

Per ciascuna delle seguenti disuguaglianze, si stabilisca se sono vere per ogni $x \in \mathbb{R}$ "sufficientemente grande", cioè se esiste $M \in \mathbb{R}$ tale che la disuguaglianza sia vera per ogni $x \geq M$.

$$\textcircled{1} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x \leq \frac{1}{x^2 + 8}$$

$$\textcircled{2} x^{50} + 8x - 2^x \geq 0$$

$$\textcircled{3} \frac{x^{30} + 12x^{29} + 7}{x^{41} - 258x^{40}} \leq 1$$

$$\textcircled{4} \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{x^2} \leq 40x^5 + 27x^4 + 5x + 8$$

~~117~~ Si calcolino i seguenti limiti:

$$\text{L1) } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} -7x^3 + 8x - 9$$

$$\text{L2) } \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^5 + 9x - 7}{3x^3 + 4x + 1}$$

$$\text{L3) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{-x^2 + 3x + 1}{x^2 - 7x}$$

$$4) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-2x^3 + 5x - 8}{x^3 + x^2}$$

$$5) \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^5 - 7x + 10}{x^4 + 8x^2 - 1}$$

$$6) \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^2 - x + 1}{3x^2 + 2x + 7}$$

$$7) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x^2 - x + 1}{x + 3}$$

Di calcolo i seguenti limiti

Limiti Polif

$$L1) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (-7x^3) + 8x - 9 = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} -7x^3 = -7(+\infty)^3 = -7(+\infty) = -\infty$$

$$L2) \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^5 + 9x - 7}{3x^3 + 4x + 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^5}{3x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^2}{3} = \frac{(-\infty)^2}{3} = +\infty$$

$$L4) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-2x^3 + 5x - 8}{x^3 + x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-2x^3}{x^3} = -2$$

$$L5) \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^2 - x + 1}{3x^2 + 2x + 7} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^2}{3x^2} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$L3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{-x^2 + 3x + 1}{x^2 - 4x} = \left[\frac{1}{0^+} \right] = +\infty$$

$-0, 1$
 $(-0, 1)^2 - 4(-0, 1)$
 $+ \quad +$

$$L7) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x^2 - x + 1}{x + 3} = \frac{1}{3}$$