

- $f(x) \stackrel{x \rightarrow 0}{\sim} o(x)$.

a) $f(x)$ è limitata in un intorno di 0.

$$\Leftrightarrow |f(x)| < M \text{ se } x \in I. \text{ VERA}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \underline{0} \quad \text{ma} \quad f(x) \in (-M, M)$$

$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad \exists \delta$ t.c. se $|x - \underline{0}| < \delta$ allora

$$\left| \frac{f(x)}{x} - \underline{0} \right| < \varepsilon$$

$$|x| < \delta \Rightarrow \left| \frac{f(x)}{x} \right| < \varepsilon \Rightarrow |f(x)| < \varepsilon |x|$$

$$\Rightarrow |f(x)| < \varepsilon \cdot d = M$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} (f(x)) = f'(x)$$

$$D(f(x))$$

$f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, f derivabile.

f è monotona \Leftrightarrow segno di f' è costante.

(\Rightarrow) Supponiamo f monotona crescente

Se $x < y$, allora $f(x) < f(y)$

$$f'(x) = \lim_{y \rightarrow x} \frac{f(y) - f(x)}{y - x}$$

$$\text{Se } y > x, \quad \frac{f(y) - f(x)}{y - x} > 0$$

$$\text{Se } y < x, \quad \frac{f(y) - f(x)}{y - x} > 0$$

Grazie al teo. della permanenza del segno,
troviamo che $f'(x) \geq 0$

(\Leftarrow) f' ha segno costante, allora f è monotona.

Supponiamo $f'(x) > 0$

$$\text{Allora } \lim_{y \rightarrow x} \frac{f(y) - f(x)}{y - x} = f'(x) > 0$$

\Rightarrow Per il test della permanenza del segno
si ha che $\frac{f(y) - f(x)}{x - y} > 0$

Se $x < y \Rightarrow f(x) < f(y) \Rightarrow f$ è monotona
crescente

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(\log(1+x) - \log(x) - \frac{\alpha}{x})^2}{(1 - \cos(\frac{1}{x}))^2 + e^{-x}}$$

$$\log(1+x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + o(x^2)$$

\uparrow
 $x \rightarrow 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{N}: \left(\log\left(\frac{1+x}{x}\right) - \frac{\alpha}{x} \right)^2 &= \left(\log\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right) - \frac{\alpha}{x} \right)^2 = \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{2x^2} + o\left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right) - \frac{\alpha}{x} \right)^2 = \\ &= \left[(1-\alpha)\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{2x^2} + o\left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right) \right]^2 = \end{aligned}$$

$$\underline{D}: \left(1 - \cos\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \right)^2 + e^{-x} =$$

$$\cos(x) = 1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + o(x^2)$$

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

$$= \left(\frac{1}{2x^2} + o\left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right) \right)^2 + e^{-x} = \frac{1}{4x^4} + o\left(\frac{1}{x^4}\right) + e^{-x}$$

$$e^{-x} \in o\left(\frac{1}{x^4}\right) \quad (\Rightarrow) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^{-x}}{\frac{1}{x^4}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^4}{e^x} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\left[(1-\alpha) \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{2x^2} + o\left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right) \right]^2}{\frac{1}{4x^4} + o\left(\frac{1}{x^4}\right)}$$

• So $\alpha = 1$:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\left(-\frac{1}{2x^2} + o\left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right) \right)^2}{\frac{1}{4x^4} + o\left(\frac{1}{x^4}\right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{4x^4} + o\left(\frac{1}{x^4}\right)}{\frac{1}{4x^4} + o\left(\frac{1}{x^4}\right)} = 1$$

