

TEOREMA (UNICITÀ del LIMITE)

Sia I intervallo o intervallo aperto,

$$f: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad c \in [\inf I, \sup I]$$

$$l, m \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$\text{Se } \lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = l, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = m$$

$$\text{allora } l = m.$$

TEOR (PERTINENZA del SEGNO)

Sia I int. o int. forzato di \mathbb{R} ,
Sia $f: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $c \in [\inf I, \sup I]$, $l \in \overline{\mathbb{R}}$.

Supponiamo $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = l$.

Allora:

i) se $l < 0 \Rightarrow \exists U$ intorno di c t.c.
 $f(x) < 0 \forall x \in U \cap I \setminus \{c\}$

ii) se $l > 0 \Rightarrow \exists U$ intorno di c t.c.
 $f(x) > 0 \forall x \in U \cap I \setminus \{c\}$

TEOR (del 2 CARABINIERI)

Sia I int. o int. forzato di \mathbb{R} ,
 $f, g, h : I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $c \in [\inf I, \sup I]$,
 $l \in \mathbb{R}$. Se $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow c} h(x) = l$

e se $\exists U$ intorno di c t.c.
 $f(x) \leq g(x) \leq h(x) \quad \forall x \in U \cap I, \{c\}$

Allora $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} g(x) = l$.

O - PICCOLA

(FUNZ. TRASCURABILE ... -

Def I int. o int. forato, $f, g: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$c \in [\inf I, \sup I]$$

Scriviamo che $f(x) = o(g(x))$ per $x \rightarrow c$

$$\Leftrightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow c} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = 0$$

ES • $x^3 = o(x^2)$ per $x \rightarrow 0$

• $x^2 = o(x^3)$ per $x \rightarrow +\infty$

FUNZIONI EQUIVALENTI per $x \rightarrow c$

Scriviamo che $f(x) \sim g(x)$ per $x \rightarrow c$

$$\Leftrightarrow f(x) = g(x) (1 + o(1)) \text{ per } x \rightarrow c$$

Es:

$$\left[\frac{3x^4 - 2x + 1}{2x^2 + x + 5} \right] = \frac{3x^4 (1 + o(1))}{2x^2 (1 + o(1))}$$

$$\sim \frac{3x^4}{2x^2} = \frac{3}{2}x^2 \quad \text{per } \underline{\underline{x \rightarrow +\infty}}$$

$$\textcircled{a} \quad \frac{X^3 - 2X^2 + X}{X + 3X^4 - 1} = \frac{X(1 + o(1))}{-1} \quad \text{per } X \rightarrow 0$$

$$\sim -X \quad \text{per } X \rightarrow 0$$

LIMITI UNILATERALI

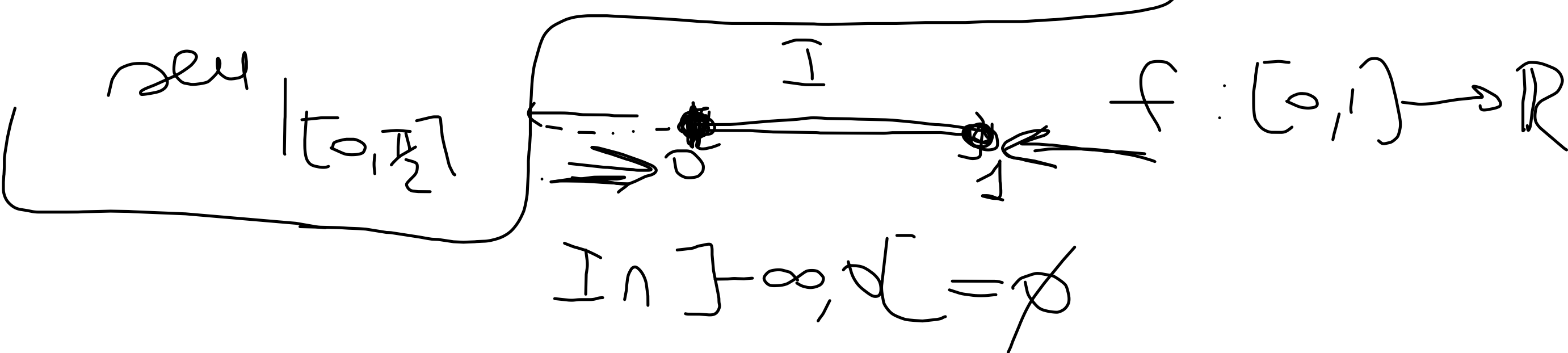
Sia I int, int forzato di \mathbb{R} , $c \in]\inf I, \sup I[$, $l \in \mathbb{R}$.
 Diciamo che f ha LIMITE per $x \rightarrow c$ da SINISTRA

$$\text{se} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = l$$

RESTRIZIONE di f a $]a, b[$:
 $f:]a, b[\rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

