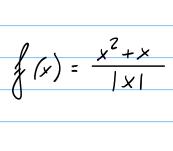
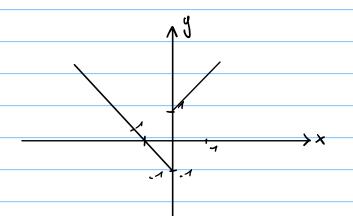


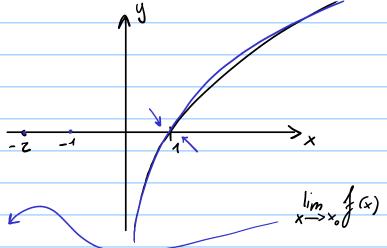
Limiti $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ tutto l'Esse! $f(x) = \sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$ (x) = x sim =





$$f(x) = \begin{cases} l_m(x) & \text{if } x > 0 \\ 0 & \text{if } x = \{-1, -2\} \end{cases}$$

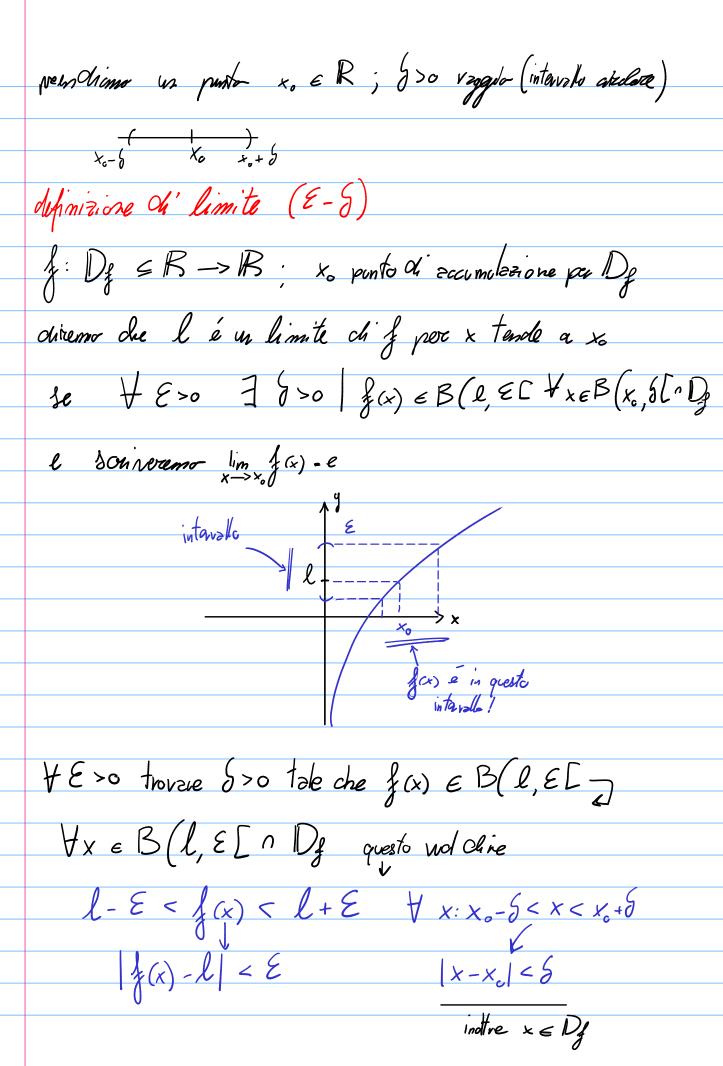
1. gradico



possibili x, $\{x=0, x=+\infty, x=1\}$

 $\chi_{o} \in [0, +\infty)$ e limite $a + \infty$

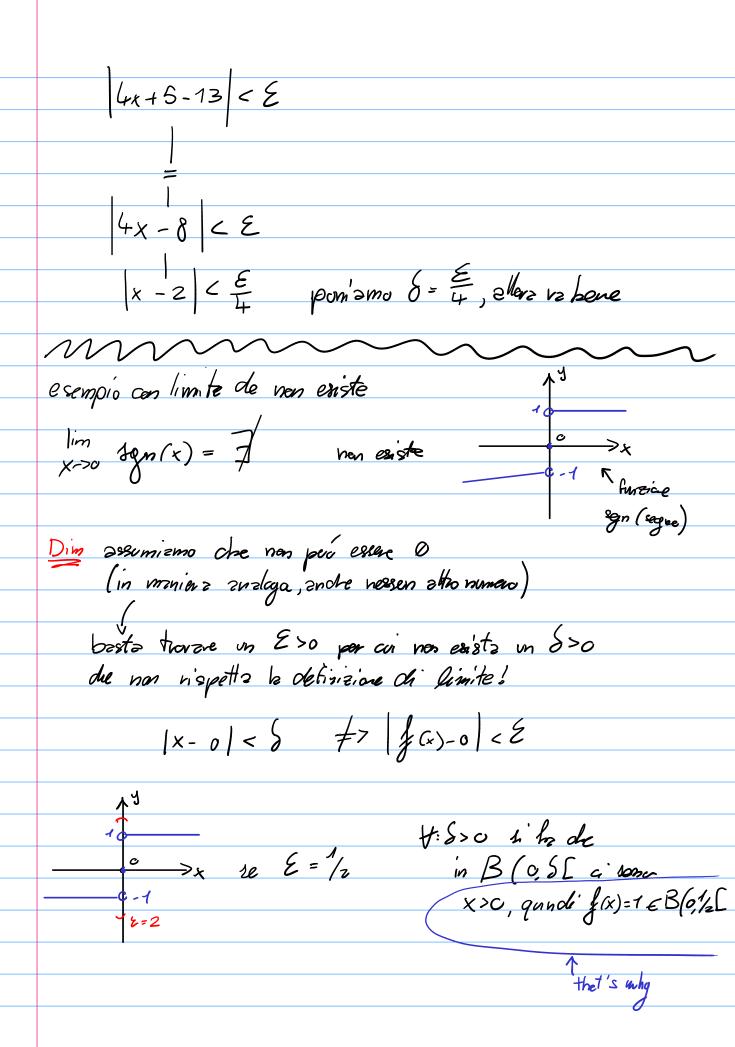
-2, 1 sono imea isolati non c'é nella da coladere



$$\int_{x-1}^{(x)} \frac{x^2-1}{x-1} \quad \text{you fich a mo chec} \quad \lim_{x\to 1} \int_{(x)} \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\int_{x\to 1}^{(x)} \frac{x^2-1}{x-1} \quad \text{you fich a mo chec} \quad \lim_{x\to 1} \int_{(x)} \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\int_{x\to 