## Limiti



### Continuità

$$\lim_{X\to X_0^-} f(x) = \lim_{X\to X_0^+} f(x) = f(x_0)$$

### Limiti notevoli

$$\lim_{X \to 0} \frac{3enX}{X} = 1$$

$$\lim_{X \to +\infty} \left( \frac{1 + \frac{1}{X}}{X} \right) = e$$

$$\lim_{X \to +\infty} \frac{\alpha^{X}}{X^{b}} = +\infty \quad \forall \alpha > 1, \forall b > 0$$

$$\lim_{X \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{X^{b}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\lim_{X \to 0} \frac{e^{X} - 1}{X} = 1$$

$$\lim_{X \to 0} \frac{\log(1 + x)}{X} = 1$$

$$\lim_{X \to 0} \frac{1 \cos(1 + x)}{X} = 1$$

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### Punti dei limiti

- 1. Punto isolato di A An (xo-E, xo+E) = fxo}
- 2. Punto di accumula tione per A → A n lxo E, xo + E) · {xo} + ¢
- 3. Punto interno ad A

## Teoremi algebrici

Dati f,  $g:A \to \Re$  , to pto di acc. di A ,  $\lim_{x \to x_0} f(x) = e_1$ ,  $\lim_{x \to x_0} g(x) - e_2$ 

Allora :

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\begin{array}{ll} \lim\limits_{\substack{x\to x_0\\ x\to x_0}} & f(x)+g(x)=\ell_1+\ell_2\\ \lim\limits_{\substack{x\to x_0\\ x\to x_0}} & f(x)+g(x)=\ell_1+\ell_2\\ \lim\limits_{\substack{x\to x_0\\ x\to x_0}} & f(x)|g(x)=\ell_1|\ell_2\\ \end{array}
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Dati A,B ⊆R, f:A→R, y:B→R, xo, yo ∈ R con xo pto di acc. per A, yo pto di acc. per B t.c. ∃E>O per cui f(x) + yo per ogni x∈An(xo-E, xo+E)·{xo}. Se lim x→xo e lim x→xo e lim x→xo

$$\lim_{x\to x_0} g(f(x)) = 0$$

Dati  $f, g: A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{v}$ ,  $\exists \, \epsilon > 0$  t.e. f(x) > 0  $\forall x \in A \cap \{x_0 - \epsilon, x_0 + \epsilon\} \setminus \{x_0\} \in \lim_{x \to x_0} f(x) = e_1$ ,  $\lim_{x \to x_0} g(x) = e_2$ . Allora  $\lim_{x \to x_0} [f(x)] \frac{g(x)}{x} = e_4$ 

#### Confronto a 2

Se fixi & gixi

1) Se 
$$\lim_{x\to x_0} f(x) = +\infty$$
, allora  $\lim_{x\to x_0} g(x) = +\infty$ 

2) Se 
$$\lim_{x \to x_0} g(x) = -\infty$$
, alloca  $\lim_{x \to x_0} f(x) = -\infty$ 

3) Se 
$$\lim_{x\to X_0} f(x) = \ell_1$$
,  $\lim_{x\to X_0} g(x) = \ell_2$  allora  $\ell_1 \leq \ell_2$ 

### Confronto a 3

Se 
$$f(x) \leq g(x) \leq h(x)$$
 e  $\lim_{x \to x_0} f(x) = \lim_{x \to x_0} h(x) = \ell \in \overline{\mathbb{R}}$ , allora  $\lim_{x \to x_0} g(x) = \ell$ 

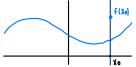
### continuità

una funzione e' continua in xo se

- 1. Xo e' un punto isolato
- 1. No e' un punto di accumulatione e lim  $F(x) = F(x_0)$
- 3. f(x) é continua su A = R se é continua Vxo e A.

# Tipi di discontinuità

1. Discontinuità eliminabile



2. Discontinuità di Salto

$$\lim_{\substack{x\to x_0^+}} \mathsf{f}(x) = \ell_1 \;,\; \lim_{\substack{x\to x_0^-}} \mathsf{f}(x) = \ell_2 \;\; e \;\; \ell_1 \neq \ell_2 \; \in \Re$$

