

Esercizi

limiti

8.4 Utilizzando la definizione di limite, verificare che

$$(a) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x^2 + x + |x|}{x} = 2 \quad (b) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{x^2 + x + |x|}{x} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x^2 + x + |x|}{x} = \begin{cases} \text{Se } x > 0 : & \frac{x^2 + x + x}{x} = \frac{x^2 + 2x}{x} = \frac{x^2}{x} + \frac{2x}{x} = 0^+ + 2 = 2 \\ \text{Se } x < 0 : & \frac{x^2 + x - x}{x} = \frac{x^2}{x} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{x^2 + x + |x|}{x} = \begin{cases} \text{Se } x > 0 & 0^- < 0 \\ \text{Se } x < 0 & = 0 \end{cases} \frac{x^2 + x - x}{x} = 0$$

8.5 Utilizzando la definizione di limite, verificare che

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (x - 2\sqrt{x}) = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (x - 2\sqrt{x}) = x - 2x^{\frac{1}{2}} = x(1 - 2(1)^{\frac{1}{2}}) = +\infty$$

8.7 Utilizzare la proprietà (11) del paragrafo 7D per dedurre che

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

Dal limite notevole

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

Verificare che il lim non esiste

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \sin \frac{2\pi}{x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \sin \left(\frac{2\pi}{x} \right)$$

$\uparrow f(x) \quad \uparrow g(x)$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{2\pi}{x} = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(g(x)) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \sin(+\infty) = \text{Z}$$

Limiti Notevoli

8.15 Verificare che $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\log x}{a^x} = 0$ ($a > 1$).

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\log x}{a^x} = \log x \ll a^x \Rightarrow 0$$

8.16 Verificare che, qualunque sia il numero reale b , si ha

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{b}{x}\right)^x = e^b.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{b}{x}\right)^x = e^b \quad \text{Limite Notevole : } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x = e$$

$$\text{Se } b=0 : \left(1+0\right)^x = 1^x = 1$$

8.18 Verificare che valgono le relazioni di limite

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \log \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x \log \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right) = 1.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \log \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right) = \log \left[\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x \right] \underset{e \text{ un lim notevole}}{\downarrow} e \Rightarrow \log(e) = 1$$

8.19 Verificare la relazione di limite

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log(1+x)}{x} = 1.$$

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} y \log(1+x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \log(1+x)^y = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1+x)^{\frac{y}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1+x)^{\frac{-1}{-x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \log \left[(1+x)^{\frac{-1}{-x}} \right] = 1$$

$$\text{Pongo } \frac{1}{x} = y$$

$$\frac{-1}{1} ?$$

8.20 Verificare la validità della relazione

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

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x} = \text{Limite Notevole} \Rightarrow 1$

ESERCIZI NUOVI

Funz. Continue \rightarrow f cont in x_0 se $f(x_0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = c$

9.1 Dire se la funzione $f : x \in \mathbb{R} - \{2\} \rightarrow \frac{1}{x-2}$ è continua in $x_0 = 2$.

$D = x-2 \neq 0$ per $x \neq 2 \Rightarrow$ NO CONTINUA in $x_0 = 2$

9.2 Sia $f(x)$ la funzione definita in $(0, 2)$ da

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x & \text{se } 0 < x < 1 \\ 1 & \text{se } 1 \leq x < 2 \end{cases}$$

Determinare l'insieme X dei punti di discontinuità di $f(x)$.

9.3 Sia $f(x)$ la funzione definita in $(0, 2)$ da

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x & \text{se } 0 < x < 1 \\ 2 & \text{se } 1 \leq x < 2 \end{cases}$$

Determinare l'insieme X dei punti di discontinuità di $f(x)$.

punti di disc = \emptyset



Limite notevole

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{\sin[f(x)]}{f(x)} = 1$$

- $f(x)$ deve essere sia al num che al denom
- $f(x_0)$ deve essere infinitesima $\rightarrow 0$

ES: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(sx)}{2x}$ 1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} sx \rightarrow 0?$ SI \Rightarrow Riscrivo il num: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(sx)}{2x} \dots$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(sx)}{5x} \cdot \frac{5}{2} \rightarrow \frac{5}{2}$$

