## Regola di de l'Hôpital

## Teoremi di de l'Hôpital

**Lemma 1** (Teorema di Cauchy). Siano  $f, g : [a, b] \to \mathbb{R}$  due funzioni continue su [a, b] e derivabili su (a, b). Supponiamo che

$$g'(x) > 0$$
 per ogni  $x \in (a, b)$ .

Allora esiste  $c \in (a, b)$  tale che

$$\frac{f'(c)}{g'(c)} = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{g(b) - g(a)}.$$

Idea: Applicare il teorema di Rolle alla funzione

$$h(x) = (g(b) - g(a))f(x) - (f(b) - f(a))g(x)$$

**Teorema 2.** Sia [a,b) un intervallo di  $\mathbb{R}$  e siano  $f:[a,b)\to\mathbb{R}$  e  $g:[a,b)\to\mathbb{R}$  due funzioni tali che:

- f(a) = 0 e g(a) = 0;
- f e g sono continue su [a,b) e derivabili su (a,b);
- g'(x) > 0 per ogni  $x \in (a,b)$  (oppure g'(x) < 0 per ogni  $x \in (a,b)$ );
- esiste il limite  $\lim_{x \to a} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} = L.$

Allora  $\lim_{x \to a} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = L.$ 

**Teorema 3.** Siano  $a \in \mathbb{R}$  e(a,b) un intervallo aperto di  $\mathbb{R}$ . Siano  $f:(a,b) \to \mathbb{R}$   $e(g:(a,b) \to \mathbb{R}$  due funzioni tali che:

- $\lim_{x \to a} f(x) = +\infty$  e  $\lim_{x \to a} g(x) = +\infty$ ;
- f e g sono derivabili su (a, b);
- g'(x) > 0 per ogni  $x \in (a, b)$  (oppure g'(x) < 0 per ogni  $x \in (a, b)$ );
- esiste il limite  $\lim_{x\to a} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} = L.$

Allora  $\lim_{x \to a} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = L.$ 

Corollario 4. Siano  $(a, +\infty)$  un intervallo aperto di  $\mathbb{R}$  e  $f, g : (a, +\infty) \to \mathbb{R}$  due funzioni tali che:

- $\bullet \ \lim_{x \to +\infty} f(x) = 0 \quad e \quad \lim_{x \to +\infty} g(x) = 0 \quad \left( oppure \quad \lim_{x \to +\infty} f(x) = 0 \quad e \quad \lim_{x \to +\infty} g(x) = 0 \right);$
- $f e g sono derivabili su (a, +\infty)$ ;
- g'(x) > 0 per ogni  $x \in (a, +\infty)$  (oppure g'(x) < 0 per ogni  $x \in (a, +\infty)$ );
- esiste il limite  $\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} = L.$

Allora 
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = L.$$

## Esercizi

## Esercizio 5. Calcolare i limiti

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} =$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\tan x}{x + \sin x} =$$

$$x \rightarrow 0$$
  $x + \sin x$ 

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

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x \cos x}{\sin x} =$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^{2x} - 1}{x - 3x^2} =$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^x - \cos x}{\sin x} =$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\ln(1+ax)}{x+ax^3} =$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\ln(1+x) - xe^x}{x^2} =$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\ln(1+x^2)}{x^2} =$$

$$\exp(x^2) = \cos x$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\exp(x^2) - \cos x}{x^2} =$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\arctan x}{\sin x} =$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\arcsin(3x)}{x^2 + x} =$$

$$\arctan(2x)$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\arctan(e^x - 1)}{\sqrt{x+1} - 1} =$$

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{e^x}{x^2} =$$

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{e^{2x}}{x+7} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{e^x}{x^3+1} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\ln(2x)}{\sqrt{x+3}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{e^{\sqrt{x}}}{x} = \lim_{x$$

