

$$\bullet f(x) \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 0} f_0(x).$$

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

$$\Leftrightarrow |f(x)| < M \quad \text{se } x \in I_0. \quad \text{VERA}$$

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ x \neq 0}} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 0 \quad \rightsquigarrow f(x) \in (-M, M)$$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad \exists s \quad \text{t.c. se } |x - 0| < s \Rightarrow$$

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

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

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

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

$$D(f(x))$$

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

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

(\Rightarrow) Supponiamo f monotona crescente

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

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

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

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

Grazie al teo. della permanenza del segno,
troriamo che $f'(x) > 0$

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

Supponiamo $f'(x) > 0$

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

\Rightarrow Per il test delle parrocchie di segno

si ha che $\frac{f(y) - f(x)}{y - x} > 0$

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

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

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

\uparrow
 $x \rightarrow 0$

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

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

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

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

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

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

• Se $\alpha = 1$:

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

• Se $\alpha \neq 1$

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

$$= +\infty$$

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

In 0:

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

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

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

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

In 0 limit converge

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

A $\pm\infty$:

$\left \frac{e^{-\cos(t)} \sin(t^\beta)}{t^\alpha} \right \leq \frac{e^{-\cos(t)}}{t^\alpha} \leq \frac{e^1 \sin(t^\beta) }{t^\alpha}$	$\left \frac{\sin(t^\beta)}{t^\alpha} \right \underset{t \rightarrow \infty}{\sim} \begin{cases} \frac{ \sin(t^\beta) }{t^\alpha} & \beta > 0 \\ \frac{ \sin(1) }{t^\alpha} & \beta = 0 \\ \frac{ \sin(1) }{t^\beta} & \beta < 0 \end{cases}$
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Se $\beta < 0$ $t^\beta = \frac{1}{t^{-\beta}}$ $\xrightarrow[t \rightarrow \infty]{} 0$, $\sin(x) \xrightarrow[x \rightarrow 0]{} x + o(x)$

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

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

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

In O: $(\beta > 0 \wedge (\alpha - \beta < 1)) \vee (\beta \leq 0 \wedge \alpha < 1)$

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

U'int. conv. assoluta ($= 1$)

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

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

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

$$\text{In O: } \frac{e^{-\cos(t)}}{t^\alpha} \sin(t) \underset{t \rightarrow 0}{\sim} \frac{e^{-1} \cdot t}{t^\alpha} = \frac{e^{-1}}{t^{\alpha-1}}$$

In O U'int. conv. $\Leftrightarrow \alpha - 1 < 1 \Leftrightarrow \alpha < 2$

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

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

g(t)
f'(t)
 $e^{-\cos(t)} \sin(t) dt$

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

Se $\alpha > 0$: $\rightarrow 0$ convergent

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

$$\int_1^{+\infty} -\frac{\alpha e^{-\cos(t)}}{t^{\alpha+1}} dt \leq \int_1^{+\infty} \alpha \frac{e^{-\cos(t)}}{t^{\alpha+1}} dt$$

Se $\alpha \leq 0$

$$\frac{e^{-\cos(t)} \sin(t)}{t^\alpha} \xrightarrow[t \rightarrow +\infty]{} 0 \rightarrow \text{Not. conv.}$$

converge

$$\Rightarrow \text{Se } \beta = 1, \text{Not. conv.} (\Rightarrow 0 < \alpha < 2)$$

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

$g(t)$ è oscillante e con primitive finite

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

Allora l'int. converge.

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

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

decrecente 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 $\alpha \leq 0$, $\frac{e^{-\cos(t)} \sin(t)}{t^\alpha} \xrightarrow[t \rightarrow +\infty]{} \infty$

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

• Studiamo la conv. assoluta.