ES: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^3 \sin \frac{1}{x}$ 1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow 0 \quad \checkmark$ 2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^3 \left(\frac{\sin(\frac{1}{x})}{\frac{1}{x}} \right)^{\frac{1}{x}} = x^3 \cdot 1 = 0$

ES: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\sin s^x}{2^x}$ 1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} s^x \rightarrow 0 \quad \checkmark$ 2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \left(\frac{\sin s^x}{s^x} \cdot \frac{s^x}{2^x} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \left(\frac{\sin s^x}{s^x} \right)^{\frac{1}{s^x}} \rightarrow 0$

Limite notevole

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{a^{f(x)} - 1}{f(x)}$$

- $f(x)$ deve essere sia al num che al denom
- $f(x_0)$ deve essere infinitesima $\rightarrow 0$

ES: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\sin x} - 1}{2x}$ 1) $\sin x \rightarrow 0?$ SI $\rightarrow 0$ 2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\sin x} - 1}{\sin x} \cdot \frac{\sin x}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\sin x} - 1}{\sin x} \cdot \frac{1}{2}$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \ln e^1 = \frac{1}{2}$$

ES: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{5^{3-x} - 1}{\sin(x-3)}$ 1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} 3-x \rightarrow 0?$ SI $\rightarrow 0$ 2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{5^{3-x} - 1}{3-x} \cdot \frac{3-x}{\sin(x-3)}$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} [\ln 5] \cdot \frac{3-x}{\sin(x-3)} \rightarrow \begin{aligned} 1) & \text{ il limite notevole è coprodotto} \\ 2) & \text{ gli argomenti } x-3 \text{ e } 3-x \text{ sono opposti} \end{aligned}$$

\Rightarrow il limite notevole è negativo

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(-x)}{\sin(f(x))} = \frac{\sin[f(-x)]}{f(-x)} = -1$$

Quindi $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} f(x) = -\ln 5$

Limite notevole

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log_a(1+x)}{x} = \log_a e$$

Riscriviamo

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{\log_a(1+f(x))}{f(x)} = \log_a e$$

$$ES: \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+3x)}{5x^3} \quad 1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 3x = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+3x)}{3x} \cdot \frac{3}{5x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} [1] \cdot \frac{\frac{3}{3}}{5x^2} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow +\infty} 0$$

$$ES: \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\log_{\frac{1}{2}}(1+\frac{1}{x})}{\frac{1}{x+1}} \quad 1) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x} = 0 \quad \checkmark \quad \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln_{\frac{1}{2}}(1+\frac{1}{x})}{\frac{1}{x+1}} \xrightarrow{\ln_{\frac{1}{2}}e} 1 = \ln_{\frac{1}{2}} e$$

Limite notevole

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+x)^{\alpha} - 1}{x} = \alpha$$

Riscriviamo

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{(1+f(x))^{\alpha} - 1}{f(x)} = \alpha$$

$$ES: \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+\sin sx)^3 - 1}{2x} \quad 1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} sx = 0? \quad \text{SI} \quad \checkmark \quad \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+\sin(sx))^3 - 1}{\sin sx} \cdot \frac{\sin sx}{2x} \xrightarrow{3}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin sx}{2x} = \left(\frac{\sin(sx)}{sx} \right) \cdot \frac{s}{2} \xrightarrow{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{s}{2} \quad \Rightarrow \lim f(x) = \frac{15}{2}$$

$$ES: \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+3^x)^{\frac{1}{2}} - 1}{2^x} \quad 1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 3^x = 1? \quad \text{SI} \quad \Rightarrow \left(\frac{(1+3^x)^{\frac{1}{2}} - 1}{3^x} \right) \left(\frac{3^x}{2^x} \right) = \left(\frac{3}{2} \right)^x \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 0} 0 = \emptyset$$

Limite Notevole

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

Riscriviamo

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{1 - \cos[f(x)]}{[f(x)]^2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$ES: \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1 - \cos[\sqrt{x}]}{x^3} \quad 1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \sqrt{x} = 0? \quad \text{SI}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1 - \cos(\sqrt{x})}{x^3} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{x^2} \right) = \lim f(x) \rightarrow +\infty$$

$$ES: \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{1 - \cos(x^2 - 9)}{\sin(x-3)} \quad 1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} x^2 - 9 = 0? \quad \text{SI} \quad \Rightarrow \frac{1 - \cos(x^2 - 9)}{x^4 - 18x^2 + 81} \cdot \frac{x^4 - 18x^2 + 81}{\sin(x-3)} \quad (x^2 - 9)^2 = x^4 - 18x^2 + 81$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{(x^2 - 9)^2}{\sin(x-3)} = \left[\frac{(x-3)(x+3)}{\sin(x-3)} \right]^2 = \left(\frac{(x-3)}{\sin(x-3)} \right)_1^0 \cdot (x-3)(x+3)^2 \rightarrow 0 \quad \Rightarrow \lim f(x) = 0$$