Esercizio 6. Calcolare i limiti

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \left( \prod_{k=2}^{9} \frac{\sin(kx)}{\tan((k-1)x)} \right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left( \prod_{k=1}^{12} \frac{\arcsin((k+1)x)}{e^{kx} - 1} \right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left( \prod_{k=2}^{100} \frac{\sin((k-1)x)}{\sqrt{kx + 1} - 1} \right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left( \sum_{k=2}^{8} \frac{\arctan(kx)}{e^{2x} - 1} \right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left( \sum_{k=1}^{8} \frac{\arctan(kx)}{e^{2x} - 1} \right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left( \sum_{k=1}^{8} \frac{\arctan(kx)}{e^{2x} - 1} \right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left( \sum_{k=1}^{8} \frac{\arctan(kx)}{e^{2x} - 1} \right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left( \sum_{k=1}^{8} \frac{\arctan(kx)}{e^{2x} - 1} \right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left( \sum_{k=1}^{8} \frac{\arctan(kx)}{e^{2x} - 1} \right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left( \sum_{k=1}^{8} \frac{\arctan(kx)}{e^{2x} - 1} \right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left( \sum_{k=1}^{8} \frac{\arctan(kx)}{e^{2x} - 1} \right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left( \sum_{k=1}^{8} \frac{\arctan(kx)}{e^{2x} - 1} \right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left( \sum_{k=1}^{8} \frac{\arctan(kx)}{e^{2x} - 1} \right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left( \sum_{k=1}^{8} \frac{\arctan(kx)}{e^{2x} - 1} \right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left( \sum_{k=1}^{8} \frac{\arctan(kx)}{e^{2x} - 1} \right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left( \sum_{k=1}^{8} \frac{\arctan(kx)}{e^{2x} - 1} \right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left( \sum_{k=1}^{8} \frac{\arctan(kx)}{e^{2x} - 1} \right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left( \sum_{k=1}^{8} \frac{\arctan(kx)}{e^{2x} - 1} \right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left( \sum_{k=1}^{8} \frac{\arctan(kx)}{e^{2x} - 1} \right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left( \sum_{k=1}^{8} \frac{\arctan(kx)}{e^{2x} - 1} \right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left( \sum_{k=1}^{8} \frac{\arctan(kx)}{e^{2x} - 1} \right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left( \sum_{k=1}^{8} \frac{\arctan(kx)}{e^{2x} - 1} \right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left( \sum_{k=1}^{8} \frac{\arctan(kx)}{e^{2x} - 1} \right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left( \sum_{k=1}^{8} \frac{\arctan(kx)}{e^{2x} - 1} \right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left( \sum_{k=1}^{8} \frac{\arctan(kx)}{e^{2x} - 1} \right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left( \sum_{k=1}^{8} \frac{\arctan(kx)}{e^{2x} - 1} \right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left( \sum_{k=1}^{8} \frac{\arctan(kx)}{e^{2x} - 1} \right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left( \sum_{k=1}^{8} \frac{\arctan(kx)}{e^{2x} - 1} \right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left( \sum_{k=1}^{8} \frac{\arctan(kx)}{e^{2x} - 1} \right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left( \sum_{k=1}^{8} \frac{\arctan(kx)}{e^{2x} - 1} \right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left( \sum_{k=1}^{8} \frac{\arctan(kx)}{e^{2x} - 1} \right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left( \sum_{k=1}^{8} \frac{\arctan(kx)}{e^{2x} - 1} \right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left( \sum_{k=1}^{8} \frac{\arctan(kx)}{e^{2x} - 1} \right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left( \sum_{k=1}^{8} \frac{\arctan(kx)}{e^{2x} - 1} \right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left( \sum_{k=1}^{8} \frac{\arctan(kx)}{e^{2x} - 1} \right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left( \sum_{k=1}^{8} \frac{\arctan(kx)}{e^{2x} - 1} \right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left( \sum_{k=1}^{8} \frac{\arctan(kx)}{e^{2x} - 1} \right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left( \sum_{k=1}^{8} \frac{\arctan(kx)}{e^{2x} - 1} \right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left( \sum_{k=1}^{8} \frac{\arctan(kx)}{e^{2x} - 1} \right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left( \sum_{k=1}^{8} \frac{\arctan(kx)}{e^{2x} -$$

Esercizio 7. Calcolare, in funzione del parametro  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ , li limite

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \left( \prod_{k=1}^{n} \frac{\ln\left(\frac{x}{2} + \sqrt{1 + \sin(kx)}\right)}{\sin(kx)} \right),\,$$

e calcolare il risultato per n = 7.

