

CARATTERIZZAZIONE DELLA CONTINUITÀ

$$x_0 \in \text{Dom}(f)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = f(x_0)$$

f è definita
in un intorno
BUCA



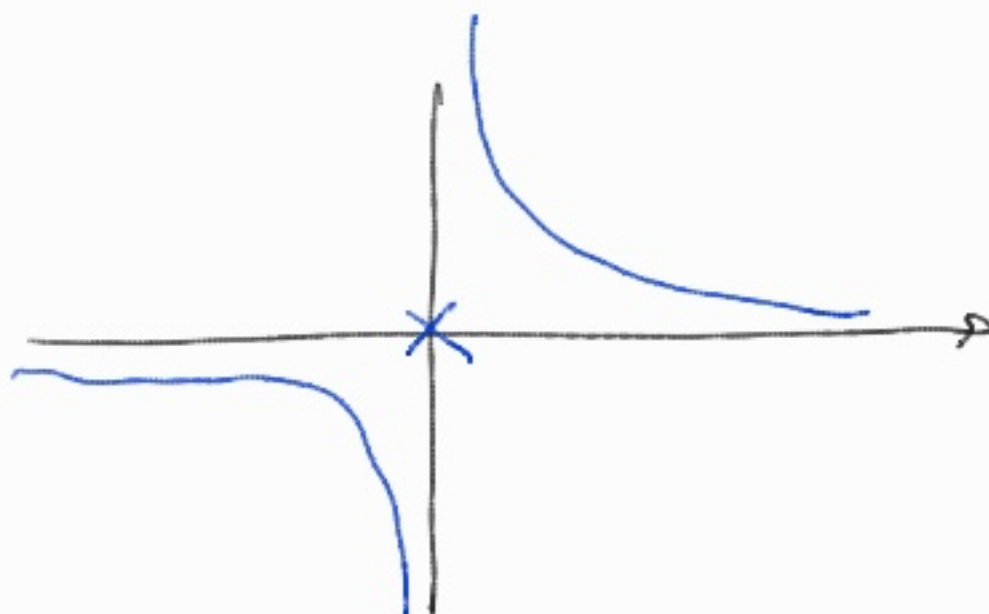
IMPLICA

CHÉ f è definita
in x_0

ESEMPIO FUNZIONE CONTINUA
(SPESSO TRATTATA COME DISCONTINUA)

$$f: \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$



$$\exists \text{ AR21 } \sqrt{0} \quad x_0 = 0$$

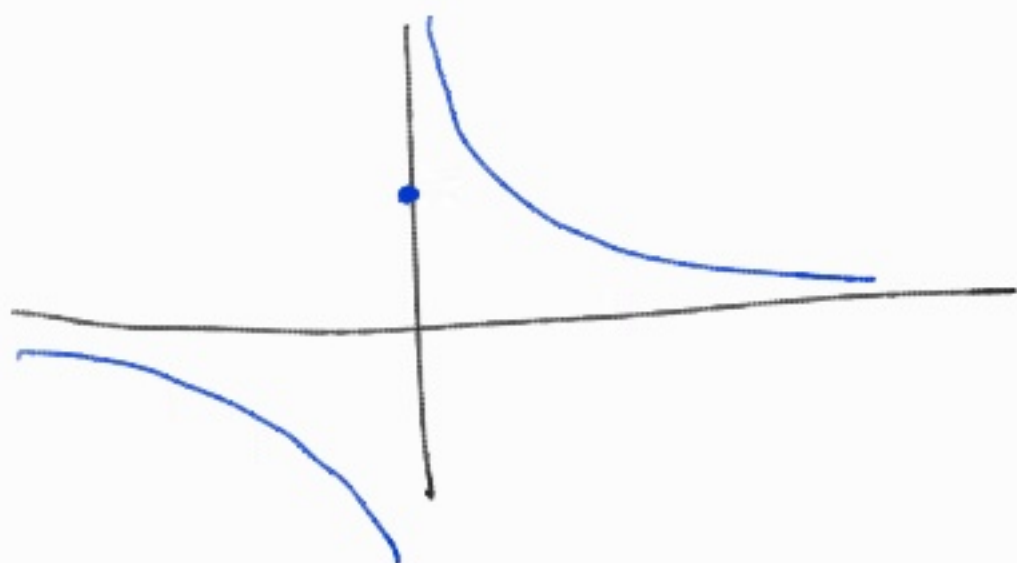
$$f(x_0) \quad \underline{\text{NON E' DEFINITE}}$$