Altri limiti notevoli

- $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\log x}{x^b} = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\log(f(x))}{f(x)} = 0$
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x = e \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \left(1 + \frac{b}{f(x)}\right)^{f(x)} = e^b$
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log(1+x)}{x}$ pongo $t = \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{t}$ se $x \rightarrow 0, t \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log(\frac{1}{t} + 1)}{\frac{1}{t}} = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{t \log(\frac{1}{t} + 1)}{\frac{1}{t}} = \text{Forma Generalizzata}$
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x} = 1$ pongo $t = e^x - 1 \Rightarrow t \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t}{\ln(1+t)} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t}{\ln(t+1)} = 1$ per $x \rightarrow 0$

$$\text{ES: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin \sqrt[3]{x}}{2x} = \frac{\sin \frac{\sqrt[3]{x}}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt[3]{x}}{2}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt[3]{x}}{2x} \quad x > \sqrt[3]{x} \Rightarrow 1 \cdot +\infty = +\infty$$

$$\text{ES: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\cos x}{\pi - 2x} \quad \text{1) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \cos x \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow \text{pongo } t = x - \frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow x = t + \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \begin{aligned} l &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \cos x = 0 \\ &\Rightarrow t \rightarrow 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\cos(t + \frac{\pi}{2})}{\pi - 2(t + \frac{\pi}{2})} = -\frac{\sin(t)}{-2t} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sin t}{t} \underset{1}{\rightarrow} \frac{1}{2}$$

ES SOSTITUZIONE

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 7^-} \frac{\sin(x-7)^3}{x-7} \quad \text{pongo } t = x-7 \Rightarrow t \rightarrow 0^- \quad x = t+7 \Rightarrow \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\sin(t)^3}{t} \cdot \frac{t^2}{t^2} = \frac{\sin t}{t} \underset{1}{\rightarrow} 0$$

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

$$\text{ES: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left(\frac{2x+z}{2x} \right)^{6x} = 1^\infty \Rightarrow \left(\frac{2x+z}{2x} \right)^{6x} = \left[\left(1 + \frac{z}{2x} \right)^{\frac{2x}{z}} \right]^3 = e^3$$

$$\text{ES: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sqrt{1+x}-1}{\sin 4x} = \frac{0}{0} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sqrt{1+x}-1}{4x} \cdot \frac{e}{\sin 4x} \underset{0}{\rightarrow} 1 ; \quad \frac{(1+x)^{\frac{1}{2}}-1}{4x} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{1+x}-1}{x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{(1+x)^{\frac{1}{2}}-1}{x} \rightarrow 2 = 0 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{(1+x)^{\frac{1}{2}}-1}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot 1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{8}$$

$$\text{ES: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x \cos^2 x - 2x \cos x + x}{3 \sin^3 x} = \frac{0}{0} \Rightarrow \frac{x(\cos^2 x - 2 \cos x + 1)}{3 \sin^3 x} \Rightarrow \frac{x}{3} \frac{(\cos x - 1)^2}{\sin^3 x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x}{3} \frac{(\cos x - 1)^2}{x^4} \cdot \frac{x^4}{\sin^3 x} \cdot \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{3} \cdot \left(\frac{\cos x - 1}{x^2} \right)^2 \cdot \frac{x^3}{\sin^3 x} = \frac{x^2}{3} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^2 \cdot \left(\frac{x}{\sin x} \right)^3$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) \rightarrow \frac{1}{12} x^2 \rightarrow 0$$

$$\text{ES: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sqrt{\cos x} - 1}{\ln^2(x+1)} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1 - \cos f(x)}{f(x)^2} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{\cos x} - 1}{\ln^2(x+1)} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{\cos x} + 1}{\sqrt{\cos x} + 1} = \frac{\cos x + \sqrt{\cos x} - 1}{\ln^2(x+1) [\sqrt{\cos x} + 1]}$$

