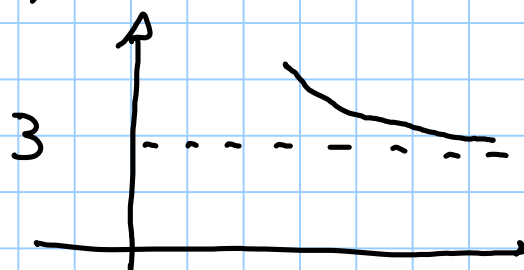


$$f(x) = 3 + \frac{1}{x^2+1}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = 3 \\ f(x) > 3 \text{ definitivamente in } x. \end{array} \right.$$



$\mathcal{P}_x$ VALE DEFINITIVAMENTE PER $x \rightarrow +\infty$

Se $\exists M > 0$: $\mathcal{P}_x$ VALE $\forall x > M$

$\mathcal{P}_x$ VALE DEFINITIVAMENTE PER $x \rightarrow x_0$ ($x_0 \in \mathbb{R}$)

$\exists \delta > 0$: $\mathcal{P}_x$ VALE $\forall x \in (x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta) \setminus \{x_0\}$

DEFINIZIONE

$$f: X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad L \in \mathbb{R}$$

" f Tende a $L^\pm$ (L da DESTRA)
da SINISTRA

per $x \rightarrow x_0$ ''

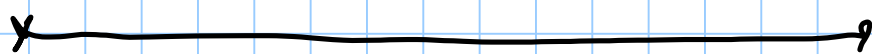
$$f(x) \rightarrow L^{\pm}, \quad x \rightarrow x_0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = L^{\pm}$$

2e 1) $f(x) \rightarrow L, \quad x \rightarrow x_0$

2) $f(x) > L$ DEFINITIVAMENTE
($f(x) < L$) PER $x \rightarrow x_0$

$$x_0 \in \mathbb{R}$$


$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = L^+$$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta_\varepsilon > 0: L < f(x) < L + \varepsilon, \\ \forall x \in \{(x_0 - \delta_\varepsilon, x_0 + \delta_\varepsilon) \cap X\} \setminus \{x_0\}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x + e^{-x} + x (\log x)^3}{(\log x)^2 - x^{\frac{3}{2}} (\log x)} \rightarrow f(x)$$

$$(\log(x))^2 - x^{\frac{3}{2}} (\log(x)) =$$

$$x^{\frac{3}{2}} \log(x) \left(-1 + \frac{\log(x)}{x^{\frac{3}{2}}} \right) =$$

$$= x^{\frac{3}{2}} \log(x) (-1 + o(1)) \quad , x \rightarrow +\infty$$

$$x + e^{-x} + x (\log x)^3 = x (\log x)^3 (1 + o(1)) \quad x \rightarrow +\infty$$

$$\textcircled{x} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x (\log x)^3 (1 + o(1))}{x^{\frac{3}{2}} \log x (-1 + o(1))} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \underbrace{\frac{(\log x)^2}{x^{\frac{1}{2}}}}_{\rightarrow 0^+} (-1 + o(1)) = 0^-$$

POSSIAMO AGGIUNGERE
al TEOREMA SUL RAPPORTO
DEI LIMITI IL SEGUENTE
RISULTATO

$$\text{Se } g(x) \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow x_0} 0^{\pm} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{1}{g(x)} = \pm\infty$$

$$\boxed{\frac{1}{0^+} = +\infty} ; \quad \boxed{\frac{1}{0^-} = -\infty}$$

In particolare se $L \in \overline{\mathbb{R}} \setminus \{0\}$

$$\frac{L}{0^+} = L \cdot (+\infty) ; \quad \frac{L}{0^-} = L \cdot (-\infty)$$

TEOREMA

Se $f(x) \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow x_0} L$, $L \in \overline{\mathbb{R}} \setminus \{0\}$

! Se $g(x) \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow x_0} 0^\pm$, ALLORA

$$\frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{L}{0^\pm} = L \cdot (\pm \infty)$$

"0" F.I.