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$$f(0) \quad e \quad 0 \notin \text{Dom}(f)$$

$$g: \mathbb{R} \mapsto \mathbb{R}$$

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{x} & x \neq 0 \\ 5 & x = 0 \end{cases}$$



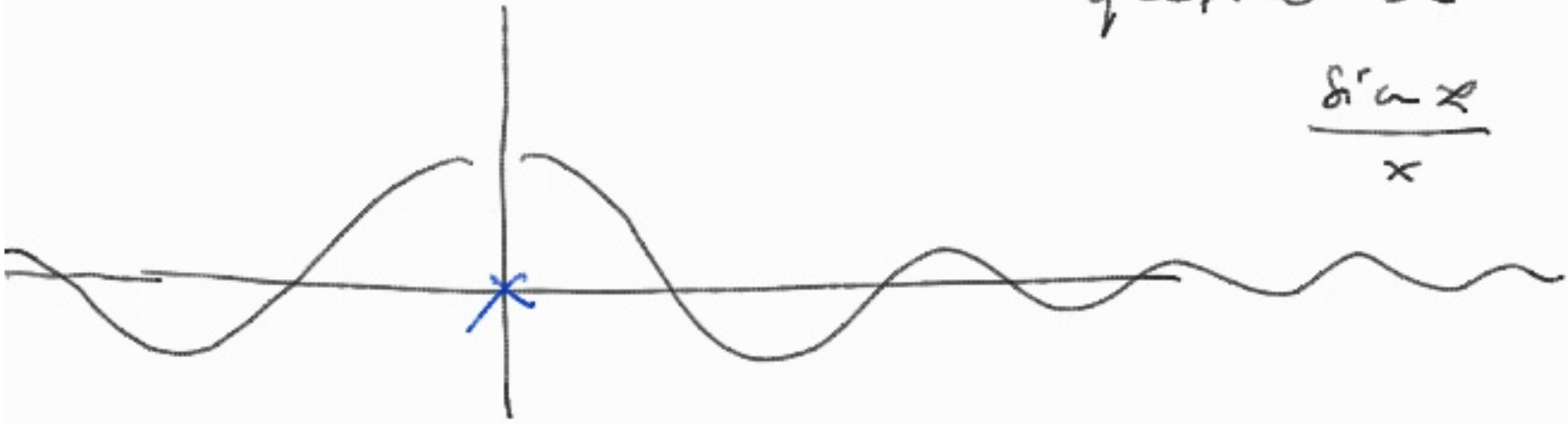
$$h: \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$h(x) = \frac{\sin x}{x}$$

$h(0)$ non est definita, $h(0) \notin \mathbb{R}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$$

grafico di
 $\frac{\sin x}{x}$



la funzione h è continua

PROVARE UNA FUNZIONE
SUL BINE AGGIUNGERE INDE

A C DOMINIO

$$h: \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$K: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