RESTRIZIONE di f ad A ($A \subseteq \mathbb{R}$)
 $f|_A$ è la funzione

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 f|_{A \cap I} & : & A \cap I \longrightarrow \mathbb{R} \\
 & & x \longmapsto f(x)
 \end{array}$$



Diciamo che f ha LIMITE ~~per~~ $x \rightarrow c$ ~~da~~ DESTRA
(ove $c \in [\inf I, \sup I]$)

quando $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = \ell$
 $|I \cap]c, +\infty[)$

NOTAZIONE . Se esiste il LIMITE ~~da~~ DESTRA
lo indichiamo con $\lim_{x \rightarrow c^+} f(x) = \ell$
Se esiste il LIMITE ~~da~~ SINISTRA
lo indichiamo con $\lim_{x \rightarrow c^-} f(x) = \ell$

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

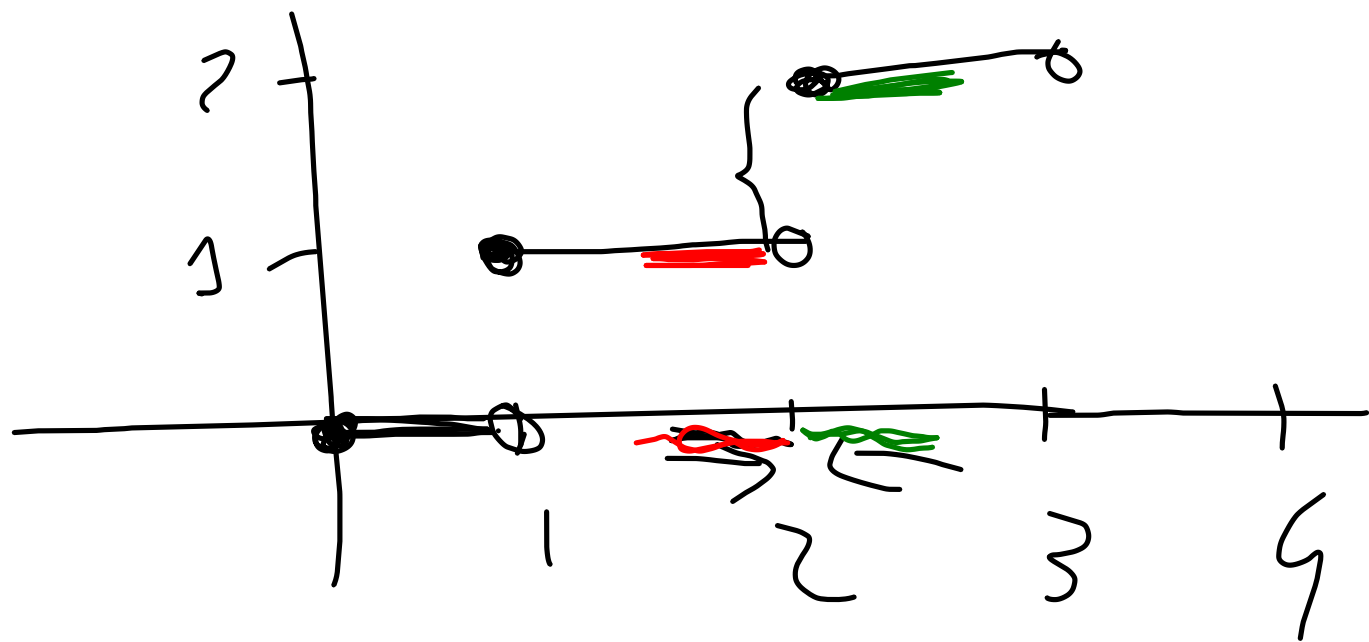
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x} = +\infty$$

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

$$f(x) = [x]$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) = 1$$

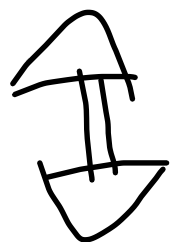
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x) = 2$$



TEOR

Sia I int, int forato, $f: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$,
 $c \in]\inf I, \sup I[$.