Dim.

$$\boxed{f(x) \equiv 1}$$

$g(x) \rightarrow 0^+$, $x \rightarrow x_0 \in \mathbb{R}$, $g: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{1}{g(x)} = +\infty$$

$$\forall M > 0 \exists \delta_M > 0 : \frac{1}{g(x)} > M$$

$$\forall x \in (x_0 - \delta_M, x_0 + \delta_M) \setminus \{x_0\}$$

$$\text{DATO CHE } g(x) \rightarrow 0^+,$$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \sigma_\varepsilon > 0 : 0 < g(x) < \varepsilon$$

$$\forall x \in (x_0 - \sigma_\varepsilon, x_0 + \sigma_\varepsilon) \setminus \{x_0\}$$

$$\text{Per } M > 0, \text{ Sia } \varepsilon = \frac{1}{M} \text{ e } \delta_M = \sigma_{\frac{1}{M}}. \text{ Allora}$$

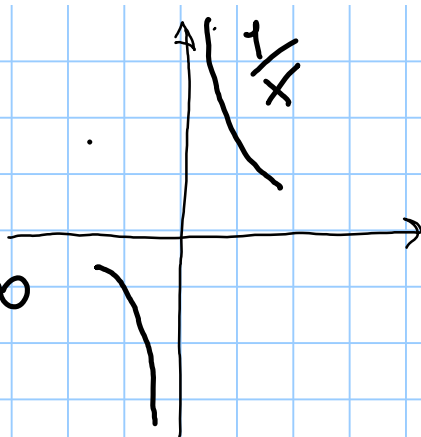
$$\text{Se } x \in (x_0 - \delta_M, x_0 + \delta_M) \setminus \{x_0\} \implies 0 < g(x) < \frac{1}{M}$$

$$\implies \frac{1}{g(x)} > M \quad \square$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x} = +\infty$$

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



DEFINIZIONE

$$f: \bar{X} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad L \in \overline{\mathbb{R}}, \quad x_0 \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} f(x) = L$$

$$f(a_n) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow +\infty} L, \quad \forall \{a_n\} \subset \bar{X} \setminus \{x_0\}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a_n \rightarrow x_0, \quad n \rightarrow +\infty \\ a_n > x_0, \text{ definitivamente in } n \\ a_n < x_0, \text{ definitivamente in } n \end{array} \right.$$

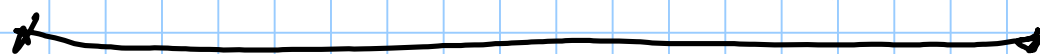
TEOREMA

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} f(x) = L \iff$$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta_\varepsilon > 0: |f(x) - L| < \varepsilon$$

$$\forall x \in (x_0, x_0 + \delta_\varepsilon) \cap X$$

$$x \in (x_0 - \delta_\varepsilon, x_0) \cap X$$



$$f(x) = e^{-\frac{1}{\log(x)}}$$

$$\text{dom}(f) = (0, +\infty) \setminus \{1\}$$

$$x \neq 1,$$

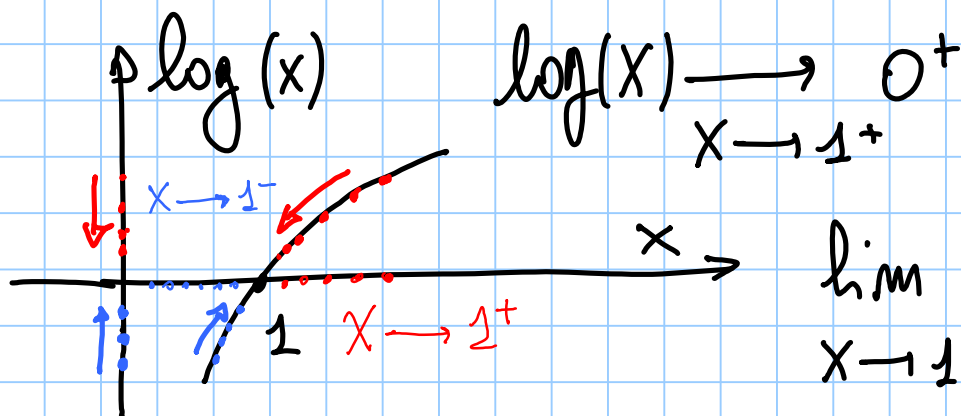
$$x > 0$$

$$x \in (0, 1) \cup (1, +\infty)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = ?$$

$$x \rightarrow 1$$

$$g(x) = -\frac{1}{\log(x)}; \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} g(x) = -\frac{1}{0^+} = -(+\infty) = -\infty$$