• So $\alpha \neq 1$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\left[(1-\alpha) \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{2x^2} + \overbrace{o\left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right)} \right]^2}{\frac{1}{4x^4} + o\left(\frac{1}{x^4}\right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(1-\alpha)^2 \frac{1}{x^2} + o\left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right)}{\frac{1}{4x^4} + o\left(\frac{1}{x^4}\right)}$$

$$= +\infty$$

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-\cos(t)} \cdot \sin(t^\beta)}{t^\alpha} dt$$

$$, \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$$

In 0: $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \left| \frac{e^{-\cos(t)} \cdot \sin(t^\beta)}{t^\alpha} \right| \underset{t \rightarrow 0^+}{\sim} \begin{cases} \frac{e^{-1} \cdot t^\beta}{t^\alpha} & \beta > 0 \\ \frac{e^{-1} \cdot \sin(1)}{t^\alpha} & \beta = 0 \\ \frac{e^{-1} |\sin(t^\beta)|}{t^\alpha} & \beta < 0 \end{cases}$

$\sin(t) = t + o(t)$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{e^{-1}}{t^{\alpha-\beta}} & \text{se } \beta > 0 \quad (\Rightarrow \alpha - \beta < 1) \\ \frac{e^{-1} \sin(1)}{t^{\alpha}} & \text{se } \beta = 0 \quad (\Rightarrow \alpha < 1) \\ \frac{e^{-1} |\sin(t^{\beta})|}{t^{\alpha}} & \text{se } \beta < 0 \quad (\Rightarrow \alpha < 1) \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{e^{-1} |\sin(t^{\beta})|}{t^{\alpha}} \leq \frac{e^{-1}}{t^{\alpha}}$$

In 0 limit converge

$$(\Rightarrow (\beta > 0 \wedge (\alpha - \beta < 1)) \vee (\beta \leq 0 \wedge \alpha < 1))$$

A $\rightarrow \infty$:

$$\left| \frac{e^{-\cos(t)} \sin(t^{\beta})}{t^{\alpha}} \right| \leq \frac{e^{1} |\sin(t^{\beta})|}{t^{\alpha}}$$

$$\frac{|\sin(t^{\beta})|}{t^{\alpha}} \underset{t \rightarrow \infty}{\sim} \begin{cases} \frac{|\sin(t^{\beta})|}{t^{\alpha}} & \beta > 0 \\ \frac{\sin(1)}{t^{\alpha}} & \beta = 0 \\ \frac{t^{\beta}}{t^{\alpha}} & \beta < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{se } \beta < 0 \quad t^{\beta} = \frac{1}{t^{-\beta}} \xrightarrow{t \rightarrow \infty} 0, \quad \sin(x) \underset{x \rightarrow 0}{\sim} x + o(x)$$

Se $\beta > 0$ conv. se $\alpha > 1$

Se $\beta = 0$ conv. se $\alpha > 1$

Se $\beta < 0$ conv. se $\alpha - \beta > 1$

$$\underline{\text{In } \mathbb{D}} : (\beta > 0 \wedge (\alpha - \beta < 1)) \vee (\beta \leq 0 \wedge \alpha < 1)$$

- $\beta > 0 \wedge (\alpha - \beta < 1) \wedge (\alpha > 1)$
- $\beta = 0 \wedge \alpha < 1 \wedge \alpha > 1 = \emptyset$
- $\beta < 0 \wedge \alpha < 1 \wedge \alpha - \beta > 1$

L'int. conv. assoluta \Leftrightarrow

$$(\beta > 0 \wedge \alpha - \beta < 1 \wedge \alpha > 1) \vee (\beta < 0 \wedge \alpha < 1 \wedge \alpha - \beta > 1)$$

- Se $\beta = 1$: (Studiare la convergenza semplice)

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-\cos(t)} \sin(t)}{t^\alpha} dt$$

$$\underline{\text{In } \mathbb{D}} : \frac{e^{-\cos(t)} \sin(t)}{t^\alpha} \xrightarrow{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{-1} \cdot t}{t^\alpha} = \frac{e^{-1}}{t^{\alpha-1}}$$