Allora $\exists \lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x)$



$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow c^+} f(x), \lim_{x \rightarrow c^-} f(x)$ e coincidono

TEOR (CAMBIO di VARIABLE)

Siano I, J int. o int. forzati di \mathbb{R} ,

Siano $f: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $g: J \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$,

$$f(I) \subseteq J.$$

Siano $x_0 \in [\inf I, \sup I]$, $l \in [\inf J, \sup J]$

Se $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = l$ e $\lim_{y \rightarrow l} g(y) = k$

(*) $\exists \cup$ intorno di x_0 t.c. $f(x) \neq l$

Allora

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

(*) non serve

se $l \in J$ e

$$g(l) = k$$

ESERCIZI ed ESERCIZI

- Limiti di funzioni razionali
per $x \rightarrow \pm \infty \rightsquigarrow$ come per le
successioni

• $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{1}{(x-a)^p}$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{NON ESISTE se } p \text{ è dispari} \\ +\infty \text{ se } p \text{ è pari} \end{array} \right.$

Se p è dispari:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} \frac{1}{(x-a)^p} = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a^-} \frac{1}{(x-a)^p} = -\infty$$

FUNZ. ESPONENZIALE

$$f(x) = a^x \quad a > 0$$

$a > 1$

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

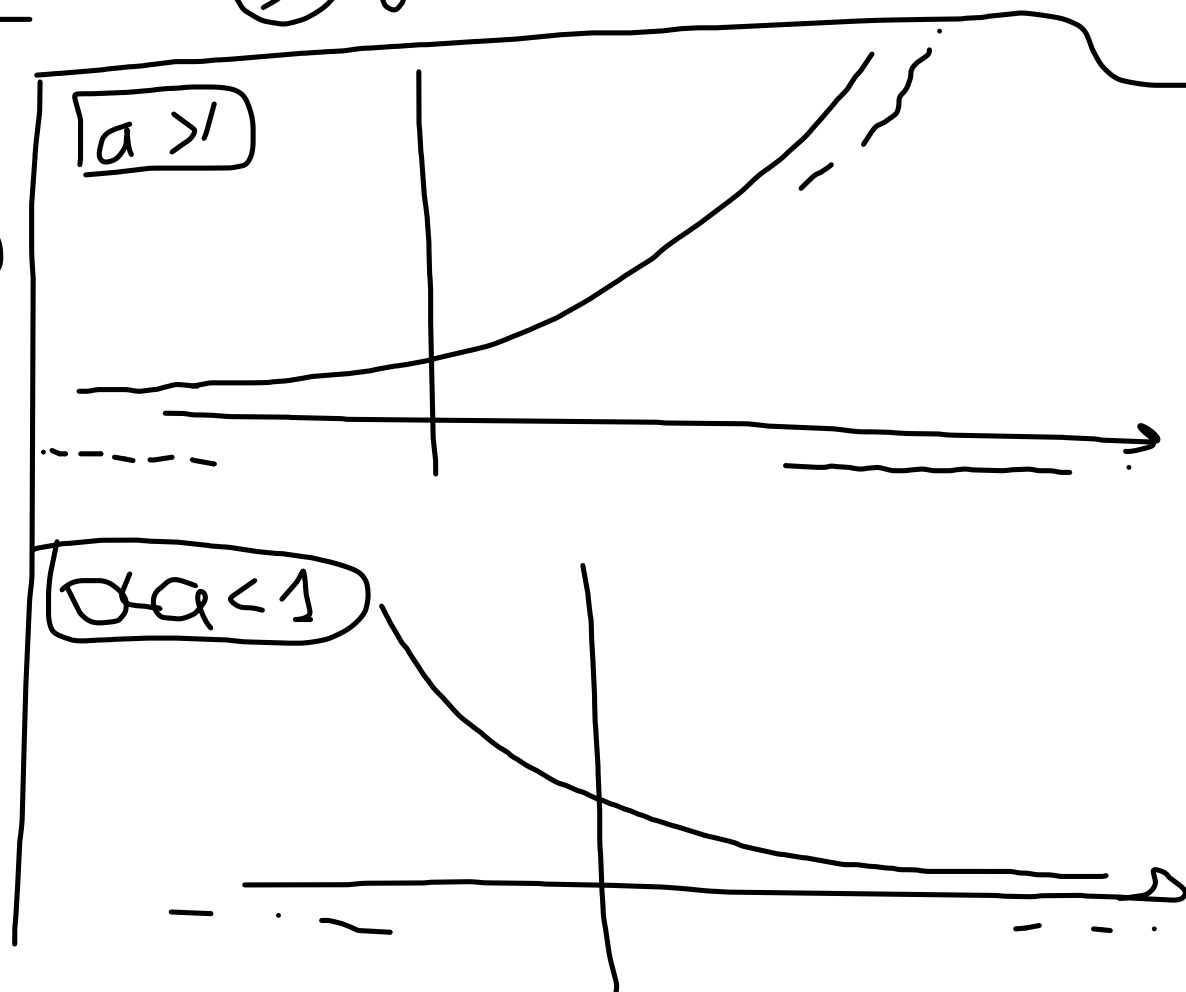
osservo che

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} a^x = \lim_{y \rightarrow +\infty} a^{-y} = \lim_{y \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{1}{a} \right)^y$$

$\frac{1}{a} < 1$

$0 < a < 1$

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



FUNKZ. LOG.

$\log_a x$

$$a > 1$$

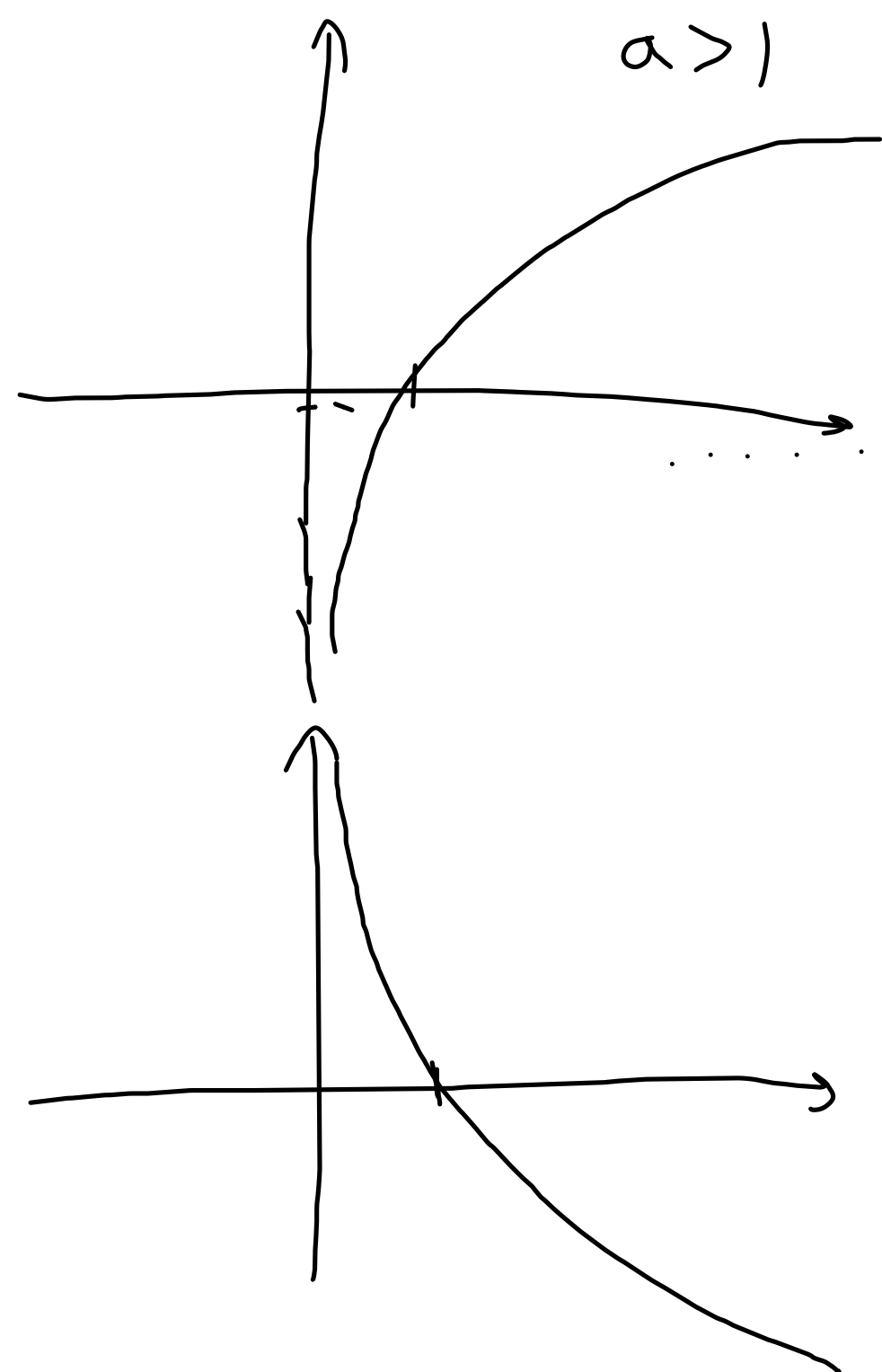
$$\log_a x \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow +\infty} +\infty$$

