

1) i) $A = \{x_n = \cos(\pi + \frac{1}{n}), n \in \mathbb{N}, n \geq 1\}$

Osserviamo che $-1 \leq x_n \leq 1 \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}, n \geq 1$. Quindi A è limitato.

Ora $x_n = \cos(a_n)$, con $a_n = \pi + \frac{1}{n}$. Poiché $(a_n)_n$ è strettamente decrescente (banale verifica!) e $\pi \leq a_n \leq \pi + 1 \quad \forall n \geq 1$, e $\cos x$ è strett. crescente su $[\pi, 2\pi]$ otteniamo che x_n è una successione strett. decrescente su $\mathbb{N}$. Dal teorema di "esistenza del limite per funzioni monotone" segue che

$$\inf A = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} x_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \cos(\pi + \frac{1}{n}) = \cos \pi = \underline{\underline{-1}}. \quad \text{D'altra parte} \quad \text{continuità della funzione coseno}$$

$$\text{parte } \sup A = \max A = x_1 = \cos(\pi + 1).$$

□

ii) $B = \{x_n = \cos(\pi - \frac{1}{n}), n \in \mathbb{N}, n \geq 1\}$

Come sopra si prova che B è un insieme limitato.

Ora $x_n = \cos(a_n)$, con $a_n = \pi - \frac{1}{n}$. Poiché $(a_n)_n$ è strett. crescente (banale verifica!) e $\pi - 1 \leq a_n \leq \pi \quad \forall n \geq 1$ e $\cos x$ è strett. decrescente su $[0, \pi]$, otteniamo che x_n è una succ. strett. decrescente su $\mathbb{N}$. Dal teorema di "esistenza del limite per funzioni monotone" segue che

$$\inf A = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} x_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \cos(\pi - \frac{1}{n}) = \cos \pi = \underline{\underline{-1}}; \text{ d'altra parte}$$

$$\sup A = \max A = x_1 = \cos(\pi - 1).$$

□

iii) $C = \{x_n = \sin(\pi + \frac{1}{n}), n \in \mathbb{N}, n \geq 1\}$

Anche qui la limitatezza di C segue come sopra.

Ora $x_n = \sin(a_n)$ con $a_n = \pi + \frac{1}{n}$. Abbiamo $(a_n)_n$ strett. decrescente e $\pi \leq a_n \leq \pi + 1 \quad \forall n \geq 1$, e anche $\sin x$ strett. decrescente in $[\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2}]$. Quindi $(x_n)_n$ è strett. crescente in $\mathbb{N}$.

Dal teorema di "esistenza del limite per funzioni monotone" segue

$$\text{che } \underline{\sup A} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} x_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sin\left(\pi + \frac{1}{n}\right) = \sin \pi = 0.$$

$$\text{D' altra parte } \underline{\inf A} = \min A = x_1 = \sin(\pi + 1).$$

↑ continuità della funzione seno



$$\text{iv) } D = \left\{ x_n = \arccos\left(\frac{1-n}{2+n}\right), n \in \mathbb{N}, n \geq 0 \right\}$$

Osseviamo che $\frac{1-n}{2+n} = -1 + \frac{3}{2+n} \quad \forall n \geq 0$, e quindi

$$-1 \leq a_n = \frac{1-n}{2+n} \leq -1 + \frac{3}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \leq 1 \quad \forall n \geq 0 \text{ e } x_n \text{ è ben definito.}$$

Inoltre $0 \leq x_n \leq \pi \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}, n \geq 0$ e quindi D è limitato.

Si verifica banalmente che $(a_n)_n$ è una successione strett. decrescente in $\mathbb{N}$.