K prolungamento se

$$K|_{\mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}} = h$$

$$K(x) = \begin{cases} h(x) & x \in \text{Dom}(h) \\ \text{value} & x \notin \text{Dom}(h) \end{cases}$$

~~~~~  $\uparrow$  IN GENERAL  $\uparrow$  ~~~~~

$$K(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin x}{x} & x \neq 0 \\ c & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{So } c = 1 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} \Rightarrow K \text{ is continuous}$$



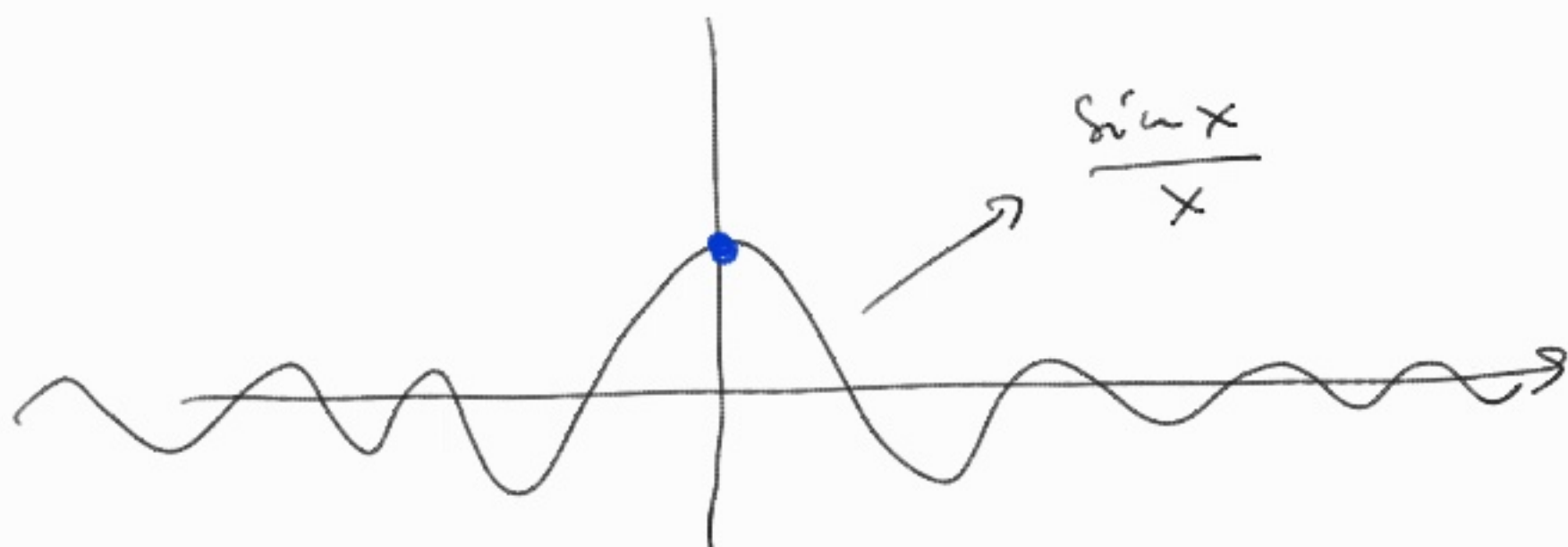
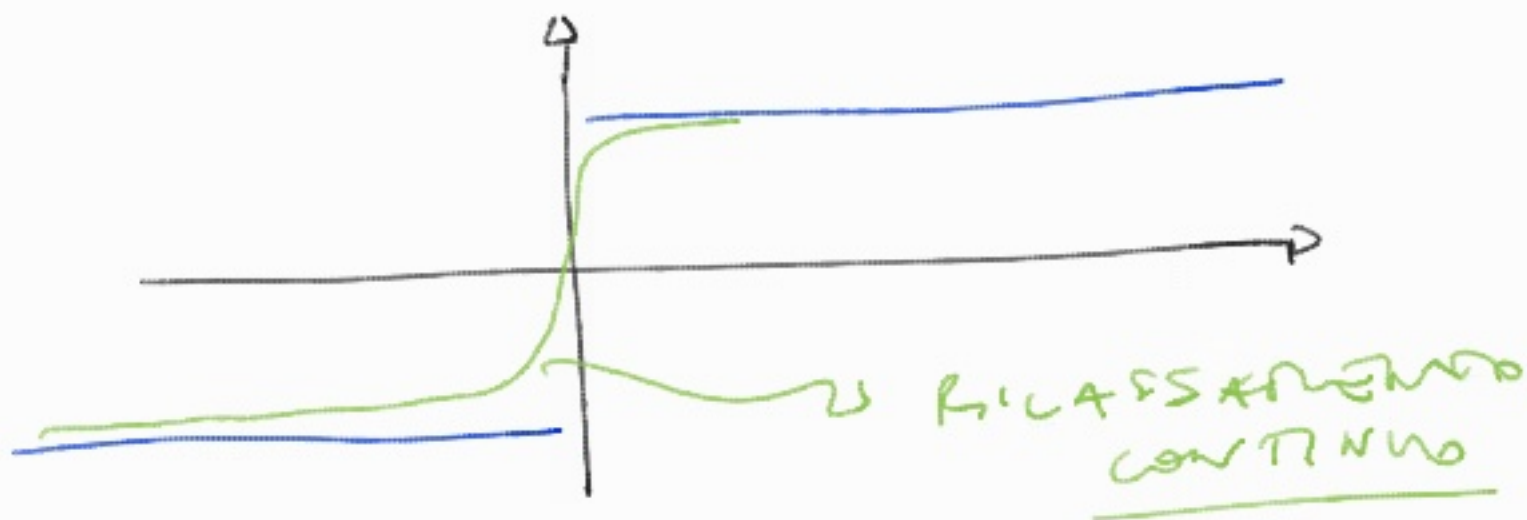


grafico di  $k$  :  $k|_{\mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}} = h$

$$\text{sign}(x) = \frac{|x|}{x} = \frac{x}{|x|}$$

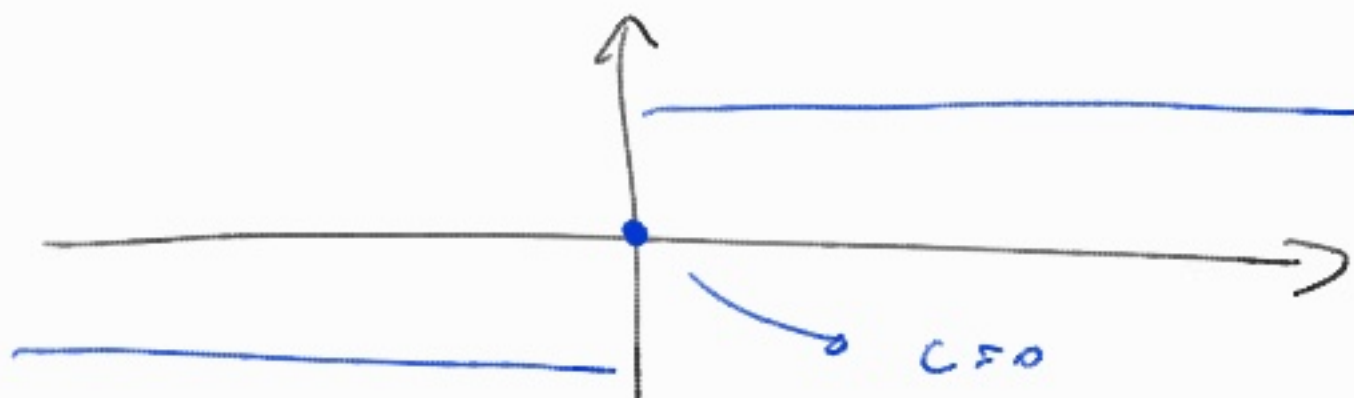
$$\text{sign} : \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$$



prolungamento delle  $f$  sign

$$j(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x}{|x|} & x \neq 0 \\ c & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

~~$\exists$~~   $c$  :  $j$  sia continua



$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin x}{x} & x > 0 \\ x^2 + a & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

Esiste  $a \in \mathbb{R}$  :  $f$  è continua in  $x_0 = 0$  ?