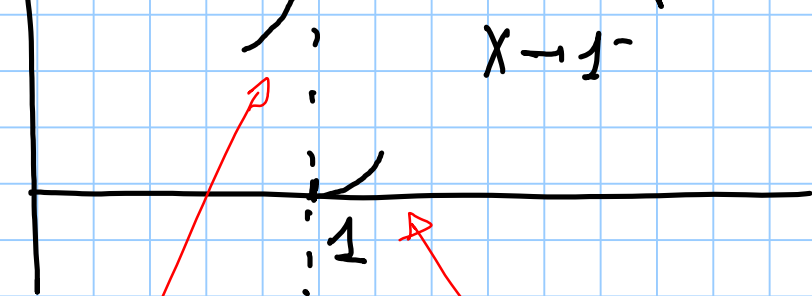
$$\log(x) \rightarrow 0^+ \quad x \rightarrow 1^+$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = e^{-\infty} = 0^+$$

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

$f(x)$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = e^{+\infty} = +\infty$$



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = +\infty$$

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

NOTA Se $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} f(x) = +\infty$

si dice che si ha un asintoto
VERTICALE DESTRO (SINISTRO)

LIMITI DI FUNZIONI COMPOSITE

TEOREMA

$$f: Y \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, g: X \rightarrow \mathbb{R},$$

$$\text{Im}(g) \subseteq Y, L \in \overline{\mathbb{R}}, y_0 \in \overline{\mathbb{R}},$$
$$x_0 \in \overline{\mathbb{R}}.$$

Se $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x) = y_0$ e $g(x) \neq y_0$ 
DEFINITIVAMENTE, $x \rightarrow x_0$

e se $\lim_{y \rightarrow y_0} f(y) = L$, ALLORA

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(g(x)) = \lim_{y \rightarrow y_0} f(y) = L$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\log(\log(x))}{\log(x)} = \textcircled{y = \log(x)} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow +\infty} +\infty$$

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\log(y)}{y} = 0^+$$

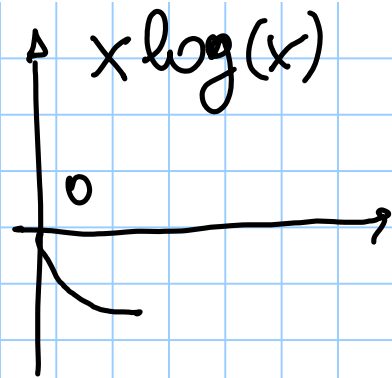
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} e^{-\frac{1}{\log x}} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0^+} e^{-\frac{1}{y}} = e^{-\infty} = 0^+$$

$$y = \log x \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 1^+} 0^+$$

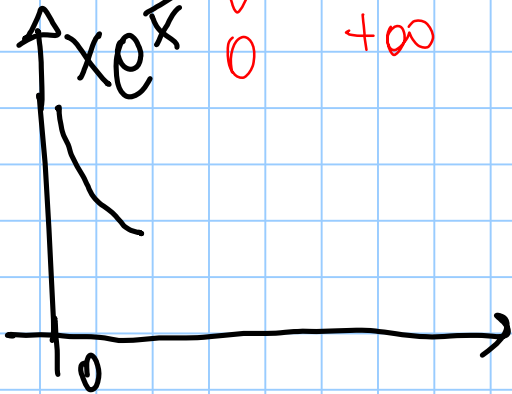
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x \log(x) = \lim_{y \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\log(y^{-1})}{y}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{x} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 0^+} +\infty$$

$$= \lim_{y \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\log(y)}{y} = 0^-$$



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



$$y = \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow +\infty \text{ as } x \rightarrow 0^+$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} e^x \log(e^x - e^{2x}) =$$

$$y = e^x \rightarrow 0^+ \text{ as } x \rightarrow -\infty$$

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow 0^+} y \log(y - y^2) =$$

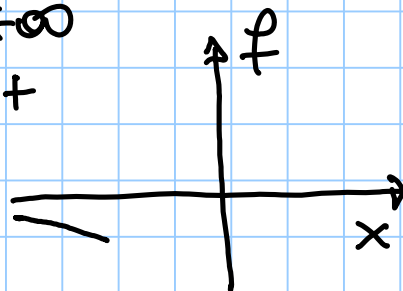
$$\lim_{y \rightarrow 0^+} y \log(y(1 + o(1))) =$$

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow 0^+} y \log(y) + y \log(1 + o(1)) =$$

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow 0^+} y \log(y) = \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-\log(t)}{t} = 0^-$$

$t = \frac{1}{y} \xrightarrow{y \rightarrow 0^+} +\infty$

// $\downarrow$ 0^+ $\cdot$ $-\infty$ //



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^5 e^{\frac{1}{|x|}} = 0 \cdot e^{\frac{1}{0^+}} = "0 \cdot +\infty"$$

