

①

CALCOLO DEI LIMITI CON LO SVILUPPO DI TAYLOR

$$1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1 - \ln(1+x)}{4x^2} = \frac{0}{0} = \begin{cases} \text{TAYLOR} \\ \text{DE L'HOSPITAL} \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - \frac{1}{1+x}}{4x^2} = \frac{0}{0} \stackrel{(H)}{=} \frac{1}{8} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - \frac{-1}{(1+x)^2}}{1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{1+1}{1} = \frac{1}{4}.$$

$$e^x \approx 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{6} + \dots$$

$$\ln(1+x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} + \dots$$

CON TAYLOR!

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

$$= \frac{1}{4}.$$

$$2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{2x} - 1}{\ln(1+x)} = \frac{0}{0} \stackrel{(H)}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2e^{2x}}{\frac{1}{1+x}} = 2.$$

OPPURE CI ACCORGIAMO CHE $e^{2x} - 1 = (e^x + 1) \cdot (e^x - 1)$,

$$\text{Quindi} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{2x} - 1}{\ln(1+x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(e^x + 1) \cdot (e^x - 1)}{\ln(1+x)} =$$

$$= 2 \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{\ln(1+x)} \stackrel{(H)}{=} 2 \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x + x + o(x^2) - x}{x - \frac{x^2}{2} + o(x^2)} =$$

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