In \mathbb{D} l'int. conv. $\Leftrightarrow \alpha - 1 < 1 \Leftrightarrow \alpha < 2$

$$A_{+\infty}: \frac{e^{-\cos(t)} \sin(t)}{t^\alpha}$$

$$\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-\cos(t)} \sin(t)}{t^\alpha} dt = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \int_1^x \frac{e^{-\cos(t)} \sin(t)}{t^\alpha} dt$$

g(t)

f'(t)

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\frac{e^{-\cos(x)}}{x^\alpha} - \frac{e^{-\cos(1)}}{1} - \int_1^x -\alpha \frac{e^{-\cos(t)}}{t^{\alpha+1}} dt \right]$$

Se $\alpha > 0$: $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^{-\cos(x)}}{x^\alpha} = 0$

convergente

$$\Rightarrow \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-\cos(t)} \sin(t)}{t^\alpha} dt \text{ conv. } (\Rightarrow \alpha > 0)$$

$$\int_1^{+\infty} -\alpha \frac{e^{-\cos(t)}}{t^{\alpha+1}} dt \leq \int_1^{+\infty} \alpha \frac{e'}{t^{\alpha+1}} dt$$

Se $\alpha \leq 0$

$$\frac{e^{-\cos(t)} \sin(t)}{t^\alpha} \not\rightarrow 0 \quad t \rightarrow +\infty \quad \rightarrow \text{Int. non converge}$$

\Rightarrow Se $\beta=1$, Int. conv. $\Rightarrow 0 < \alpha < 2$

$$\int_1^{+\infty} f(t) \cdot g(t) dt$$

$g(t)$ è oscillante e con primitiva limitata

$f(t)$ monotona e $\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} f(t) = 0$

Allora l'int. converge.

$$\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-\cos(t)} \sin(t)}{t^2} dt \quad \left| \quad \begin{array}{l} g(t) = e^{-\cos(t)} \sin(t) \\ G(t) = e^{-\cos(t)} \quad \text{limitata} \end{array} \right.$$

$f(t) = \frac{1}{t^\alpha}$ e se $\alpha > 0$ $f(t)$ è monotona

decrescente e $\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{t^\alpha} = 0$

$\Rightarrow \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-\cos(t)} \sin(t)}{t^\alpha} dt$ è convergente se $\alpha > 0$

Se $\alpha \leq 0$, $\frac{e^{-\cos(t)} \sin(t)}{t^\alpha} \not\rightarrow 0$ $t \rightarrow +\infty$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{n! \cdot x^n}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

• Studiamo la conv. assoluta

$$\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{n! \cdot |x|^n}$$

Crit. asint. rapporto

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{(n+1)! \cdot |x|^{n+1}} \cdot (n! \cdot |x|^n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{(n+1) \cdot |x|} = 0 < 1$$

↖ (n+1) · n!

⇒ Grazie al crit. asint. rapporto, la serie conv. assolutamente $\forall x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$

⇒ La serie conv. anche semplicemente

$$\int_{\sqrt{2}}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^\alpha \sqrt{x^2-2}} dx, \quad \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\frac{1}{x^\alpha \sqrt{x^2-2}} > 0 \quad \text{se } x \in (\sqrt{2}, +\infty)$$

$$\text{In } \sqrt{2}: \quad \frac{1}{x^\alpha \sqrt{x^2-2}} = \frac{1}{x^\alpha \sqrt{x-\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{x+\sqrt{2}}} \quad x \rightarrow \sqrt{2}$$

$$\sim \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2})^\alpha (x-\sqrt{2})^{\frac{1}{2}} \sqrt{\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{2}}} = \frac{C}{(x-\sqrt{2})^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

$$\int_a^b \frac{1}{(x-b)^\beta} dx \quad \text{conv} \Leftrightarrow \beta < 1$$

In $\sqrt{2}$ L^1_{int} converge $\forall \alpha$

$$\text{A} + \infty: \quad \frac{1}{x^\alpha \sqrt{x^2-2}} \stackrel{x \rightarrow +\infty}{\sim} \frac{1}{x^{\alpha+1}}$$

$$\text{ed } \bar{e} \text{ conv} \Leftrightarrow \alpha+1 > 1 \Leftrightarrow \alpha > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow L^1_{\text{int}} \text{ converge} \Leftrightarrow \alpha > 0$$