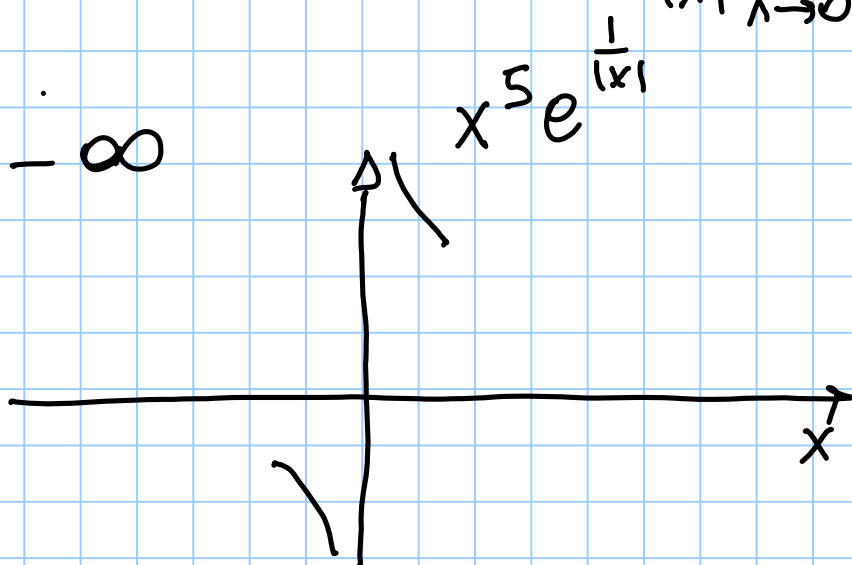
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^5 e^{\frac{1}{|x|}} = \lim_{y \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^y}{y^5} = +\infty$$

$y = \frac{1}{|x|} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 0^+} +\infty$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} x^5 e^{\frac{1}{|x|}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} -|x|^5 e^{\frac{1}{|x|}} =$$

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow +\infty} -\frac{e^y}{y^5} = -\infty$$

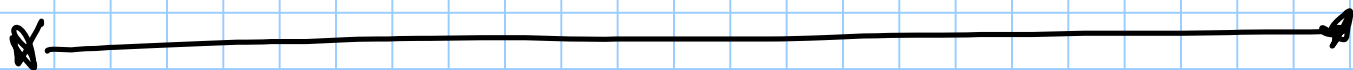
$y = \frac{1}{|x|} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 0^-} +\infty$



TEOREMA

Se $f: X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $L \in \overline{\mathbb{R}}$, $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = L \iff \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^\pm} f(x) = L$$



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \quad \text{non } \exists \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^\pm} \frac{1}{x} = \pm\infty \right)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^5 e^{\frac{1}{|x|}} \quad \text{non } \exists \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^\pm} x^5 e^{\frac{1}{|x|}} = \pm\infty \right)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} e^{\frac{1}{\log(x)}} \quad \text{non } \exists \dots$$

FUNZIONI CONTINUE

DEFINIZIONE

$$f: X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad x_0 \in X$$

Si dice che f è **CONTINUA** in x_0

$$\text{se } \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = f(x_0)$$

f si dice **CONTINUA** in X
se è continua $\forall x \in X$.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = f\left(\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} x\right)$$

$$f(x) = x^\alpha, \quad x \in (0, +\infty)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = f(x_0), \quad x_0 \in (0, +\infty)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} x^\alpha = x_0^\alpha$$

$$f(x) = \log(x), \quad x \in (0, +\infty)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = f(x_0), \quad x_0 \in (0, +\infty)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \log(x) = \log(x_0)$$