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

Crit. assint. rapporto

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

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

$\nwarrow (n+1) \cdot n!$

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

\Rightarrow La serie conv. anche semplicemente

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

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

$$\text{In } \mathbb{R} : \frac{1}{x^\alpha \sqrt{x^2 - 2}} = \frac{1}{x^\alpha \sqrt{x-\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{x+\sqrt{2}}} \underset{x \rightarrow \sqrt{2}}{\sim}$$

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

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

In \mathbb{R} nicht converge $\forall \alpha$

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

$$\text{ed } \bar{\alpha} \text{ conv} (\Rightarrow \alpha+1 > 1 \Leftrightarrow \alpha > 0)$$

$$\Rightarrow L' \text{ int. converge} \Leftrightarrow \alpha > 0$$

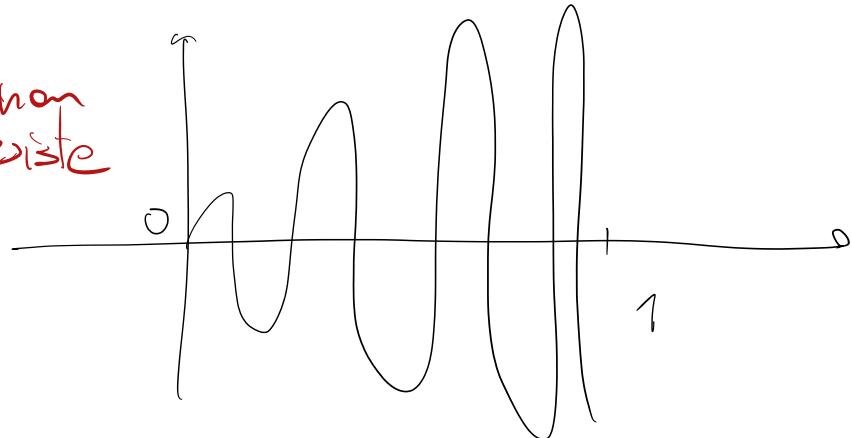
$$\sqrt{4x^2 + 2} \underset{x \rightarrow +\infty}{\sim} 2x$$

f is 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



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

controesempio

$$2^x, \quad a > 0$$

$(-1)^x$ 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, S sono intervalli $f(I) = S$

$f([0,1]) \subset$ un intervallo I_1

$f([2,3]) \subset$ un intervallo I_2

$f(1) \in I_1 \quad \text{e} \quad f(1) = f(2)$

$f(2) \in I_2$

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

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

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

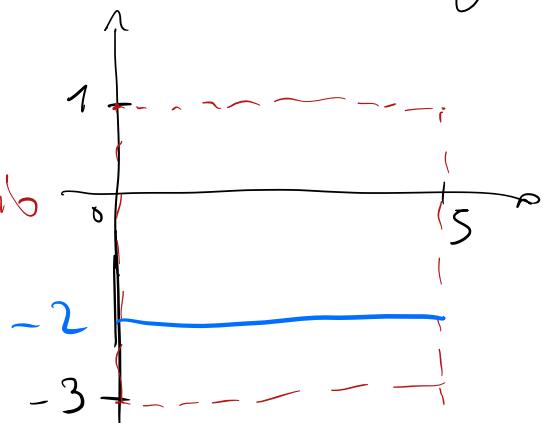
• $\inf(f(D)) = -3$

$f(x) = 0$ controesempio

• $\sup(f(D)) \geq 0$

$f(x) = -2$ controesempio

• $\sup(f$



$$f(x) = x^2 \quad f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad \begin{matrix} \text{non} & \text{iniettiva} \\ \text{non} & \text{suriettiva} \end{matrix}$$

$$f(x) = x^2 \quad f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+ \quad \begin{matrix} \text{non} & \text{iniettiva} \\ \text{SI} & \text{suriettiva} \end{matrix}$$

$$f(x) = x^2 \quad f: \mathbb{R}^+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+ \quad \begin{matrix} \text{SI} & \text{iniettiva} \\ \text{SI} & \text{suriettiva} \end{matrix}$$
