

Esempi di asintoti

a) funz. raz. p.alle

$$f(x) = \frac{2x+1}{x-3} \quad \text{diverge per } x \rightarrow 3 \Rightarrow x=3 \text{ eq. asint. vert.}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{A(x)}{B(x)} \quad (\text{ridotta ai minimi termini}) \quad \text{se } B(c)=0 \Rightarrow \text{la retta di eq. } x=c \text{ è as. vert.}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{2x+1}{x-3} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} f(x) = 2 \Rightarrow y=2 \text{ eq. asint. orizz. ds. e sin.}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{A(x)}{B(x)} \quad \text{se } A \text{ e } B \text{ hanno lo stesso grado} \Rightarrow \text{la retta di eq. } y = \frac{a_0}{b_0} \text{ è asint. orizz. ds. e sin.}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{2x+1}{x^2-3} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} f(x) = 0 \Rightarrow y=0 \text{ eq. as. orizz. ds. e sin.}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{A(x)}{B(x)} \quad \text{se } B \text{ ha grado maggiore} \Rightarrow \text{la retta di eq. } y=0 \text{ è asint. orizz. ds. e sin.}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{2x^2+1}{x-3} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = +\infty$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{2x^2+1}{x-3} - 2x \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2x^2+1-2x^2+6x}{x-3} = 6 \quad \begin{array}{l} y = 2x+6 \\ \text{eq. as. obl. ds.} \end{array}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 2, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (f(x) - 2x) = 6 \quad \begin{array}{l} y = 2x+6 \\ \text{eq. as. obl. sin.} \end{array}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{2x^3+1}{x-3} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2x^3+1}{x^2-3x} = +\infty \quad \text{non c'è as.}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{A(x)}{B(x)} \quad \text{se } \text{gr } A = \text{gr } B + 1 \Rightarrow \text{c'è as. obl. ds. e sin.}$$

se $g_A > g_{B+1} \Rightarrow$ non c'è as. d.p.

esemp. $f(x) = \frac{2x^2+1}{x^4-16}$

eq. as. vert. $x=2$
 $x=-2$

" as. $y=0$ ds. e sin.

$f(x) = \frac{2x^4+1}{x^2-16}$

" vert $x=4$
 $x=-4$

$4 > 2+1 \Rightarrow$ non ci sono as. ds. e sin.

$f(x) = \frac{2x^4+1}{x^3-27}$

eq. as. vert $x=3$

$4 = 3+1 \Rightarrow$ ci sono as. obl. ds. e sin.

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{2x^4+1}{x^4-27x} = 2$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \left(\frac{2x^4+1}{x^3-27} - 2x \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{2x^4+1-2x^4+54x}{x^3-27} = 0$



eq. as. obl. ds. e sin. $y = 2x$

$\frac{f(x)}{x} = \frac{2x^4+1}{x^3-27} \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \frac{2x^4+1}{x^4-27x}$

b) funt. irrazionali

$f(x) = \sqrt{A(x)}$ A polin. di II grado
possiamo cercare solo asint. obl. perché A diverge per $x \rightarrow \pm\infty$

esemp.

$f(x) = \sqrt{x^2-2x}$

è def in $] -\infty, 0] \cup [2, +\infty[$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} f(x) = +\infty$

as. destro
($x \rightarrow +\infty$)

$\frac{f(x)}{x} = \frac{\sqrt{x^2-2x}}{x} = \sqrt{\frac{x^2-2x}{x^2}} \rightarrow 1$

per $x \rightarrow +\infty$ $x = \sqrt{x^2}$

$f(x) - 1 \cdot x = \sqrt{x^2-2x} - x = \frac{(\sqrt{x^2-2x} - x)(\sqrt{x^2-2x} + x)}{\sqrt{x^2-2x} + x} = \frac{x^2-2x-x^2}{\sqrt{x^2-2x} + x} =$

↑
moltip. num. e den. per la somma

↓
divido num. e den. per x

$= \frac{-2}{\sqrt{\frac{x^2-2x}{x^2}} + \frac{x}{x}} \rightarrow -1$

eq. as. obl. ds. $y = x - 1$

$$\sqrt{x^2} + \frac{1}{x}$$

as. sin.
($x \rightarrow -\infty$)

per avere al denom. $-x > 0$

per $x \rightarrow -\infty$ $\sqrt{x^2} = -x$

$$\frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 2x}}{x} = - \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 2x}}{-x} = - \sqrt{\frac{x^2 - 2x}{x^2}} \rightarrow -1$$

molte. num. e denom. per la differenza

$$f(x) - (-1) \cdot x = f(x) + x = \sqrt{x^2 - 2x} + x = \frac{(\sqrt{x^2 - 2x} + x)(\sqrt{x^2 - 2x} - x)}{\sqrt{x^2 - 2x} - x} = \frac{x^2 - 2x - x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 - 2x} - x}$$

divide num. e denom. per $-x > 0$

$$= \frac{2}{\sqrt{\frac{x^2 - 2x}{x^2}} + \frac{-x}{-x}} \rightarrow 1 \Rightarrow \text{eq. as. obl. sin.} \quad y = -x + 1$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{4x^2 + x + 1}$$