Poiché $\arccos x$ è strett. decrescente in $[-1, 1]$, si ottiene che $x_n = \arccos a_n$ è strett. crescente in $\mathbb{N}$. Risulta allora, analog. a sopra che

$$\underline{\inf A} = \min A = x_1 = \arccos \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\pi}{6}, \text{ mentre}$$

$$\underline{\sup A} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} x_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \arccos\left(-1 + \frac{3}{2+n}\right) = \arccos(-1) = \pi.$$

↑ continuità della funzione arcocoseno



$$2) \bullet f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{-\arctg\left(\frac{\alpha \log(1 - \alpha x^3)}{x^2(2 - \cos 2x)}\right)}{\sqrt{\sin x + 2}} & \text{se } x < 0 \\ \sqrt{\sin x + 2} & \text{se } x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

Dalla continuità delle funzioni coinvolte e i teoremi riguardanti la somma, prodotto, rapporto, composizione ... di funzioni continue, basta determinare $\alpha > 0$ tale che f rimasti continua in $x_0 = 0$, ossia $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = f(0)$.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Ora } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{-\arctan(x \log(1-x^3))}{x^3(2-\cos 2x)} = \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \underbrace{\frac{-\arctan(x \log(1-x^3))}{x \log(1-x^3)}}_{\rightarrow 1 \text{ poiché } \frac{\arctan \square}{\square} \xrightarrow{\square \rightarrow 0} 1} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{x \log(1-x^3)}{-x^3}}_{\rightarrow 1 \text{ poiché } \frac{\log(1+\square)}{\square} \xrightarrow{\square \rightarrow 0} -1} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{-x^3}{x^3(2-\cos 2x)}}_{\rightarrow 1} \\
 &= d^2.
 \end{aligned}$$

Dall'altra parte, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = f(0) = \sqrt{2}$ e quindi f risulta continua in $x_0 = 0$ se e solo se $d^2 = \sqrt{2}$, ossia $d = \sqrt[4]{2}$. $\square$

• $g: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} \sqrt[3]{3^{2x} - 1} & \text{se } x \leq 1 \\ \frac{\sin(x-1)}{\log x^\beta} & \text{se } x > 1. \end{cases}$$

Come sopra, basta determinare $\beta > 0$ tale che g risulti continua in $x_0 = 1$, ossia $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} g(x) = g(1)$.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Ora } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} g(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{\sin(x-1)}{\log x^\beta} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{\sin(x-1)}{\log(1+(x-1))^\beta} = \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \underbrace{\frac{\sin(x-1)}{(x-1)}}_{\rightarrow 1 \text{ poiché } \frac{\sin \square}{\square} \xrightarrow{\square \rightarrow 0} 1} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{x-1}{\beta \log(1+(x-1))}}_{\rightarrow 1 \text{ poiché } \frac{\log(1+\square)}{\square} \xrightarrow{\square \rightarrow 0} 1} = \frac{1}{\beta}
 \end{aligned}$$

Dall'altra parte, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} g(x) = g(1) = \sqrt[3]{9-1} = 2$ e quindi g risulta continua in $x_0 = 1$ se e solo se $\frac{1}{\beta} = 2$, ossia $\beta = \frac{1}{2}$. $\blacksquare$

3) i) • $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\cos \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \right)^{2x} = \boxed{e^{-1}}$.

Infatti $\left(\cos \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \right)^{2x} = e^{2x \log \left(\cos \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \right)} = e^{2x \log \left(1 + \left(\cos \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} - 1 \right) \right)}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= e^{\frac{2x \log(1 + (\cos \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} - 1))}{\cos \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} - 1} \cdot (\cos \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} - 1)} \\
 &= e^{\frac{\log(1 + (\cos \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} - 1))}{\cos \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} - 1} \cdot \frac{\cos \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} - 1}{\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}})^2}} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow +\infty} \underline{e^{-1}}. \quad \square
 \end{aligned}$$

$\downarrow 1$ $\downarrow -\frac{1}{2}$

• $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (\sin x)^x = \boxed{1}$.
 $\boxed{0^0}$

Infatti $(\sin x)^x = e^{x \log(\sin x)}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (\sin x)^x = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0^+} e^{\arcsin y \log y} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0^+} e^{\frac{\arcsin y}{y} \cdot y \log y} = e^0 = 1.$$

$\uparrow$ $y = \sin x$

• $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \arctan\left(\frac{-1}{\sqrt[3]{x} \log_2 x}\right) = \boxed{\frac{\pi}{2}}$.