1}^{(x)} \frac{1}{x-1} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \right) \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \right) \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \right) \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{$$



Teorema di unicità f: Df ⊆ IR -> IR; X, de accum in Df l, l, ER teliche: $\lim_{x\to\infty} f(x) = \ln e \lim_{x\to\infty} f(x) = \ln e$ Chimostrizmo par assurche, ponenche le + la 7 E1, E2 >0: B(G, E-InB(G2E2I= 0) destr definitione de limite trovismo S1, S2>0 tah che f(x) e B(ly En[+ x e B(x, g,[e fo) & B (lz, Ez[+ x & B(xo, Sz[chiemanno J= B(xo, SIE 1 B(Xo, S2 E + \$

ellors $x \in J: f(x) \in B(l_1, E_1 E_1)$ $f \in f(x) \in B(l_2, E_2 E_1)$ $f \in f(x) \in B(l_2, E_2 E_1)$ assurda, prima abolizmo scelto B(l, E, L nB(lz, Ez C = p mentre are chairmo il contrerio! Teasma di permenenza del segno

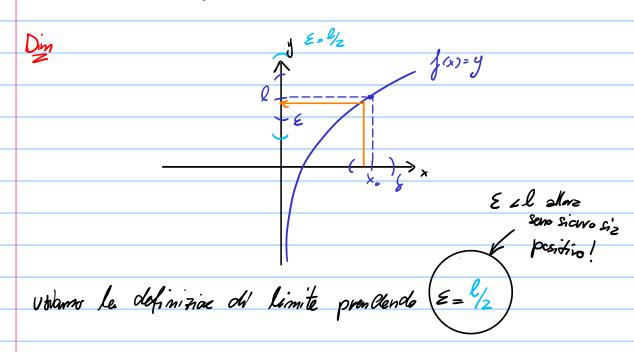
J: Dy-> IR ; xo zacumu. di Dj

· se kim f(x)=l>0 zlaz

35>0 => f(x)>0 + x e B (x, 5[1])