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1 \quad \leftarrow 0^+$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \underbrace{x^2 + a}_{\text{orange}} = a \quad \leftarrow 0^-$$

$$f(0) = \left. x^2 + a \right|_{x=0} = a \quad \leftarrow 0$$


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$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = f(0) \iff f \text{ is cont. in } 0$$


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$$\left[ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \underbrace{f(x)}_a = \underbrace{f(0)}_a = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \underbrace{f(x)}_1 \right]$$

$$1 = a = a \Rightarrow \boxed{a = 1}$$

$\Rightarrow f$  is continuous in  $x_0 = 0$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{e^{-1/x}}{x^a} & x < 0 \\ ax & x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

con  $a = 1, 2, 3, \dots$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = f(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x)$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{1cm}}$   
0
 $\underbrace{\hspace{1cm}}$   
0
 $\forall a \in \mathbb{N}$

$\swarrow$

$+\infty$   
a pari

$\searrow$

$-\infty$   
a dispari

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^a = 0 \quad \forall a \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$f(0) = 0 \quad \forall a \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{e^{-1/x}}{x^a} = \frac{\infty}{0} = \infty$$

$\uparrow \forall a \in \mathbb{N}$

$$\begin{cases} +\infty & a \text{ est pair} \\ -\infty & a \text{ est impair} \end{cases}$$

$f$  est discontinue en 0  $\forall a \in \mathbb{N}$

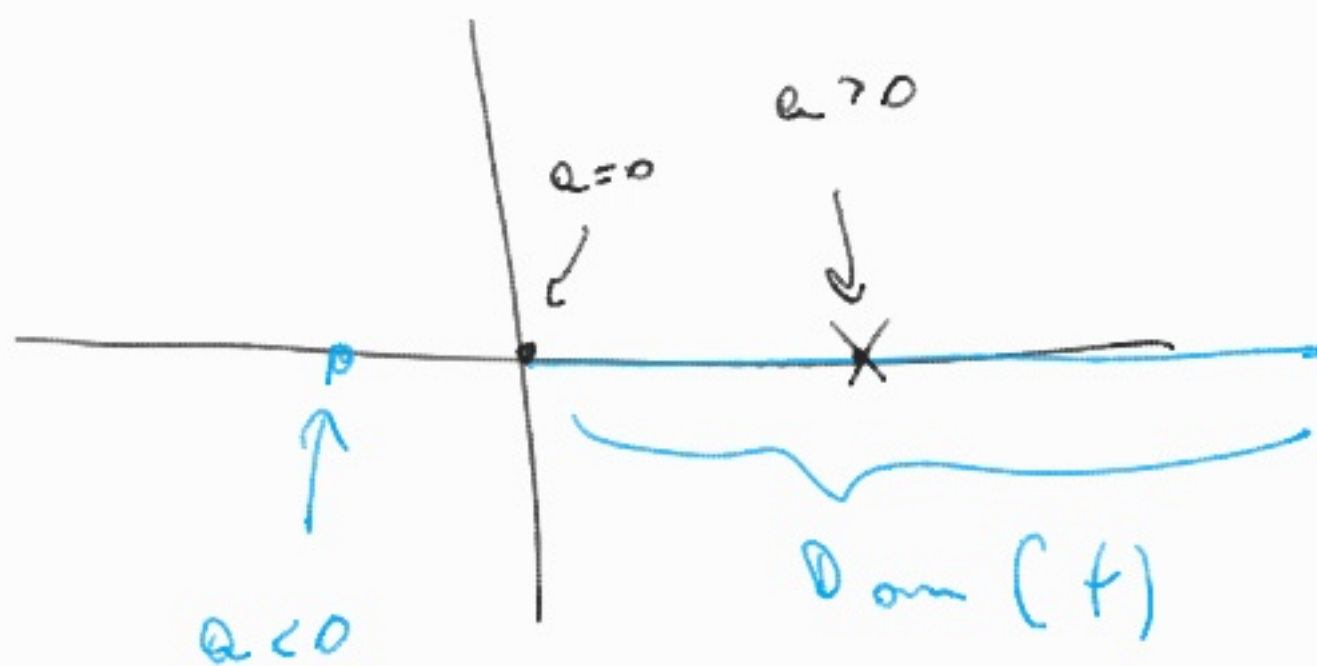


$$f(x) = \frac{\ln x}{x-a}$$

$$\text{Dom}(f) = \begin{cases} (0, a) \cup (a, +\infty) & a > 0 \\ (0, +\infty) & a \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

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|            |              |  |            |
|------------|--------------|--|------------|
| $x \neq a$ | DENOMINATORE |  | CONDIZIONI |
| $x > 0$    | LOGARITMO.   |  |            |



$a = 0$  ?

$a > 0$  ?

Così  $a=0$

$$f(x) = \frac{\ln x}{x} \quad \text{Dom}(f) = (0, +\infty)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln x}{x} = -\infty$$

*(Note: In the original image, 'ln x' is circled in blue with an arrow pointing to  $-\infty$ , and 'x' has a blue arrow pointing to  $0^+$ )*

Non è derivabile per continuità

Caso  $a > 0$

$$f(x) = \frac{\ln x}{x - a}, \quad a > 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\ln x \rightarrow \ln a}{\underbrace{x - a}_{\rightarrow 0}} = \pm \infty$$

NON È PROLUNGABILE PERMÈ

IL LIMITE NON È FINITO  $\Rightarrow \notin \mathbb{R}$