Infatti, $\sqrt[3]{x} \log_2 x \rightarrow 0$ per $x \rightarrow 0^+$, ed è negativa in un intorno destro di 0;

Quindi $\frac{-1}{\sqrt[3]{x} \log_2 x} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 0^+} +\infty$ e si ha $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \arctan\left(\frac{-1}{\sqrt[3]{x} \log_2 x}\right) = \frac{\pi}{2}$.

ii) • $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left(\sqrt[3]{1+x}\right)^{\frac{1}{\arctan x}} = \boxed{e^{1/3}}$.
 $\boxed{1^\infty}$

Infatti $\sqrt[3]{1+x}^{\frac{1}{\arctan x}} = e^{\frac{1}{\arctan x} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \log(1+x)}$

$$= e^{\frac{x}{\arctan x} \cdot \frac{\log(1+x)}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{3}} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 0^+} \underline{e^{1/3}}.$$

• $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left(\sqrt[3]{1+x^2}\right)^{\frac{1}{\arctan x}} = \boxed{1}$.
 $\boxed{1^\infty}$

Infatti $\sqrt[3]{1+x^2}^{\frac{1}{\arctan x}} = e^{\frac{1}{\arctan x} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \log(1+x^2)}$

$$= e^{\frac{x}{\arctan x} \cdot \frac{\log(1+x^2)}{x^2} \cdot \left(\frac{x}{3}\right)} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^0 = \underline{1}.$$

• $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (\sqrt[3]{1+x})^{\frac{1}{\sin x^2}} = \boxed{+\infty}$

Infatti $\sqrt[3]{1+x}^{\frac{1}{\sin x^2}} = e^{\frac{\frac{1}{3} \log(1+x)}{\sin x^2}} = e^{\frac{\frac{1}{3} \log(1+x)}{x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{1}{x}}} = e^{\frac{\log(1+x)}{3x}} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 0^+} +\infty.$

4) • $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x e^{1+\frac{1}{x}} = +\infty$, Infatti

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x e^{1+\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{e^{1+\frac{1}{x}}}{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{y \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e \cdot e^y}{\frac{1}{y}} = +\infty.$
 $y = \frac{1}{x}$

Abbiamo

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

Infatti $(x e^{1+\frac{1}{x}})^x = e^{x \log(x e^{1+\frac{1}{x}})} =$

$= e^{x \log x + x \log(e^{1+\frac{1}{x}})} = e^{x \log x + x(1+\frac{1}{x}) \log e}$
 $= e^{x \log x + x + 1} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 0^+} e.$

5) i) • $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2^x + 3^x + x^{10}}{e^x + 100x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2^x + (3^x)^x + x^{10}}{e^x + 100x^2} = \begin{cases} +\infty & \text{se } 3^d > e \\ 1 & \text{se } 3^d = e \\ 0 & \text{se } 3^d < e \end{cases}$

$\log_3 e = \frac{1}{\log 3}$
 $= \begin{cases} +\infty & \text{se } d > \frac{1}{\log 3} \\ 1 & \text{se } d = \frac{1}{\log 3} \\ 0 & \text{se } d < \frac{1}{\log 3} \end{cases}$

• $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^n - 2^n}{n + 3^n} = \boxed{0}$

Infatti $\frac{e^n - 2^n}{n + 3^n} = \frac{e^n (1 - \frac{2^n}{e^n})}{3^n (\frac{n}{3^n} + 1)}$
 $= \frac{e^n}{3^n} \frac{(1 - (\frac{2}{e})^n)}{(\frac{n}{3^n} + 1)} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow +\infty} 0$, poiché $(\frac{e}{3})^n \rightarrow 0$.
 nota: $0 < \frac{e}{3} < 1$

$$\bullet \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^n - 2^n}{n - 2e^n} = \boxed{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\text{: infatti } \frac{e^n - 2^n}{n - 2e^n} = \frac{e^n(1 - (\frac{2}{e})^n)}{e^n(\frac{n}{e^n} - 2)} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow +\infty} -\frac{1}{2}.$$

$$\text{ii) } \bullet \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{4n}\right)^{2n} = \boxed{e^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

$$\text{: infatti } \left[\left(1 + \frac{1}{4n}\right)^{4n}\right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow +\infty} e^{\frac{1}{2}}.$$