· se kim f(x)=l<0 zlaz

35>0 => f(x)<0 fxeB(x,5[nDg

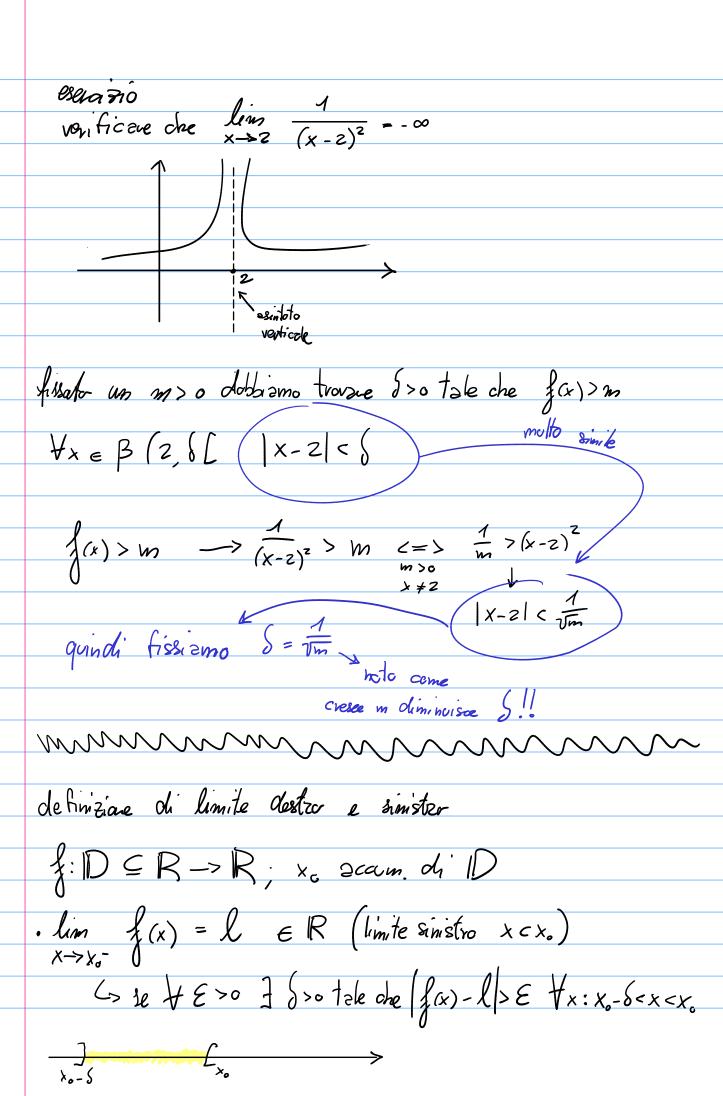


$$\forall E > 0 \exists m > 0 | f(x) - l < E \forall x \in Jm, +0 \in 0 D$$

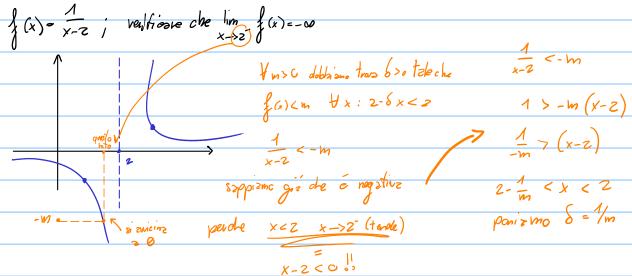
$$\forall E>0 \exists m>0 | f(x)-l < E \forall x \in J-0, m \in O Dy$$

prosime volte care definizioni di:

$$\lim_{x \to \pm \infty} f(x) = \pm \infty \quad \text{(separate)}$$



$$f: \mathbb{D} \subseteq \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R} ; \quad x_{o} = x_$$



tearems del confronto (constiniari)

f g h función definite se intervallo I; Xo chi acc.
per I

assumizmo $f(x) \leq g(x) \leq h(x) \quad \forall x \in I$

• If $\lim_{x\to x_0} f(x) = l$ e $\lim_{x\to x_0} h(x) = l$ alore $\lim_{x\to x_0} g(x) = l$

· Je hm / (x)=+00 = llaz lim q(x)=+00

· Se him h(x)=-00 = laz kim g(x) = -00

limite di unz semma lim f(x)=l e R; lim g(x)=m e R x->x0 f(x)=l e R; x->x0

allows $\lim_{x\to x} \left(\frac{1}{2} (x) + g(x) \right) = l + m$

dimostrizmo che fissato
$$E > 0$$
 possizmo trovare $G > 0$ tale che $g(x) + g(x) \in \mathbb{B}\left(l+m, E\right) \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{B}\left(x_0, \delta\right) = 1$

$$|g(x) + g(x)| = |g(x) - (l+m)| < E \quad \forall x : |x-x_0| < \delta$$
Sappiamo che possiamo trovare $G > 0$ tale che $|g(x) - l| < E \quad \forall x : |x-x_0| < \delta$
e inoltre troviamo $G > 0$ tale che $|g(x) - m| < E \quad \forall x : |x-x_0| < \delta$

$$|g(x) + g(x) - l - m| = |(f(x) - l) + (g(x) - m)|$$

$$|g(x) + g(x) - l| + |g(x) - m|$$

$$|g(x) - m| + |g(x) - m|$$

$$|g(x) - m$$

lim	l(x) = l	lim	(x) =	hs
×->×0	f(v) = l	<i>\times>\%</i>		·

1.	(1)	<u> </u>			
K-7Ko	(fa)+ za)	m e R	+ 00	- 80	
	me R	m + l	+ 00	- 00	
l	+ 00	+ ∞	+ 00	Find	
	- 00	- 00	Find	- 00	

