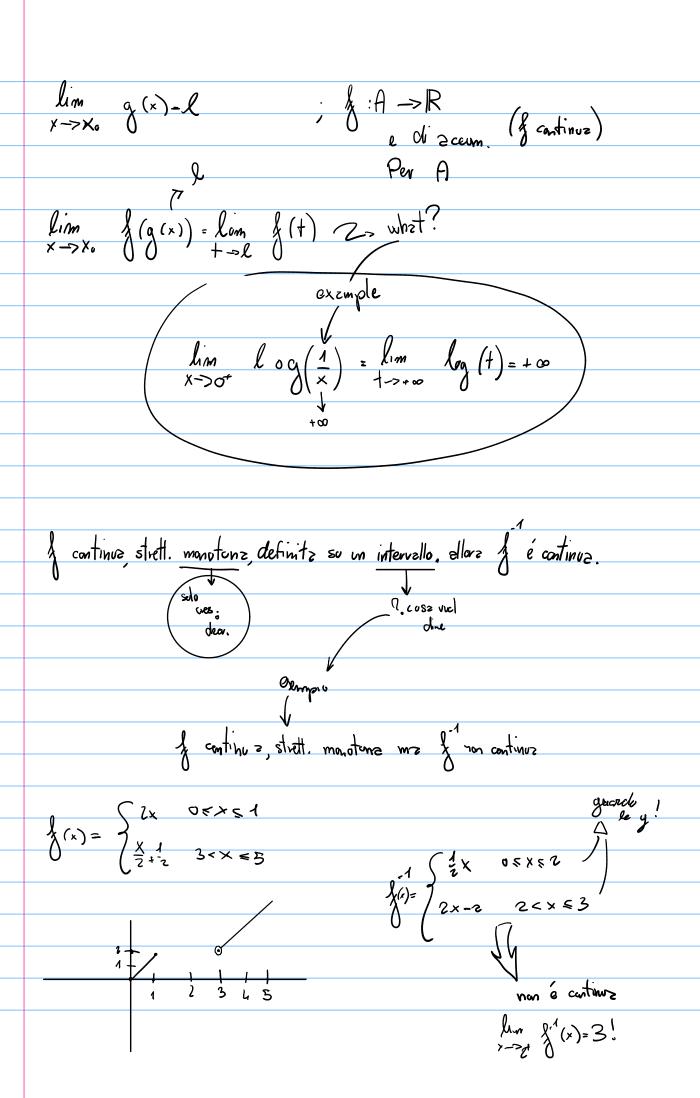
funzioni continue J:A =R -> R ; 10 EA · se xo e di accumula riche per A diremo che f é continua in xo se $\lim_{x\to x} f(x) = f(x_0)$ · se x é punto isolato d' A diciamo che f(x) é continua in x. · {(x) é continue se é continue in tutti i punti del dominio esempic 1 D: R (£03 $\begin{cases} (x) = \frac{1}{x} \end{cases}$ e time ermplo 2

non a continuz

Come expire se à continue o no? czlodo limite xo xo $\lim_{x \to X_0^-} \int_0^1 (x) = 1$ $\lim_{x \to X_0^-} \int_0^1 (x) = 7$ Allor f(x) é continue xo se e solo se l=v=f(xo) xeD A, g . A & R -> R continue, allera g + g é continue d'importrazione
g · g " della deliniai ane di limite J:A-R J:B-R cartinue fog, gof visul: continuo

permette la scembia di vevisbili



in mit seve solo per qui estremi.

$$\int_{(x)^{-}}^{(x)^{-}} \int_{(x)}^{\sin(x)} dx \times \frac{\pi}{2}$$

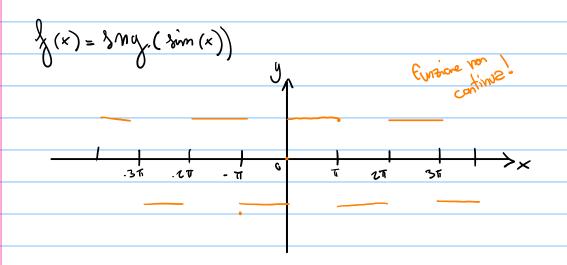
$$\int_{(x)^{-}}^{(x)^{-}} \int_{(x)^{-}}^{\sin(x)} dx \times \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\int_{(x)^{-}}^{(x)^{-}} \int_{(x)^{-}}^{\sin(x)^{-}} dx \times \frac{\pi}{2}$$

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$$\int_{(x)^{-}}^{(x)^{-}} \int_{(x)^{-}}^{(x)^{-}} dx \times \frac{\pi}{2}$$



$$\int_{(x)}^{(x)} \left\{ \begin{array}{c} x+1 & \text{se } x \leq 1 \\ 3-2ax^2 & \text{se } x > 1 \end{array} \right.$$

per quali $a \in \mathbb{R}$ $\int_{(x)}^{(x)} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) dx$ continua?