$$\bullet \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{n+4}{n-2}\right)^n = \boxed{e^6}$$

$$\text{: infatti } \left(\frac{n+4}{n-2}\right)^n = \left(1 + \frac{6}{n-2}\right)^n = \left[\left(1 + \frac{6}{n-2}\right)^{n-2}\right]^{\frac{n}{n-2}} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow +\infty} e^6.$$

$$\bullet \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{n-4}{n-2}\right)^n = \boxed{e^{-2}}$$

$$\text{: infatti } \left(\frac{n-4}{n-2}\right)^n = \left(1 - \frac{2}{n-2}\right)^n = e^{n \log(1 - \frac{2}{n-2})} = e^{n \cdot \frac{(-2)}{n-2} \cdot \frac{\log(1 - \frac{2}{n-2})}{-\frac{2}{n-2}}} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow +\infty} e^{-2}.$$

$$\text{iii) } \bullet \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{n+n^2} = \boxed{1}$$

$$\text{: infatti } \sqrt[n]{n+n^2} = e^{\frac{1}{n} \log(n+n^2)} = e^{\frac{1}{n} [2 \log n + \log(1 + \frac{1}{n})]} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow +\infty} e^0 = 1$$

$$\bullet \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt[n]{2} - 1)^n = \boxed{0}$$

$$\text{: infatti } (\sqrt[n]{2} - 1)^n = e^{n \log(\sqrt[n]{2} - 1)} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow +\infty} 0.$$

che non è una forma indeterminata !!

$$\bullet \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{n \log n^2} = \boxed{1}$$

$$\text{: } \forall n \geq 3 \quad 1 \leq \log n \leq n \quad \text{quindi } n < n \log n \leq n^2 \Rightarrow \sqrt[n]{n \log n} \rightarrow 1;$$

$$\text{invece } \sqrt[n]{n \cdot 2 \log n} = \sqrt[n]{2} \sqrt[n]{n \log n} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow +\infty} 1.$$

$$\text{iv) } \bullet \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\log(n^4 + \cos n)}{\log(n^5 + \arctan n)} = \boxed{\frac{4}{5}}$$

$$\text{: } \frac{\log[n^4(1 + \frac{\cos n}{n^4})]}{\log[n^5(1 + \frac{\arctan n}{n^5})]} = \frac{4 \log n + \log(1 + \frac{\cos n}{n^4})}{5 \log n + \log(1 + \frac{\arctan n}{n^5})} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{4}{5}.$$

$$\bullet \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\log_2(n+2^n) - n}{\log_2(3n+2^n) - n} = \boxed{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$\frac{\log_2 2^n + \log_2(1 + \frac{n}{2^n}) - n}{\log_2 2^n + \log_2(1 + \frac{3n}{2^n}) - n} = \frac{\log_2(1 + \frac{n}{2^n})}{\log_2(1 + \frac{3n}{2^n})} \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{2^n}}{\frac{3n}{2^n}} \cdot \frac{\frac{2^n}{3n}}{\log_2(1 + \frac{3n}{2^n})} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{3}$$

$$= \frac{\log\left(1+\frac{n}{2^n}\right)}{\frac{n}{2^n} \log 2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{\frac{3n}{2^n}}{\log\left(1+\frac{3n}{2^n}\right) \log 2} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{3}.$$

$$v) \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\arcsin \frac{1}{n}}{\log(n+2) - \log n} = \boxed{\frac{1}{2}}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \frac{\arcsin \frac{1}{n}}{\log(n+2) - \log n} &= \frac{\arcsin \frac{1}{n}}{\frac{1}{n}} \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{n}}{\log\left(1+\frac{2}{n}\right)} = \\ &= \frac{\arcsin \frac{1}{n}}{\frac{1}{n}} \cdot \frac{\frac{2}{n}}{\log\left(1+\frac{2}{n}\right)} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\bullet \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\operatorname{arctg}\left(\frac{2}{n-1}\right)}{\sqrt{9+\frac{1}{n}} - 3} = \boxed{\frac{0}{0}} = \boxed{12}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \frac{\operatorname{arctg}\left(\frac{2}{n-1}\right)}{\frac{2}{n-1}} \cdot \frac{\frac{2}{n-1}}{3\left(\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{9n}} - 1\right)} &= \\ = \frac{\operatorname{arctg}\left(\frac{2}{n-1}\right)}{\frac{2}{n-1}} \cdot \frac{\frac{2}{n-1}}{\cancel{3}\left(\cancel{1+\frac{1}{9n}} - 1\right)} \cdot \sqrt{1+\frac{1}{9n}} + 1 &= \\ \rightarrow 4 \cdot 3 = 12. \end{aligned}$$