$$\log_a x \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 0^+} -\infty$$

$$0 < a < 1$$

$$\log_a x \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow +\infty} -\infty$$

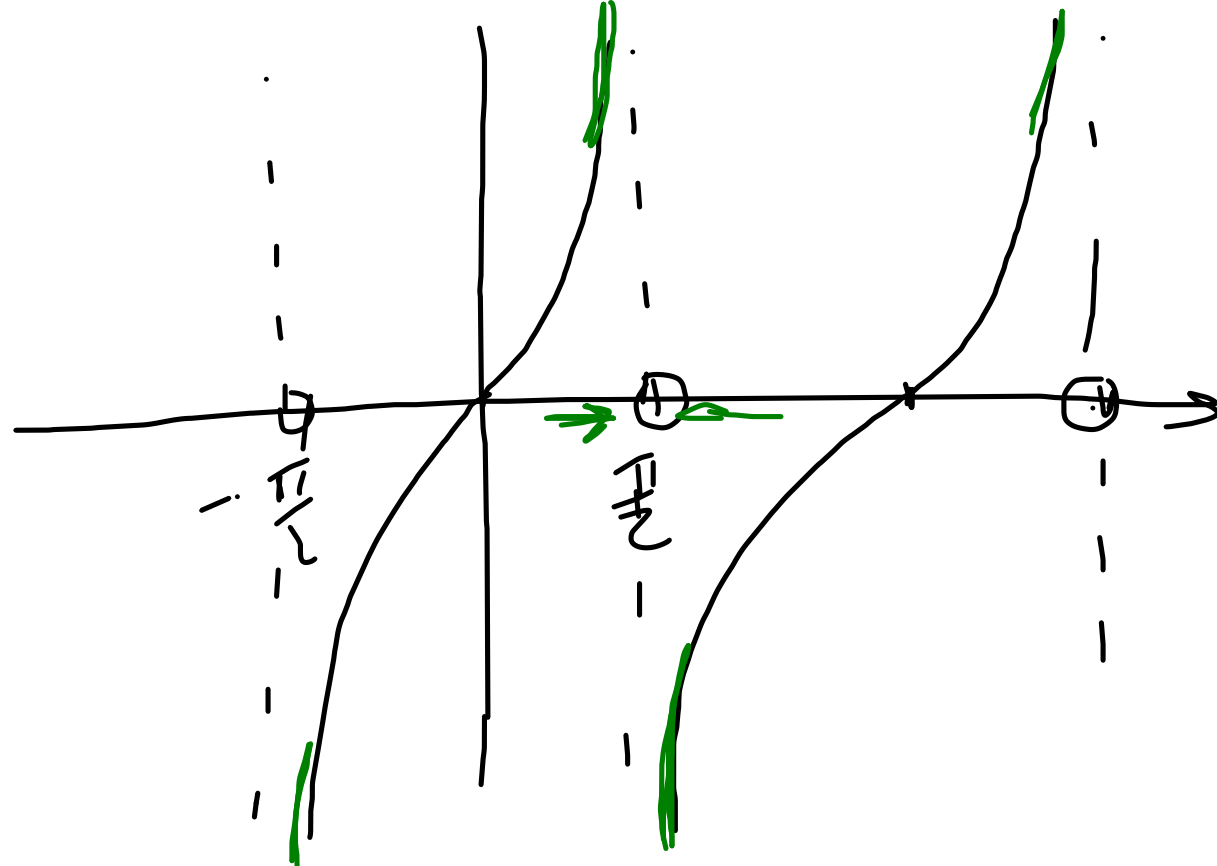
$$\log_a x \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 0} +\infty$$