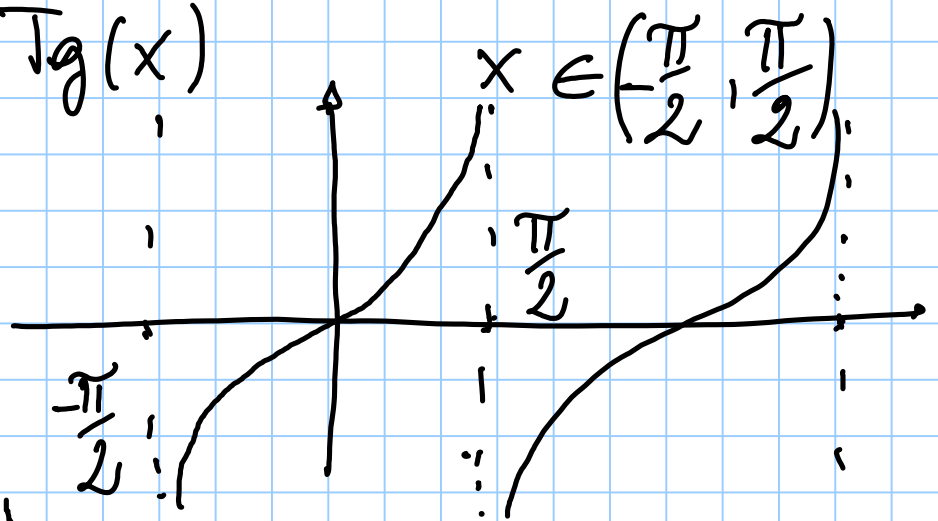
$$e^x \dots$$

$$f(x) = \begin{matrix} \sin(x) \\ \cos(x) \\ \operatorname{Tg}(x) \end{matrix}$$

or $\cot(x)$ sono CONTINUE

nei RISPETTIVI DOMINI NATURALI

$$f(x) = \operatorname{Tg}(x)$$



Ex $\lim_{x \rightarrow (\pm \frac{\pi}{2})^{\mp}} \operatorname{Tg}(x)$

TEOREMA

f è CONTINUA in $x_0 \iff$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^{\pm}} f(x) = f(x_0)$$

TEOREMA

f è CONTINUA in $x_0 \iff$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad \exists \delta_\varepsilon > 0 : |f(x) - f(x_0)| < \varepsilon$$

$$\forall x \in (x_0 - \delta_\varepsilon, x_0 + \delta_\varepsilon) \cap X$$

COSA CAMBIA RISPETTO
ALLA DEF. DI LIMITE?

TEOREMA [SOMMA, PRODOTTO e COMPOSIZIONE DI FUNZIONI CONTINUE]

$$(i) \quad f: X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, g: X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

Se f e g sono continue in X ,

allora $f \pm g$ sono continue in X .

$f \cdot g$ è continua in X

f/g è continua $\forall x \in X : g(x) \neq 0$

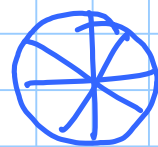
$$(ii) \quad f: Y \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, g: X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{Im}(g) \subseteq Y, \quad x_0 \in X.$$

Se $g(x_0) = y_0$, g è continua in x_0
e f è continua in y_0

allora $f(g(x))$ è continua in x_0 .

La dimostrazione di (i) segue subito dai Teoremi su Somma e Prodotto di limiti. Per la dimostrazione di (ii) si usa il Teorema del limite della funzione composta continua



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{e^x + x^2}{4x + \log(x)} = \frac{e^1 + (1)^2}{4 \cdot 1 + \log(1)} = \frac{1+e}{4}$$

$f(x)$

$f(x)$ è il rapporto di funzioni continue con denominatore non nullo, quindi è continua.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \log \sqrt{\frac{e^x + x^2}{4x + \log(x)}} = \log \sqrt{\frac{1+e}{4}}$$

$f(x)$

$f(x)$ è composta di funzioni continue
quindi è continua

DISCONTINUITA' di SALTO

$$\text{Se } f: X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, x_0 \in X$$

$$\text{e } \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} f(x) = L^+,$$

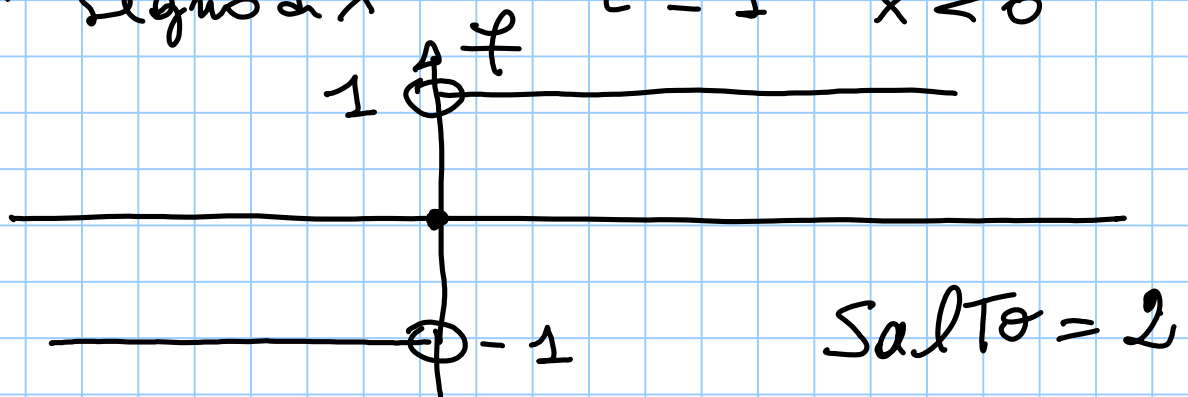
$$L^+ \in \mathbb{R}, L^- \in \mathbb{R}, L^+ \neq L^-$$

