

Limiti non finiti - definizioni

- $\lim_{n \rightarrow n_0} f(n) = +\infty \stackrel{\text{def}}{\iff} \forall M > 0 \exists \delta(M), \delta > 0 \mid \forall n: 0 < |n - n_0| < \delta, f(n) > M$
- $\lim_{n \rightarrow n_0} f(n) = -\infty \stackrel{\text{def}}{\iff} \forall M > 0 \exists \delta(M), \delta > 0 \mid \forall n: 0 < |n - n_0| < \delta, f(n) < -M$
- $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} f(n) = l \stackrel{\text{def}}{\iff} \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists K(\varepsilon), K > 0 \mid \forall n > K, |f(n) - l| < \varepsilon$
- $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} f(n) = +\infty \stackrel{\text{def}}{\iff} \forall M > 0 \exists K(M), K > 0 \mid \forall n > K, f(n) > M$
- $\lim_{n \rightarrow -\infty} f(n) = l \stackrel{\text{def}}{\iff} \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists K(\varepsilon), K > 0 \mid \forall n < -K, |f(n) - l| < \varepsilon$
- $\lim_{n \rightarrow -\infty} f(n) = +\infty \stackrel{\text{def}}{\iff} \forall M > 0 \exists K(M), K > 0 \mid \forall n < -K, f(n) > M$