

LIMITI NOTEVOLI

TRIGONOMETRICHE

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x^n}{x^n} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \alpha x}{x} = \alpha$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \alpha x}{\sin \beta x} = \frac{\alpha}{\beta}$$

$$\nexists \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sin x$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x} = 0$$

$$\nexists \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \cos x$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} x}{x} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} \alpha x}{x} = \alpha$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} \alpha x}{\operatorname{tg} \beta x} = \frac{\alpha}{\beta}$$

ESPONENZIALE - LOGARITMO - POTENZA

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x = e$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1+x)^{1/x} = e$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{x}\right)^x = \frac{1}{e}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^x}{x^\alpha} = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{\alpha}{x}\right)^{\beta x} = e^{\alpha\beta}$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^\alpha}{e^x} = 0$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^x - 1}{x} = \log a$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\log x}{x^\alpha} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^\alpha \log x = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log(1+x)}{x} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^x = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^{1/x} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^\alpha \log x = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{1+a^x} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{se } a < 1 \\ 0 & \text{se } a > 1 \end{cases} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (x - a \log x) = +\infty$$

INFINITESIMI EQUIVALENTI PER $x \rightarrow 0$

$$\sin \alpha \sim \alpha$$

$$\operatorname{tg} \alpha \sim \alpha$$

$$1 - \cos \alpha \sim \alpha^2/2$$

$$\arcsin \alpha \sim \alpha$$

$$\operatorname{arctg} \alpha \sim \alpha$$

$$\log(1+\alpha) \sim \alpha$$

$$e^\alpha - 1 \sim \alpha$$

$$a^\alpha - 1 \sim \alpha \log a$$

$$(1+\alpha)^k - 1 \sim k\alpha$$

DERIVAZIONE NOTEVOLI

Regole di Derivazione

• Combinazione lineare

$$D[a_1 f_1(x) + \dots + a_n f_n(x)] = a_1 f_1'(x) + \dots + a_n f_n'(x)$$

• Prodotto

$$D[f(x) \cdot g(x)] = f'(x) \cdot g(x) + f(x) \cdot g'(x)$$

• Potenza

$$D f^\alpha(x) = \alpha f^{\alpha-1}(x) \cdot f'(x)$$

• Reciproca

$$D \frac{1}{g(x)} = -\frac{g'(x)}{g^2(x)}$$

• Rapporto

$$D \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{f'(x) \cdot g(x) - f(x) \cdot g'(x)}{g^2(x)}$$

• Composta

$$D g(f(x)) = g'(f(x)) \cdot f'(x)$$

• Inversa

$$D f^{-1}(y) = \frac{1}{f'(x)} \Leftrightarrow f'(x) = \frac{1}{D f^{-1}(y)}$$

• Esponenziale (derivata logaritmica)

$$D[f(x)]^{g(x)} = [f(x)]^{g(x)} \left(g(x) \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} + g'(x) \cdot \log f(x) \right)$$

DERIVATE ELEMENTARI

$$Dk = 0$$

$$D a^x = a^x \log a$$

$$Dx = 1$$

$$D e^x = e^x$$

$$D(ax+b) = a$$

$$D \log x = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$Dx^\alpha = \alpha x^{\alpha-1}$$

$$D \log_a x = \frac{1}{x \log a}$$

$$D \frac{1}{x} = -\frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$D \log_x a = -\frac{\log a}{x \log^2 a}$$

$$D \sqrt{x} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$$

$$Dx^x = x^x(1 + \log x)$$

$$D \sqrt[n]{x^m} = \frac{m}{n} \sqrt[n]{x^{m-n}}$$

$$Dx(\log x - 1) = \log x$$

$$D \sin x = \cos x$$

$$D \arcsin x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$D \cos x = -\sin x$$

$$D \arccos x = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$D \operatorname{tg} x = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} = 1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 x$$

$$D \operatorname{arctg} x = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

$$D(\operatorname{tg} x - x) = \operatorname{tg}^2 x$$

$$D \arccos \frac{-x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

$$D \frac{1 - \cos x}{1 + \cos x} = \frac{\operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2}}{\cos^2 \frac{x}{2}}$$

$$D \frac{1 - \operatorname{tg} x}{1 + \operatorname{tg} x} = \frac{2}{1 + \sin 2x}$$

DERIVATE n-SIME FONDAMENTALI

$$D^n x^\alpha = \alpha(\alpha-1)\dots(\alpha-n+1)x^{\alpha-n} \quad D^n x^n = n!$$

$$D^n (a_0 + a_1 x + \dots + a_n x^n) = a_n n! \quad D^n a^x = a^x \log^n a$$

$$D^n \sin x = \sin\left(x + n \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \quad D^n \sin \alpha x = \alpha^n \sin\left(\alpha x + n \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$D^n \cos x = \cos\left(x + n \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \quad D^n \cos \alpha x = \alpha^n \cos\left(\alpha x + n \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

TEOREMI DI DE L'HÔPITAL

Forma Indet.	Trasformazione	
$\frac{0}{0}, \frac{\infty}{\infty}$	$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} = \dots = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f^{(n)}(x)}{g^{(n)}(x)}$ \exists stop	
$0 \cdot \infty$	$\frac{0}{0} \text{ o } \frac{\infty}{\infty}$	$f(x) \cdot g(x) = \frac{f(x)}{\frac{1}{g(x)}} = \frac{g(x)}{\frac{1}{f(x)}}$
$+\infty - \infty$	$\frac{\infty}{\infty}$	$f(x) - g(x) = f(x) \left(1 - \frac{g(x)}{f(x)}\right)$
$0^0, 1^\infty, \infty^0, 0^\infty$	$0 \cdot \infty$	$[f(x)]^{g(x)} = e^{g(x) \log f(x)}$
$\log_0 0, \log_0 \infty, \log_\infty 0, \log_\infty \infty$	$\frac{\infty}{\infty}$	$\log_{f(x)} g(x) = \frac{\log g(x)}{\log f(x)}$
$\log_1 1$	$\frac{0}{0}$	