$|L^+ - L^-|$ si dice **SALTO** di f in x_0

ESEMPIO

$$f(x) = \text{sgn}(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & x > 0 \\ 0 & x = 0 \\ -1 & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

"segno di x "

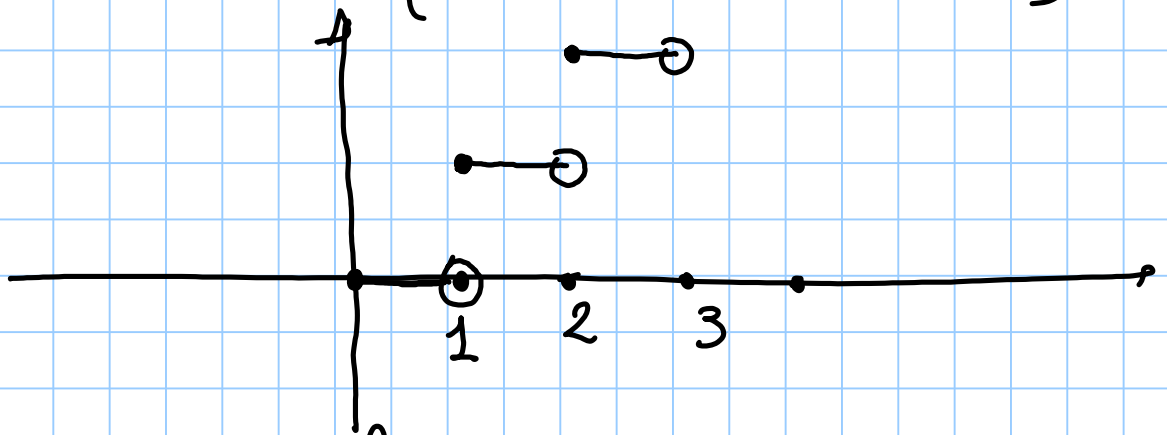


f NON E' CONTINUA in $x_0 = 0$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = 1, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = -1$$

$$f(0) = 0$$

$$f(x) = [x] = \max \{ m \in \mathbb{Z} : m < x \}$$



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} [x] = 0, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} [x] = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow m^-} [x] = m-1, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow m^+} [x] = m$$

Salto = 1

In questo caso si dice
che la funzione è
continua da destra, $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} f(x) = f(x_0)$

DISCONTINUITA' di 1^a SPECIE

$f: X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, x_0 punto di
accumulazione per X ,

Intrambe i limiti $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} f(x)$

esistono e almeno uno dei
due non è finito oppure
sono diversi. (Include le
disc. di SALTO)

$$\exists \text{ s.t. } \exists \text{ MPi} \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{x}, \quad x_0 = 0.$$

$$f(x) = e^{\frac{1}{\log(x)}}, \quad x_0 = 1$$

$$f(x) = \log(x), \quad x_0 = 0$$

$$f(x) = e^{-\frac{1}{x}} \quad x \neq 0$$

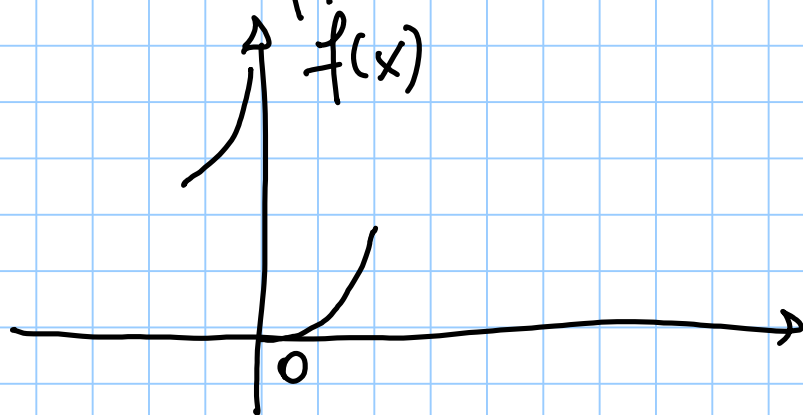
f è continua in $(-\infty, 0) \cup (0, +\infty)$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = 0^+$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = +\infty$$

