

IL MAHĀBHĀRATA DEI LIMITI

PĀNDU

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\text{sen } x}{x} = 1$$

KUNTI

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

MĀDRĪ

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

YUDHISTHIRA

BHĪMA

ARJUNA

NAKULA

SAHADEVA

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\text{tg } x}{x} = 1 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x} = 0 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} = \frac{1}{2} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{k}{x}\right)^{mx} = e^{mk} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} = 1$$

DRAUPADĪ

SAIRAMDHRĪ

KARNA

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

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

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

DHRTARĀSTRA

DURYODHANA

GĀNDHĀRĪ

BHĪSMA

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x^c} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^c \ln x = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (x - c \ln x) = +\infty$$

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

VISNU

KRSNA

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x)^{g(x)} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow c} g(x) \ln f(x)}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x)^{g(x)} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow c} [f(x)-1]g(x)} \quad \text{solo per } 1^\infty$$

VEDA

α infinitesimo

$$\text{sen } \alpha \approx \alpha$$

$$\ln(1 + \alpha) \approx \alpha$$

$$\text{tg } \alpha \approx \alpha$$

$$\lg_a(1 + \alpha) \approx \frac{\alpha}{\ln a}$$

$$(1 + \alpha)^k \approx 1 + k\alpha$$

$$\text{arcsen } \alpha \approx \alpha$$

$$e^\alpha - 1 \approx \alpha$$

$$\text{arctg } \alpha \approx \alpha$$

$$a^\alpha - 1 \approx \alpha \ln a$$

$$\sqrt[k]{1 + \alpha} \approx 1 + \frac{\alpha}{k}$$

$$\cos \alpha \approx 1 - \frac{\alpha^2}{2}$$

MANTRA (per superare avidya e vitarka)

“Più studio e più divento furbo”

Il guru

Prof.ssa Fabrizia De Bernardi