

$$13. \frac{4n^2 + 1}{3n^2 + n - 4}$$

$$\left[ \frac{4}{3} \right] \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{4n^2 + 1}{3n^2 + n - 4} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n^2 \left( 4 + \frac{1}{n^2} \right)}{n^2 \left( 3 + \frac{1}{n} - \frac{4}{n^2} \right)} = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$14. \frac{n + 1}{3n^2 - 4}$$

$$[0] \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n \left( 1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)}{n^2 \left( 3 - \frac{4}{n^2} \right)} = \frac{1}{+\infty} = 0$$

$$15. \frac{4n - 1}{n + 1}$$

[4]

$$16. \frac{n^3 - 4n + 1}{2 - 3n}$$

$[-\infty]$

$$17. \frac{n^2 - n}{3n + 4}$$

$[+\infty]$

$$18. \frac{5 + n - n^2 + n^3}{1 - 2n^3}$$

$\left[ -\frac{1}{2} \right]$

$$16] \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n^3 - 4n + 1}{2 - 3n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n^3 \left( 1 - \frac{4}{n^2} + \frac{1}{n^3} \right)}{n \left( \frac{2}{n} - 3 \right)} = \frac{(+\infty)^2}{-3} = \frac{+\infty}{-3} = -\infty$$

$$17] \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n^2 - n}{3n + 4} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n^2 \left( 1 - \frac{1}{n} \right)}{n \left( 3 + \frac{4}{n} \right)} = \frac{+\infty \cdot 1}{3} = +\infty$$

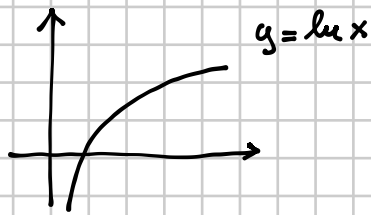
$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (2n - 3\sqrt{n}) = +\infty - \infty \quad \text{F.l.}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} n \left( 2 - 3 \frac{\sqrt{n}}{n} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} n \left( 2 - \frac{3}{\sqrt{n}} \right) = +\infty \cdot (2 - 0) = +\infty \cdot 2 = +\infty$$

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

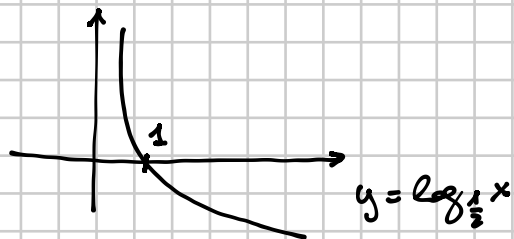
$$\frac{n \left( 1 - \frac{1}{n} \right)}{n \left( 1 + \frac{2}{n} \right)} \rightarrow 1$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \ln(\underbrace{n^2 + n}_{+\infty}) = \ln(+\infty) = +\infty$$



Se fare

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



$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \ln\left(1 + \frac{2}{n+2}\right) = \ln(1) = 0$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left( \sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n-2} \right) = +\infty - \infty$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left( \sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n-2} \right) \cdot \frac{\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n-2}}{\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n-2}} =$$

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

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

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

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n^2 + 1 - n}{\sqrt{n^2 + 1} + \sqrt{n}} = \frac{+\infty}{+\infty} \text{ F.I.}$$

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

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n^2 \left( 1 + \frac{1}{n^2} - \frac{1}{n} \right)}{n \left( \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{n^2}} + \frac{\sqrt{n}}{n} \right)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n^2 \left( 1 + \frac{1}{n^2} - \frac{1}{n} \right)}{n \left( \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{n^2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \right)} = \frac{+\infty \cdot (1 + 0 - 0)}{\sqrt{1+0} + 0} =$$

$$= \frac{+\infty}{1} = +\infty$$

Si poteva anche risolvere così:

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

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

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sin(n) \text{ NON ESISTE}$$

$$\text{ATTENZIONE } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sin(n\pi) =$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \cos(n) \text{ NON ESISTE}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} 0 = 0$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \tan(n) \text{ NON ESISTE}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} [n + \sin(n)] = +\infty$$

Posso applicare il TEOREMA DEI CARABINIERI (variante)

$$\forall n \quad c_n \leq a_n \quad \text{e} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} c_n = +\infty \quad \Rightarrow \quad \exists \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a_n = +\infty$$

$$a_n = n + \sin(n)$$

$$n - 1 \leq n + \sin(n)$$

$$c_n = n - 1$$

$$\downarrow \\ +\infty$$

quindi anche  $n + \sin(n) \rightarrow +\infty$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt{\frac{n+1}{9n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt{\frac{n(1+\frac{1}{n})}{9n}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{9}} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \log_{\frac{1}{3}} \frac{9n}{9+n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \log_{\frac{1}{3}} \frac{9n}{n(\frac{9}{n}+1)} = \log_{\frac{1}{3}} 9 = -2$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \cos \left( \frac{3}{3n^3 + 1} \right) = \cos(0) = 1$$