$x_0 = 0$ DISCONTINUITA' di 1^a SPECIE

(ASINTOTO VERTICALE
SINISTRO)



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = +\infty$$

DISCONTINUITA' di 1^a SPECIE

Se $f: X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, x_0 punto di
accumulazione per X e

almeno uno dei due limiti

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} f(x), \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^-} f(x)$$

non esiste.

$$f(x) = \sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right), \quad x \neq 0$$


$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x), \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x)$ NON ESISTONO

PER DIMOSTRARLO E' SUFFICIENTE
TROVARE 2 SUCCESSIONI

$$a_n \rightarrow 0^+, b_n \rightarrow 0^+ :$$

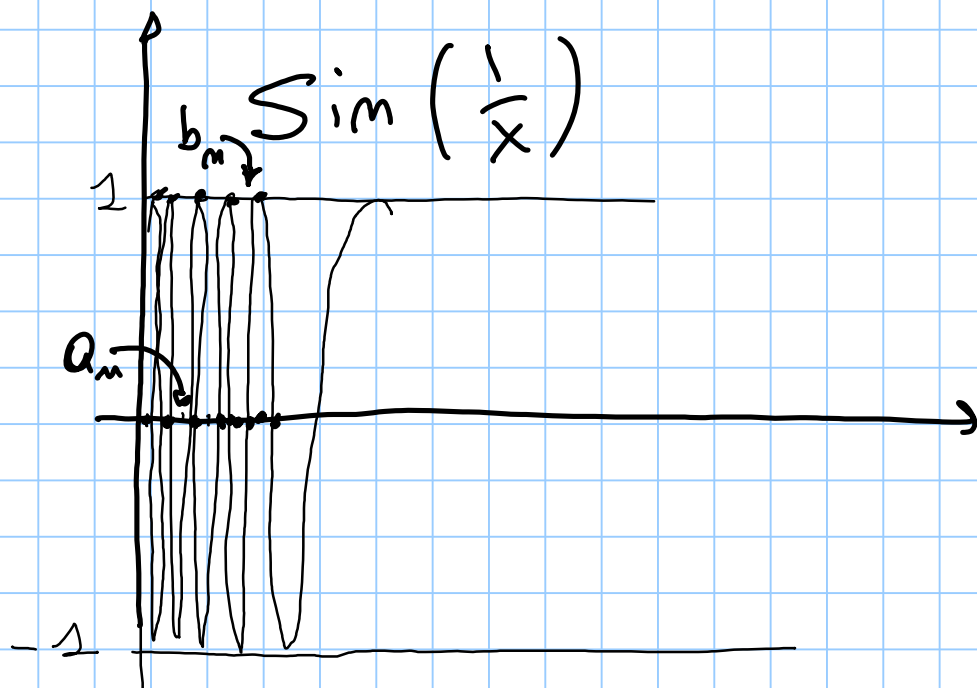
$$\lim_n \sin\left(\frac{1}{a_n}\right) \neq \lim_n \sin\left(\frac{1}{b_n}\right)$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{2\pi n}, b_n = \frac{1}{2\pi n + \frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$0 = \lim_n \sin\left(\frac{1}{a_n}\right) \neq \lim_n \sin\left(\frac{1}{b_n}\right) = 1$$

$$\text{il } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \quad \nexists$$

perché $\sin(t)$ è dispari



DISCONTINUITA' ELIMINABILI

$$f(x) = e^{-\frac{1}{|x|}}, \quad x \neq 0$$

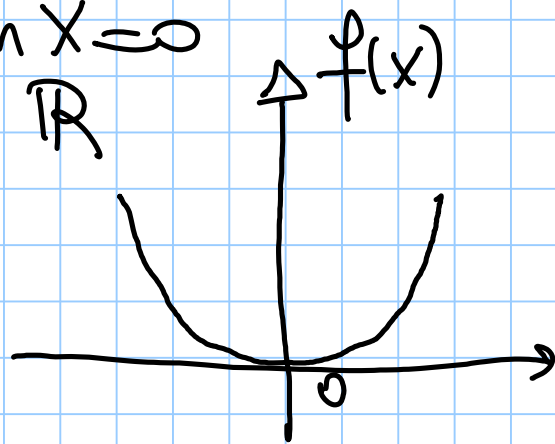
$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 0$