TANGENTE

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} \tan x = +\infty$$

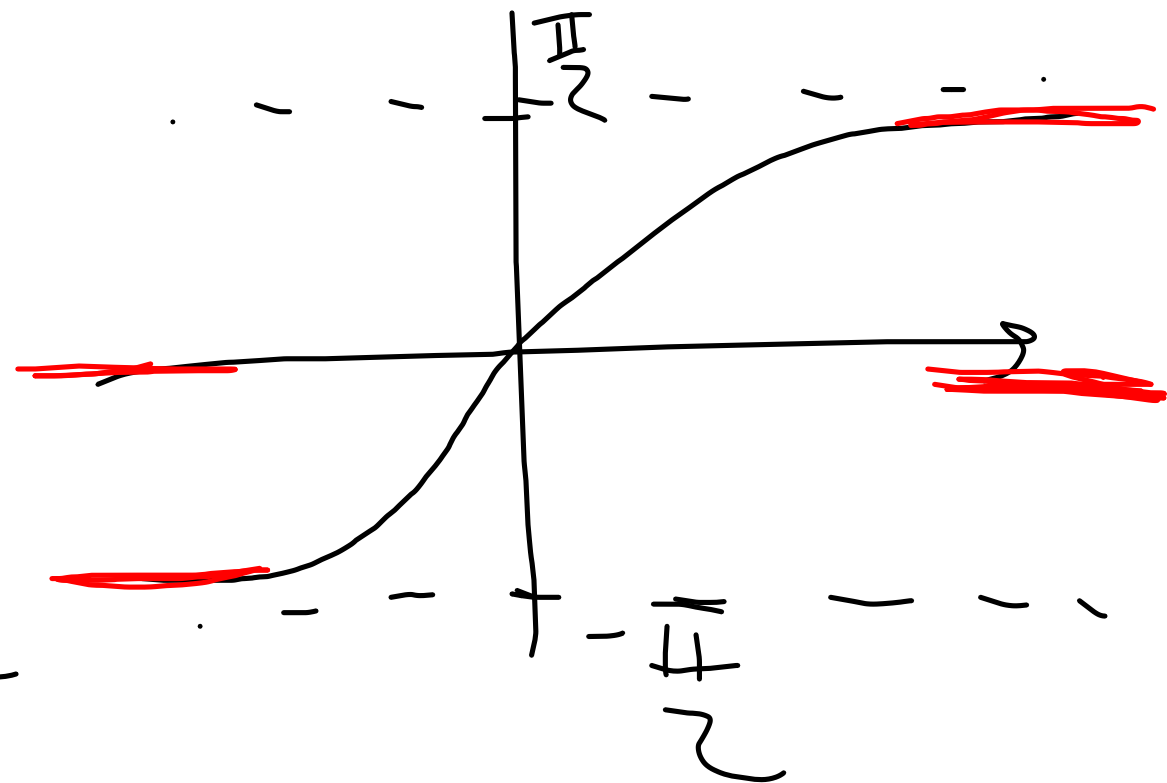
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^+} \tan x = -\infty$$



ARCO TANGENTE

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \arctan x = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \arctan x = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$



Dai limiti di successione, possiamo dedurre che:

$$\textcircled{a} \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{a^x}{x^b} = +\infty$$

$$\underline{a > 1}, \quad b > 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} a^x |x|^b = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^b \cdot a^x = 0$$

$$0 < a < 1, \quad b > 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{a^x}{|x|^b} = +\infty$$

• $\boxed{a > 1}$ $\boxed{b > 0}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\log_a x}{x^b}$$

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{b} \frac{by}{a^{by}} = 0$$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \log_a x$

$$\log_a x = o(x^b) \text{ for } x \rightarrow +\infty$$

cambio variable,
~~prop~~ $y = \log_a x$
 $x = a^y$