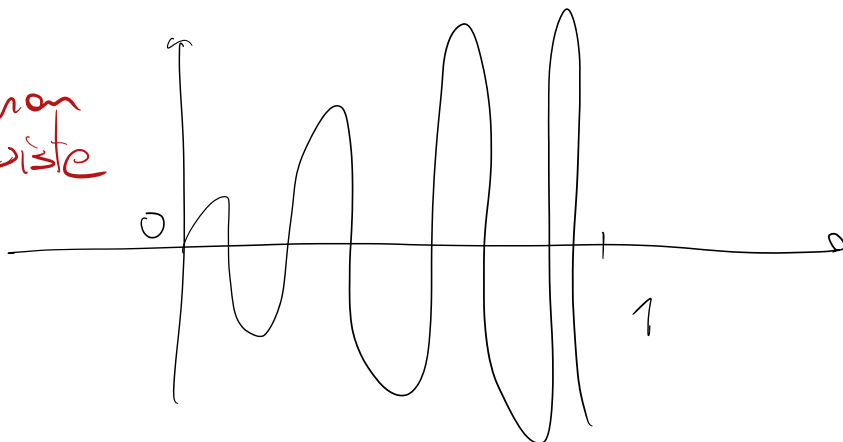
$$\sqrt{4x^2+2} \stackrel{x \rightarrow +\infty}{\sim} 2x$$

$f(x)$ cont. in $[0,1[$, $f([0,1[) = \mathbb{R}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = l \in \mathbb{R}$$

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

non
esiste



$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x-1} \cdot \sin\left(\frac{1}{x-1}\right) \quad \text{controesempio}$$

$$a^x, \quad a > 0$$

$(-1)^x$ non è definito

$f : [0,1] \cup [2,3] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, f è continua

Se $f(1) = f(2)$, allora $f([0,1] \cup [2,3])$ è un intervallo

f è continua $\Rightarrow f$ manda intervalli in intervalli

Se I, J sono intervalli $f(I) = J$

$f([0,1])$ è un intervallo I_1

$f([2,3])$ è un intervallo I_2

$f(1) \in I_1$ e $f(1) = f(2)$

$f(2) \in I_2$

$\Rightarrow I_1 \cap I_2 \neq \emptyset$

$\Rightarrow I_1 \cup I_2$ è un unico intervallo

$f: [0,5[\rightarrow]-3,1)$ Codominio \neq l'insieme immagine

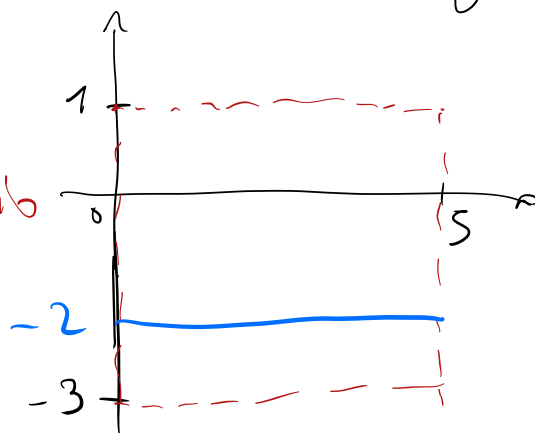
• $\inf(f(D)) = -3$

$f(x) = 0$ controesempio

• $\sup(f(D)) \geq 0$

$f(x) = -2$ controesempio

• $\sup(f$



$$f(x) = x^2$$

$$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

non iniettiva
non suriettiva

$$f(x) = x^2$$

$$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$$

non iniettiva
SI suriettiva

$$f(x) = x^2$$

$$f: \mathbb{R}^+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$$

SI iniettiva
SI suriettiva