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

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} e^{-\frac{1}{|x|}} & , x \neq 0 \\ 0 & , x = 0 \end{cases}$$

f è ESTESA PER CONTINUITA'

f CONTINUA in $\mathbb{R}$ in $x=0$



TEOREMA

$$f: (a, b) \setminus \{x_0\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad x_0 \in (a, b)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = L, \quad L \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{Allora } f(x) = \begin{cases} f(x), & x \neq x_0 \\ L, & x = x_0 \end{cases}$$

f è continua in x_0

ATTENZIONE: Una funzione
testa per continuità in un
punto è in quel punto
continua a tutti gli effetti

ESEMPIO $f(x) = \frac{1-x^2}{1-x}, x \neq 1.$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = 2. \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1-x^2}{1-x}, & x \neq 1 \\ 2, & x = 1 \end{cases}$$

In fatti $f(x) = \frac{1-x^2}{1-x} = 1+x$!

NOTA: Per la funzione $\text{Sgm}(x)$ la discontinuità non si può eliminare. In particolare non si può eliminare per le discontinuità di 1^a e 2^a SPECIE



TEOREMA [LIMITE FUNZIONE COMPOSTA
CONTINUA]

Sia $f: Y \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $g: X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

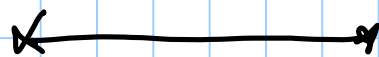
$\text{Im}(g) \subseteq Y$, $y_0 \in Y$, $x_0 \in \overline{X}$

Se $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x) = y_0$,

e se f è CONTINUA in y_0

ALLORA $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(g(x)) = f(y_0) =$

$= \lim_{y \rightarrow y_0} f(y)$



L'ipotesi di continuità
di f ci PERMETTE

di TOGLIERE l'ipotesi
 $g(x) \neq y_0$ definitivamente
 per $x \rightarrow x_0$

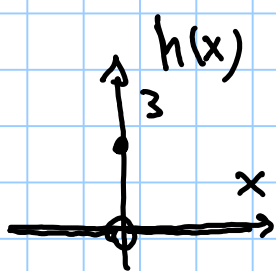
CONTROESEMPIO

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & x = 0 \\ 2 & x \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

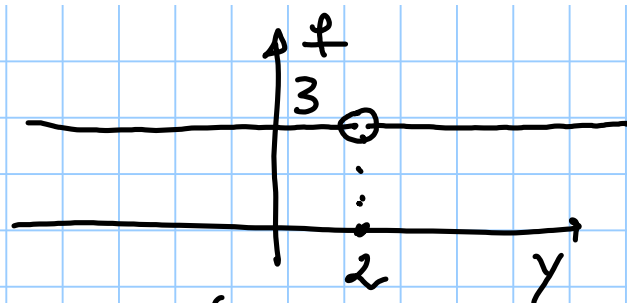
$$f(y) = \begin{cases} 0 & y = 2 \\ 3 & y \neq 2 \end{cases}$$

$$h(x) = f(g(x))$$

$$h(x) = \begin{cases} f(2) = 0 & x \neq 0 \\ f(1) = 3 & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

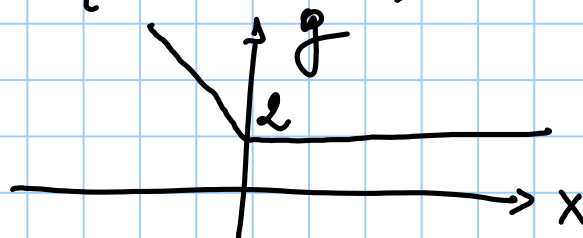


$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(g(x)) = 0 \neq \lim_{y \rightarrow 2} f(y) = 3$$



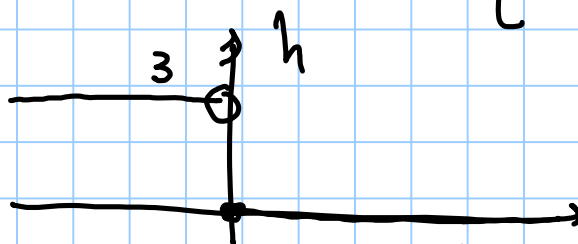
Si può costruire un
controesempio anche con
 g continua

$$g = \begin{cases} 2-x & x < 0 \\ 2 & x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$



$$f(y) = \begin{cases} 0 & y = 2 \\ 3 & y \neq 2 \end{cases}$$

$$h(x) = f(g(x)) = \begin{cases} f(2) = 0 & x \geq 0 \\ 3 & x < 0 \end{cases}$$



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} h(x) = 3,$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} h(x) = 0 \neq \lim_{y \rightarrow 2^+} f(y) = 3$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} h(x) \text{ NON ESISTE}$$