Find=[00-0] (colodi porticolori de compiese)

$$\lim_{x\to x_0} g(x) = \lim_{x\to x_0} g(x) = \lim_{x\to x_0} e(x)$$

			1	m		
lim	\$6).g(x)	۷0	- 0	> c	400	-00
~ ~0	0 0					
	< 0	l·m	Ò	l·m	- 00	+8
	١٠ ٥	0	0	0	Find	Find
l	> _G	l·m	0	l·m	+0	-00
. •	+8	- ∞	F ind	+ 00	+∞	-00
	- ∞	100	Find	- 00	-00	+00

limite del vapporto

$$\lim_{x\to\infty} \int_{c}^{(x)} = l \in \mathbb{R}$$
 allora $\lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{1}{\int_{c}^{(x)}} = \frac{1}{l}$

	· ·					
0 ·	{(x) / l		**	interess	e per	(im ×->xo=
lim	0			(den.)		
X->∪	g(x)-m					
	U	< 0	$\left(o^{\pm}\right)$	%	40	-00
	<0	l/m	7 8*	2/m	0	С
	0 ±	0	[%]	0	0	0
(hupe) R	> 0	l/m	± 00	l/m	0	O
	+ 00	- 00	+ ∞	+ &	818	[😤]
	_ 00	400	+ 2	8	[\varksign{\varksign{\varksign}\vark	

lim
$$\frac{-3}{x^2}$$
 -> denominatae tende a zero, il numae tentar di aescere $x \to > 0^+$ x^2 ma il visultato $e - \infty$

forme indeterminate

torme indeterminate

$$\lim_{x \to 2} \frac{x^3 - 8}{x - z} = 0 \quad \text{forms indeterminate} \qquad 1 \quad \text{C} \quad \text{C} \quad -8$$

$$\lim_{x \to 2} \frac{(x - z)(x^2 + 2x + 4)}{(x - z)(x^2 + 2x + 4)} \qquad 2 \quad \text{C} \quad \text{C} \quad \text{C}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 2} \frac{(x - z)(x^2 + 2x + 4)}{(x - z)(x^2 + 2x + 4)} \qquad 2 \quad \text{C}$$

ecco a cosa punta!

2)
$$\lim_{X \to Z^+} \frac{x-Z}{\sqrt{x^2-4}} = \left[\begin{array}{c} 0\\ 0 \end{array}\right]$$

$$D: x^2 - 4 > 0 \qquad x^2 > 4 \qquad X > \pm 2 = x < - \pi / 2 > 2$$

$$\lim_{x \to 2} + \frac{x-2}{\sqrt{x^2 \cdot 4}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 4}}{\sqrt{x^2 \cdot 4}} = \frac{(x-7)(\sqrt{x^2 - 4})}{x^2 - 4} = \frac{(x-8)(x+2)}{(x+2)}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{x^2-4}}{x+z} = \frac{o}{4} = \frac{o}{6}$$
 Selizione finale!

3)
$$\lim_{x\to 70} \frac{\sqrt{4+x}-2}{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 0\\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\left(\sqrt{4+x}-7\right)\left(\sqrt{4+x}+2\right)}{X\left(\sqrt{4+x}+2\right)} = \lim_{\chi \to 0} = \frac{4+\chi-4}{\chi\left(\sqrt{4+x}+2\right)} = \frac{1}{4}$$

4)
$$\lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 2}}{2x + 1} = \left[\frac{\infty}{\infty}\right] = \frac{\sqrt{x^2/1 + \frac{2}{x^2}}}{x(z + \frac{1}{x})} = \frac{|x| \cdot \sqrt{1 + \frac{2}{x^2}}}{x(z + \frac{1}{x})}$$

$$D: x \neq -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \frac{|x| \cdot \sqrt{1 + \frac{2}{x^2}}}{x(z + \frac{1}{x})}$$

$$= \frac{|x| \cdot \sqrt{1 + \frac{2}{x^2}}}{x(z + \frac{1}{x})}$$