$$6) \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} n^d \sin \frac{1}{2^n} = 0 \quad \forall d \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$\text{Se } d \leq 0, \quad n^d \sin \frac{1}{2^n} = \frac{1}{n^{-d}} \sin \frac{1}{2^n} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow +\infty} 0.$$

$$\text{Se } d > 0, \quad n^d \sin \frac{1}{2^n} =$$

$$= n^d \frac{\sin \frac{1}{2^n}}{\frac{1}{2^n}} \cdot \frac{1}{2^n} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow +\infty} 0.$$

$$\bullet \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\log(1+n^d)}{\log n} = \begin{cases} d & \text{se } d > 0 \\ 0 & \text{se } d = 0 \\ 0 & \text{se } d < 0. \end{cases}$$

Infatti, se $d > 0$

$$\frac{\log(1+n^d)}{\log n} = \frac{d \log n + \log\left(1+\frac{1}{n^d}\right)}{\log n} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow +\infty} d.$$

se $\alpha = 0$ $\frac{\log(2)}{\log n} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow +\infty} 0$;

se $\alpha < 0$ $\frac{\log(1+n^\alpha)}{\log n} = \frac{\log(1+\frac{1}{n^{-\alpha}})}{\frac{1}{n^{-\alpha}}} \cdot \frac{1}{n^{-\alpha} \log n} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow +\infty} 0$. $\square$

• $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\log_2(2^n + 1)}{n^\alpha} = \begin{cases} +\infty & \text{se } \alpha < 1 \\ 1 & \text{se } \alpha = 1 \\ 0 & \text{se } \alpha > 1. \end{cases}$

Infatti $\frac{\log_2(2^n + 1)}{n^\alpha} = \frac{\log_2[2^n(1 + \frac{1}{2^n})]}{n^\alpha} = \frac{n \log_2 2 + \log_2(1 + \frac{1}{2^n})}{n^\alpha}$
 $= \frac{n + \log_2(1 + \frac{1}{2^n})}{n^\alpha} \rightarrow \begin{cases} +\infty & \text{se } \alpha < 1 \\ 1 & \text{se } \alpha = 1 \\ 0 & \text{se } \alpha > 1. \end{cases}$ $\blacksquare$

7) $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1 - \cos \alpha^n}{n^{\alpha-1}} = \begin{cases} 1 - \cos 1 & \text{se } \alpha = 1 \\ 0 & \text{se } \alpha > 1 \\ 0 & \text{se } 0 < \alpha < 1. \end{cases}$

Infatti, se $\alpha > 1$ $\left| \frac{1 - \cos \alpha^n}{n^{\alpha-1}} \right| \leq \frac{2}{n^{\alpha-1}} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow +\infty} 0$;

se $0 < \alpha < 1$, allora $\alpha^n \rightarrow 0$ e

$\frac{1 - \cos \alpha^n}{n^{\alpha-1}} = \frac{1 - \cos \alpha^n}{(\alpha^n)^2} \cdot \frac{(\alpha^n)^2}{n^{\alpha-1}} = \frac{1 - \cos \alpha^n}{(\alpha^n)^2} \cdot \frac{n^{1-\alpha}}{(\frac{1}{\alpha^2})^n} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow +\infty} 0$. $\blacksquare$

8) $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} [(n+1)^n - n^{n+1}] = \boxed{-\infty}$.
 $[\infty - \infty]$

Infatti, $(n+1)^n - n^{n+1} = n^n \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n - n^n \cdot n =$
 $= n^n \left[\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n - n \right] \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow +\infty} -\infty$.
 $\downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow$
 $+\infty \quad e \quad -\infty$ $\blacksquare$