è def in $] -\infty, +\infty[$

lim $x \rightarrow +\infty$ $f(x) = +\infty$

as. destro
($x \rightarrow +\infty$)

$$\frac{\sqrt{4x^2 + x + 1}}{x} = \sqrt{\frac{4x^2 + x + 1}{x^2}} \rightarrow 2$$

$$\sqrt{4x^2 + x + 1} - 2x = \frac{4x^2 + x + 1 - 4x^2}{\sqrt{4x^2 + x + 1} + 2x} = \frac{1 + \frac{1}{x}}{\sqrt{\frac{4x^2 + x + 1}{x^2}} + \frac{2x}{x}} \rightarrow \frac{1}{4}$$

eq. as. obl. d.

$$y = 2x + \frac{1}{4}$$

as. sinistro
($x \rightarrow -\infty$)

$$\frac{\sqrt{4x^2 + x + 1}}{x} = - \frac{\sqrt{4x^2 + x + 1}}{-x} = - \sqrt{\frac{4x^2 + x + 1}{x^2}} \rightarrow -2$$

$$\sqrt{4x^2 + x + 1} + 2x = \frac{4x^2 + x + 1 - 4x^2}{\sqrt{4x^2 + x + 1} - 2x} = \frac{-1 - \frac{1}{x}}{\sqrt{\frac{4x^2 + x + 1}{x^2}} + \frac{-2x}{-x}} \rightarrow -\frac{1}{4}$$

eq. as. obl. sin.

$$y = -2x - \frac{1}{4}$$

ESERCIZI

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

ASINTOTI

$$\begin{cases} x > 0 \\ \log x \neq 2 \end{cases}$$

$$f: (]0, e^2[\cup]e^2, +\infty[) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

f diverge per $x \rightarrow e^2 \rightarrow$ eq. as. vert. $x = e^2$

f diverge per $x \rightarrow e^2 \Rightarrow$ eq. as. vert. $x = e^2$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \frac{2 - \frac{3}{\log x}}{1 - \frac{2}{\log x}} \Rightarrow 0 \quad \text{non c'è as. vert.}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \frac{2 \log x - 3}{\log x - 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \frac{2 - \frac{3}{\log x}}{1 - \frac{2}{\log x}} = +\infty$$

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

$$f(x) - 2x = x \frac{2 \log x - 3}{\log x - 2} - 2x = x \frac{2 \log x - 3 - 2 \log x + 4}{\log x - 2} = \frac{x}{\log x - 2} \rightarrow +\infty$$

↑
saremo più avanti
il perché

non c'è as. obl.

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 + 1 & x \leq 0 \\ \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2 + n^2 + 4}{n^2 + 3} & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{fissato } n, \quad \frac{n^2 + n^2 + 4}{n^2 + 3} \rightarrow 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 + 1 & x \leq 0 \\ 1 & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

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

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

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = -\infty \quad \text{non c'è as. obl. su.}$$

$$y = 1 \quad \text{eq. as. orizz. d.}$$

breve su: limite

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2 - 3x^4}{x^2 + 5} = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2 - 3x^3}{x^2 + 5} = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2 - x^6}{5 - x} = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{2 - 3x^4}{x^2 + 5} = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{2 - 3x^3}{x^2 + 5} = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{2 - x^6}{5 - x} = -\infty$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1 - 3x}{x^2 - 9}$$

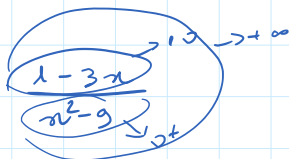
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (1 - 3x) = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{10}{x} = +\infty$$

$$\frac{1}{x^2 - 9}$$

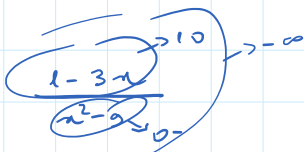
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow (-3)^-} f(x) = +\infty$$



$$\frac{10}{0^+} = +\infty$$

ERRORS

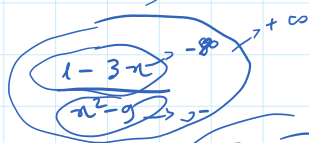
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow (-3)^+} f(x) = 0$$