Esercizio 8. Trovare i limiti

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \left( \prod_{k=2}^{9} \frac{\ln(1+kx)\sin x}{x(e^{kx} - x - 1)} \right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left( \prod_{k=2}^{8} \frac{\sin((k-1)x)\sin(2x)}{x(e^{kx} - 1)} \right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left( \sum_{k=1}^{8} \frac{x \arcsin(kx)}{\sin((k-1)x)(e^{2x} - 1)} \right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left( \sum_{k=1}^{8} \frac{x \arcsin(kx)}{\sin((k-1)x)(e^{2x} - 1)} \right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left( \sum_{k=1}^{8} \frac{x \arcsin(kx)}{\sin((k-1)x)(e^{2x} - 1)} \right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left( \sum_{k=1}^{8} \frac{x \arcsin(kx)}{\sin((k-1)x)(e^{2x} - 1)} \right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left( \sum_{k=1}^{8} \frac{x \arcsin(kx)}{\sin((k-1)x)(e^{2x} - 1)} \right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left( \sum_{k=1}^{8} \frac{x \arcsin(kx)}{\sin((k-1)x)(e^{2x} - 1)} \right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left( \sum_{k=1}^{8} \frac{x \arcsin(kx)}{\sin((k-1)x)(e^{2x} - 1)} \right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left( \sum_{k=1}^{8} \frac{x \arcsin(kx)}{\sin((k-1)x)(e^{2x} - 1)} \right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left( \sum_{k=1}^{8} \frac{x \arcsin(kx)}{\sin((k-1)x)(e^{2x} - 1)} \right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left( \sum_{k=1}^{8} \frac{x \arcsin(kx)}{\sin((k-1)x)(e^{2x} - 1)} \right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left( \sum_{k=1}^{8} \frac{x \arcsin(kx)}{\sin((k-1)x)(e^{2x} - 1)} \right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left( \sum_{k=1}^{8} \frac{x \arcsin(kx)}{\sin((k-1)x)(e^{2x} - 1)} \right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left( \sum_{k=1}^{8} \frac{x \arcsin(kx)}{\sin((k-1)x)(e^{2x} - 1)} \right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left( \sum_{k=1}^{8} \frac{x \arcsin(kx)}{\sin((k-1)x)(e^{2x} - 1)} \right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left( \sum_{k=1}^{8} \frac{x \arcsin(kx)}{\sin((k-1)x)(e^{2x} - 1)} \right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left( \sum_{k=1}^{8} \frac{x \arcsin(kx)}{\sin((k-1)x)(e^{2x} - 1)} \right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left( \sum_{k=1}^{8} \frac{x \arcsin(kx)}{\sin((k-1)x)(e^{2x} - 1)} \right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left( \sum_{k=1}^{8} \frac{x \arcsin(kx)}{\sin((k-1)x)(e^{2x} - 1)} \right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left( \sum_{k=1}^{8} \frac{x \arcsin(kx)}{\sin((k-1)x)(e^{2x} - 1)} \right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left( \sum_{k=1}^{8} \frac{x \arcsin(kx)}{\sin((k-1)x)(e^{2x} - 1)} \right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left( \sum_{k=1}^{8} \frac{x \arcsin(kx)}{\sin((k-1)x)(e^{2x} - 1)} \right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left( \sum_{k=1}^{8} \frac{x \arcsin(kx)}{\sin((k-1)x)(e^{2x} - 1)} \right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left( \sum_{k=1}^{8} \frac{x \cosh(kx)}{\sin((kx)(kx)(e^{2x} - 1)} \right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left( \sum_{k=1}^{8} \frac{x \cosh(kx)}{\sin((kx)(kx)(e^{2x} - 1)} \right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left( \sum_{k=1}^{8} \frac{x \cosh(kx)}{\sin((kx)(kx)(e^{2x} - 1)} \right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left( \sum_{k=1}^{8} \frac{x \cosh(kx)}{\sin((kx)(kx)(e^{2x} - 1)} \right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left( \sum_{k=1}^{8} \frac{x \cosh(kx)}{\cos((kx)(kx)(e^{2x} - 1)} \right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left( \sum_{k=1}^{8} \frac{x \cosh(kx)}{\cos((kx)(kx)(e^{2x} - 1)} \right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left( \sum_{k=1}^{8} \frac{x \cosh(kx)}{\cos((kx)(kx)(e^{2x} - 1)} \right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left( \sum_{k=1}^{8} \frac{x \cosh(kx)}{\cos((kx)(kx)(e^{2x} -$$