} - n = n \left[\underbrace{\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{n^2}}}_0 - 1 \right] \rightarrow +\infty \cdot 0$$

ALTRA FORMA INDETERMINATA

PICCOLA PARENTESI: perché $\infty \cdot 0$ è forma indeterminata?

$$\underbrace{+\infty}_{\uparrow} n \cdot \underbrace{0}_{\uparrow} \frac{1}{n} \rightarrow 1$$

$$\underbrace{+\infty}_{\uparrow} n^2 \cdot \underbrace{0}_{\uparrow} \frac{1}{n} = n \rightarrow +\infty$$

$$\underbrace{+\infty}_{\uparrow} n \cdot \underbrace{0}_{\uparrow} \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{1}{n} \rightarrow 0$$

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

$$\boxed{(A-B)(A+B) = A^2 - B^2}$$

$$= \frac{\cancel{m^2} + 1 - \cancel{m^2}}{\sqrt{m^2+1} + m} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\underbrace{\sqrt{m^2+1}}_{+\infty} + \underbrace{m}_{+\infty}} \rightarrow \frac{1}{+\infty + \infty} = \frac{1}{+\infty} = 0$$

Quindi $\lim_{m \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{m^2+1} - m) = 0$

$$23. \sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n-2}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n-2}) = +\infty - \infty \quad \text{F. I.}$$

$$(\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n-2}) \frac{\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n-2}}{\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n-2}} =$$

$$= \frac{n+1 - (n-2)}{\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n-2}} = \frac{\cancel{n} + 1 - \cancel{n} + 2}{\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n-2}} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n-2}} \rightarrow$$

\downarrow \downarrow
 $+\infty$ $+\infty$

$$\rightarrow \frac{3}{+\infty} = 0$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n-2}) = 0$$

$$25. \sqrt{n^2 + n} - \sqrt{n^2 + 3n}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{n^2 + n} - \sqrt{n^2 + 3n}) = +\infty - \infty \text{ F.l.}$$

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

$$= \frac{\cancel{n^2} + n - \cancel{n^2} - 3n}{\sqrt{n^2 + n} + \sqrt{n^2 + 3n}} = \frac{-2n}{\sqrt{n^2 + n} + \sqrt{n^2 + 3n}} \xrightarrow{\text{F.l.}} \frac{-\infty}{+\infty}$$

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

$$= \frac{\cancel{-2n}}{\cancel{n} \left(\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{n}} + \sqrt{1 + \frac{3}{n}} \right)} \rightarrow \frac{-2}{\sqrt{1} + \sqrt{1}} = \frac{-2}{2} = \boxed{-1}$$

$$\text{Quindi } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{n^2 + n} - \sqrt{n^2 + 3n}) = -1$$