def. no é un punto di accumulazione per f(n) se f(n) ha dei punti nel suo intorno

 n_0 pt. acc. f(n) $\Rightarrow f(n)$ $\Rightarrow f(n)$

continuité → due scuole di pensiero
• No € CE

 $\frac{\det A}{\ln x} = \frac{1}{2} \text{ se } M_0 \text{ pt. acc}; \quad M_0 \in CE = D$ $\frac{f(n)}{f(n)} = \frac{1}{2} \text{ coutinus in } M_0 = \frac{1}{2} \text{ loss } f(n) = \frac{1}{2}$

 $\frac{\text{def 2}}{\text{def}} \quad \text{se } N_o \in CE; \quad N_o \text{ pto isolato}$ $\frac{\text{def}}{\text{def}} \quad \mathcal{P}(n) \stackrel{\text{def}}{\text{e}} \quad \text{continua in } N_o$

$$\frac{def3}{def4} \quad f(n) \quad \text{continua in} \quad (a,b)$$

$$\frac{def4}{def4} \quad f(n) \quad \text{continua in} \quad f(a,b)$$

$$\frac{def4}{def4} \quad f(n) \quad \text{continua in} \quad [a,b]$$

$$\frac{def4}{def4} \quad f(n) \quad \text{continua in} \quad n=a \quad \text{fin} \quad f(n) = f(a)$$

$$\frac{def4}{def4} \quad \lim_{n\to a^+} f(n) = f(a)$$

•
$$f(n)$$
 continue in $n = b$ def $lim f(n) = f(b)$

•
$$f(n)$$
 continua in (a, b)

$$\frac{ex}{f(n)} = \begin{cases} e^n & n < 0 \\ 2n + 1 & n \ge 0 \end{cases}$$

ii.
$$n>0$$
: $2n+1$ $\lim_{n\to n_0} (2n+1) = 2n+1$ \underline{si}

$$\lim_{N\to 0} N=0$$

a)
$$\lim_{n\to 0^{-}} e^{n} = e^{\circ} = 1$$

b) $\lim_{n\to 0^{+}} (2n+1) = 1$

b)
$$\lim_{n\to 0^{+}} (2n+1) = 1$$

$$P(0) = 1$$
 $P(m)$ continuo in R

$$\underbrace{ex.} \quad \mathcal{Y} = \begin{cases} \binom{n^2 - 1}{n - 2} & n < 2 \\ \sqrt{n} & 2 \end{cases}$$

$$(2n - 3) \quad n \ge 2$$

· P(n) continua?

$$M = M (2n-3)$$
 $(2j+\infty)$ $f(n)$ continua

iii.
$$N = 2$$
:
$$\lim_{n \to 2} C(n) = C(2)$$

a)
$$\lim_{n\to 2^-} \int (n) = \lim_{n\to 2^-} \frac{n^2-1}{n-2} = \frac{3}{0} = -\infty \rightarrow \text{nou e}_{\text{coutinua}}$$

• • •

$$f(n) \underline{uou} \stackrel{?}{e} continua$$
in $M=2$