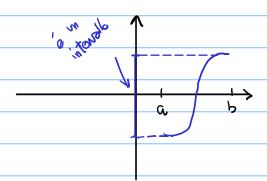
$$\lim_{x \to 1} \int_{(x)}^{(x)} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) dx = 2a$$

dere observe the 3-2a = 1/2

that is why

g(r) é centinua se lim g(x) = g(xc) ∀x ∈ Dg

Tearema valori intermedi (di Weierstrass)



dimostrazione

Size
$$\lambda^{1}, \lambda^{2} \in |M(x)|$$
 can $\lambda^{1} < \lambda^{2}$

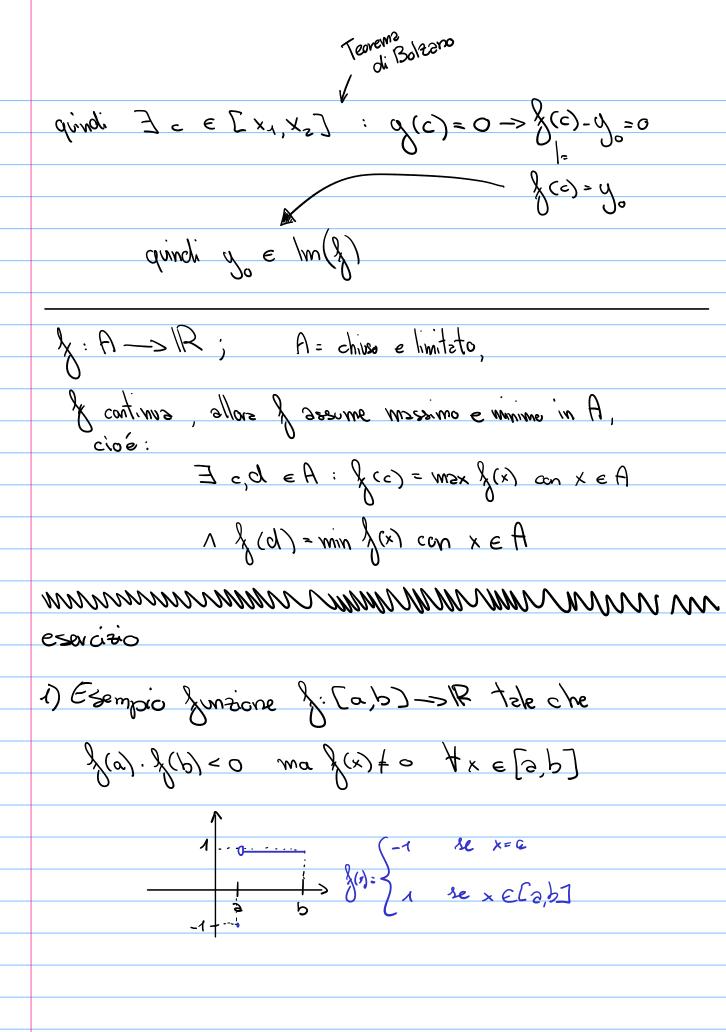
dobbismo dimostrare che y é comprese in [y,y] sillors y appartiene ad lm(x).

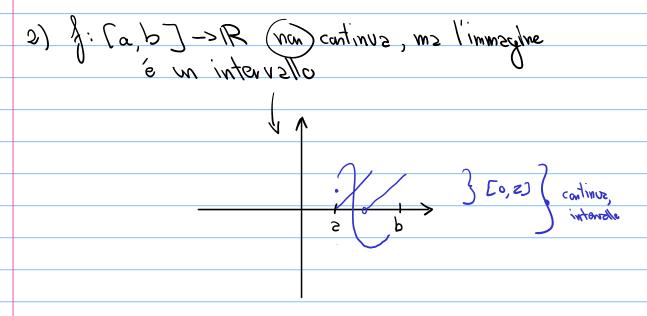
$$y_1 < y_2 < y_2 > 3 \times 1, x_2 \in (a,b) : f(x_1) = y_1 \wedge f(x_2) = y_2$$

supponismo che X1 < X2.

$$a_1(x_1) = a_1(x_1) - a_2 = a_1 - a_2 < 0$$

$$g(x_3) = f(x_0) - y = y - y > 0$$





$$\chi(x) = x + ln(x)$$
 D: [0,+ ∞ [continue

$$\chi(1) = 1 + 0 = 1 > 0$$
 $\chi(\tilde{e}^3) = \tilde{e}^3 + \ln(\tilde{e}^3) = \tilde{e}^3 - 3 < 0$

