

Problema 1

(a) Fila A

Usiamo la Disuguaglianza di Bernoulli

$$(1+x)^n \geq nx+1 \text{ per } \forall n \in \mathbb{N}; \text{ per } \forall x \geq -1; x \in \mathbb{R}$$

Allora:  $7^n = (1+6)^n \geq 6n+1 \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (6n+1) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} n \left(6 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^0 = +\infty \Rightarrow \text{secondo Teorema del}$$

confronto  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} 7^n = +\infty$

Fila B  $5^n = (1+4)^n \geq 4n+1 \quad \forall n; \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (4n+1) = +\infty \Rightarrow$

(come fila A)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} 5^n = +\infty$

Fila C  $3^n = (1+2)^n \geq 2n+1 \quad \forall n; \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (2n+1) = +\infty \Rightarrow$

(come fila A)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} 3^n = +\infty$

Fila D  $4^n = (1+3)^n \geq 3n+1 \quad \forall n; \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (3n+1) = +\infty \Rightarrow$

(come fila A)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} 4^n = +\infty$

(b) Fila A Occorre stimare la quantità

$$\left| \frac{4-x^2}{x^2} \right| = \left| \frac{(2-x)(2+x)}{x^2} \right| = \frac{|2-x| \cdot |2+x|}{|x^2|} = \frac{|x-2| \cdot |x+2|}{x^2}$$

$$x^2 \geq 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow |x^2| = x^2$$

Invece di risolvere la disequazione

$$\frac{|x-2| \cdot |x+2|}{x^2} < \varepsilon, \text{ si può osservare che,}$$

per ogni  $x$  appartenente all'intorno di  $x_0=2$  di ampiezza  $\frac{1}{2}$ , risulta;

$$|x-2| < \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow -\frac{1}{2} < x-2 < \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow =2=$$

$$2 - \frac{1}{2} < x < 2 + \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow \frac{3}{2} < x < \frac{5}{2} \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{9}{4} < x^2 < \frac{25}{4} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\frac{4}{25}} < \frac{1}{x^2} < \frac{1}{\frac{4}{9}} \Leftrightarrow \boxed{\frac{1}{x^2} < \frac{4}{9}};$$

$$\frac{3}{2} + 2 < x+2 < \frac{5}{2} + 2 \Leftrightarrow \frac{7}{2} < x+2 < \frac{9}{2} \Rightarrow \boxed{|x+2| < \frac{9}{2}};$$

perciò

$$\left| \frac{4-x^2}{x^2} \right| = \frac{|x-2| \cdot |x+2|}{x^2} < |x-2| \cdot \frac{9}{2} \cdot \frac{4}{9} = 2|x-2| \text{ per } \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

tale che  $|x-2| < \frac{1}{2}$ . Fissato  $\varepsilon > 0$  e posto  $\delta = \min\left\{\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\varepsilon}{2}\right\}$ ,

risulta

$$\left| \frac{4-x^2}{x^2} \right| < 2|x-2| \leq 2 \cdot \frac{\varepsilon}{2} = \varepsilon \quad ; \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \text{ tale che } |x-2| < \delta$$

Fila B (come fila A)

$$\left| \frac{9-x^2}{x} \right| = \left| \frac{(3-x)(3+x)}{x} \right| = \frac{|3-x| \cdot |3+x|}{|x|} = \frac{|x-3| \cdot |x+3|}{|x|}$$

$$\frac{|x-3| \cdot |x+3|}{|x|} < \varepsilon, \quad \forall x \text{ e all'intorno di } x_0=3 \text{ di ampiezza } \frac{1}{2},$$

$$\text{risulta: } |x-3| < \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow -\frac{1}{2} < x-3 < \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow 3 - \frac{1}{2} < x < 3 + \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\frac{5}{2} < x < \frac{7}{2} \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{\frac{7}{2}} < \frac{1}{x} < \frac{1}{\frac{5}{2}} \Leftrightarrow \frac{2}{7} < \frac{1}{x} < \frac{2}{5} \Rightarrow$$

$$\boxed{\frac{1}{|x|} < \frac{2}{5}};$$

$$\frac{5}{2} + 3 < x+3 < \frac{7}{2} + 3 \Leftrightarrow \frac{11}{2} < x+3 < \frac{13}{2} \Rightarrow$$

$$\boxed{|x+3| < \frac{13}{2}}; \text{ perciò}$$

$$\left| \frac{9-x^2}{x} \right| = \frac{|x-3| \cdot |x+3|}{|x|} < |x-3| \cdot \frac{13}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{5} = \frac{13}{5} |x-3| \text{ per } \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{tale che } |x-3| < \frac{1}{2}$$

Fissato  $\varepsilon$ ,  $\delta = \min\left[\frac{1}{2}; \frac{5}{13}\varepsilon\right]$ , risulta

=3=

$$\left|\frac{9-x^2}{x}\right| < \frac{13}{5}|x-3| \leq \frac{13}{5} \cdot \frac{5}{13} \varepsilon = \varepsilon \quad \text{per } \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \text{ tale}$$

che  $|x-3| < \delta$

Filea C (come filea A)

$$\left|\frac{16-x^2}{x^2}\right| = \left|\frac{(4-x)(4+x)}{x^2}\right| = \frac{|4-x| \cdot |4+x|}{|x^2|} = \frac{|x-4| \cdot |x+4|}{x^2}$$

$$x^2 \geq 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow |x^2| = x^2$$

$\left|\frac{|x-4| \cdot |x+4|}{x^2}\right| < \varepsilon$ ,  $\forall x \in$  all'intorno di  $x_0 = 4$  di ampiezza  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,

$$\text{risulta: } |x-4| < \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow -\frac{1}{2} < x-4 < \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow 4-\frac{1}{2} < x < 4+\frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\frac{7}{2} < x < \frac{9}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{49}{4} < x^2 < \frac{81}{4} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\frac{81}{4}} < \frac{1}{x^2} < \frac{1}{\frac{49}{4}} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\frac{4}{81} < \frac{1}{x^2} < \frac{4}{49} \Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{1}{x^2} < \frac{4}{49}}; \quad \frac{7}{2}+4 < x+4 < \frac{9}{2}+4 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\frac{15}{2} < x+4 < \frac{17}{2} \Rightarrow \boxed{|x+4| < \frac{17}{2}}; \text{ perciò}$$

$$\left|\frac{16-x^2}{x^2}\right| = \frac{|x-4| \cdot |x+4|}{x^2} < |x-4| \cdot \frac{17}{2} \cdot \frac{4}{49} = \frac{34}{49}|x-4| \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

tale che  $|x-4| < \frac{1}{2}$ . Fissato  $\varepsilon$ ,  $\delta = \min\left[\frac{1}{2}; \frac{49}{34}\varepsilon\right]$ ,

risulta:

$$\left|\frac{16-x^2}{x^2}\right| < \frac{34}{49}|x-4| \leq \frac{34}{49} \cdot \frac{49}{34} \varepsilon = \varepsilon, \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \text{ tale che } |x-4| < \delta$$

Filea D (come filea A)

$$\left|\frac{25-x^2}{x}\right| = \left|\frac{(5-x)(5+x)}{x}\right| = \frac{|5-x| \cdot |5+x|}{|x|} = \frac{|x-5| \cdot |x+5|}{|x|}$$