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

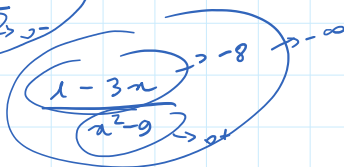
$$\frac{1-3x}{x^2-9} \rightarrow 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} f(x) = +\infty$$



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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} f(x) = 0$$



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^{\frac{2x+1}{(x+3)^3}} - 1}{\frac{x+2}{x^3+4}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^{\frac{2x+1}{(x+3)^3}} - 1}{\frac{2x+1}{(x+3)^3}} \cdot \frac{\frac{x+2}{x^3+4}}{\frac{2x+1}{(x+3)^3}} = 2$$

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

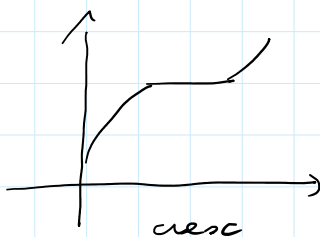
$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x+1}{t} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{x^2+2}{(x-3)^2} \right)^{2x+1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{x^2+6x+9+6x-7}{x^2-6x+9} \right)^{2x+1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{\frac{x^2-6x+9}{6x-7}} \right)^{2x+1} = e^{12}$$

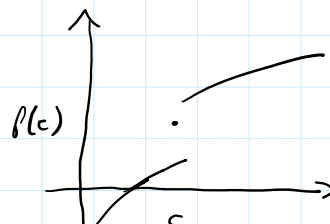
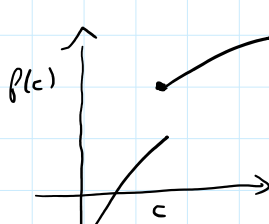
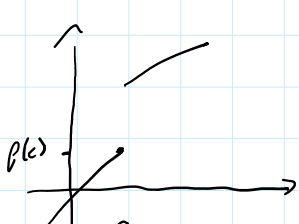
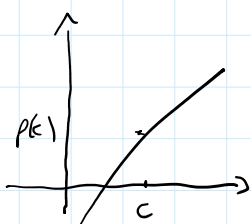
$$\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{t} \right)^t = e$$

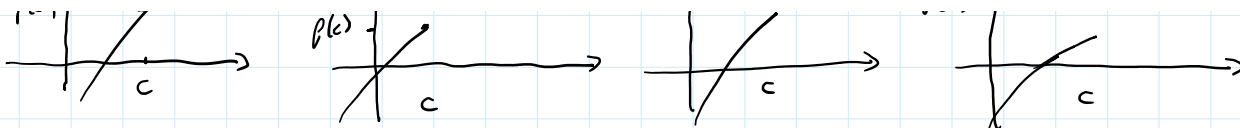
Teorema sui limiti delle funzioni monotone

Ricordiamo che $f: (a, b) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ è crescente (strettam.) se $x < y \Rightarrow f(x) \leq (<) f(y)$
 decrescente (") " " " " $f(x) \geq (>) f(y)$



Sia $f: (a, b) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ^{strett} crescente, sia $c \in]a, b[$ può accadere che





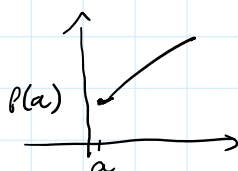
Si ha il seguente risultato:

$$\exists \lim_{x \rightarrow c^-} f(x) = e^- = \sup_{(a, c[} f$$

$$\exists \lim_{x \rightarrow c^+} f(x) = e^+ = \inf_{]c, b)} f$$

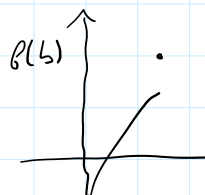
e si ha $e^- \leq f(c) \leq e^+$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = \inf_{]a, b)} f \geq f(a)$$



$f(a), f(b)$
ovviamente
esistono solo
se l'intervallo
è chiuso

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow b} f(x) = \sup_{(a, b[} f \leq f(b)$$



Se f è decrescente si ha, ad es., se $c \in]a, b[$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow c^-} f(x) = \inf_{(a, c[} f \geq f(c) \geq \lim_{x \rightarrow c^+} f(x) = \sup_{]c, b)} f$$



Nel caso se $c \in]a, b[$, se $e^- \neq e^+$, la quantità $|e^- - e^+|$ si chiama salto di f in corrispondenza di c