

25/9/2019

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

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

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{n^2 + n} - \sqrt{n^2 + 3n}) \cdot \frac{\sqrt{n^2 + n} + \sqrt{n^2 + 3n}}{\sqrt{n^2 + n} + \sqrt{n^2 + 3n}} =$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\cancel{n^2} + n - \cancel{n^2} - 3n}{\sqrt{n^2 + n} + \sqrt{n^2 + 3n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-2n}{\sqrt{n^2 + n} + \sqrt{n^2 + 3n}} \stackrel{\text{F.!.}}{=} \frac{-\infty}{+\infty}$$

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

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-2\cancel{n}}{\cancel{n} \left[\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{\underbrace{\quad}_0}} + \sqrt{1 + \frac{3}{\underbrace{\quad}_0}} \right]} = \frac{-2}{\sqrt{1} + \sqrt{1}} = -\frac{2}{2} = \boxed{-1}$$

$$20. (1 - 3\sqrt{n}) \frac{n-1}{n+2}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \underbrace{(1 - 3\sqrt{n})}_{-\infty} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{n-1}{n+2}}_1 = -\infty \cdot 1 = -\infty$$

$$32. e^{\frac{n^2+1}{n^2-1}}$$

[e]

$$33. \sqrt{\frac{n^2+4}{2n}}$$

[$+\infty$]

$$32) \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} e^{\frac{n^2+1}{n^2-1}} = e^1 = e$$

$$33) \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt{\frac{n^2+4}{2n}} = \sqrt{+\infty} = +\infty$$

perché il radicando tende a $+\infty$ poiché il numeratore ha grado superiore