$$= \frac{\cos x - 1}{\ln^2(x+1)} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{\cos x} + 1} = \frac{\cos x - 1}{\ln^2(x+1)} \cdot \frac{x^2}{\ln^2(x+1)} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{\cos x} + 1} = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{x}{\ln(x+1)} \right)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{\cos x} + 1}$$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} \cdot 1^2 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{\cos x} + 1} = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$\text{ES: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\sqrt{\ln(1+3x^2)}}{x} = \frac{\sqrt{\ln(1+3x^2)}}{-|x|} = -\sqrt{\frac{\ln(1+3x^2)}{3x^2}} \underset{1}{\rightarrow} -\sqrt{3}$$

$$ES \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \sin(2x)}{\sin^2(3x)} = \text{In I.O. } \begin{cases} \sin(2x) \sim 2x \\ \sin(3x) \sim 3x \end{cases} \Rightarrow \frac{x \sin(2x)}{\sin^2(3x)} \sim \frac{2x^2}{9x^2} \rightarrow \frac{2}{9}$$

$$ES: \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^\pm} \frac{\sin x \cos x}{x^2} = \frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot \frac{\cos x}{x} = \frac{1}{0^\pm} \cdot 1 \rightarrow \pm\infty$$

$$\text{Alternativo: } \frac{\sin x \cos x}{x^2} \sim \frac{x \cdot 1}{x^2} = \frac{1}{x} = \pm\infty$$

$$ES: \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^\pm} x \sin\left(\frac{2}{x}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{8}{x}\right) \sim x \cdot \frac{2}{x} \cdot 1 = 2$$

8.28 Calcolare i limiti di funzione

$$(a) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} 2^x - x^2 \quad (b) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \log x - \sqrt{x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} 2^x - x^2 \rightarrow 2^x \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{2^x}\right) \rightarrow +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \log x - \sqrt{x} \rightarrow \sqrt{x} \left(\frac{\log x}{\sqrt{x}} - 1\right) \rightarrow -\infty$$

8.29 Calcolare i limiti di funzione

$$(a) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\log \sqrt{x+1}}{x}$$

$$(b) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\log(x^3+1)}{x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\log \sqrt{x+1}}{x} \text{ per } x \rightarrow +\infty \sim x \rightarrow 0 \frac{\log x}{x} \rightarrow 0$$

$$b) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\log(x^3+1)}{x} = \frac{\log(x^3+1)}{x^3+1} \cdot \frac{x^3+1}{x} \xrightarrow[0]{\text{oppure}} \frac{\log(x+1)^{\frac{1}{3}}}{x} = \frac{1}{3} \frac{\log(x+1)}{x} = \frac{1}{3} \frac{\log(x+1)}{x+1} \xrightarrow[0]{\text{oppure}} = 0$$

8.30 Calcolare i limiti di funzione

$$(a) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log \sqrt{x+1}}{x}$$

$$(b) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log(x^3+1)}{x}$$

$$a) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log \sqrt{x+1}}{x} = \left[\frac{0}{0} \right] = 0 \dots$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log 1+x}{x} \text{ pongo } t = \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow x \rightarrow 0, t \rightarrow +\infty \Rightarrow \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\log(\frac{1}{t}+1)}{\frac{1}{t}} = t \cdot \ln(\frac{1}{t}+1) \stackrel[t \rightarrow 0]{=}{} \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{t}\right)^t = \ln(e) = 1$$

Riprendo l'esercizio b):

$$\text{dal } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log(1+x)}{x} \rightarrow 1 \Rightarrow \frac{\log \sqrt{x+1}}{x} = \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{x+1}{x} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}$$

$$b) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log(x^3+1)}{x} \text{ pongo } t = \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow x = \frac{1}{t} \text{ e } t \rightarrow +\infty \rightarrow \frac{\log(\frac{1}{t^3}+1)}{\frac{1}{t}} = t \log(\frac{1}{t^3}+1)$$

$$\rightarrow t \left(\log\left(\frac{1}{t^3}+1\right) \cdot \frac{1}{t^3+1} \right) \xrightarrow[0]{\text{oppure}} 0$$

8.31 Calcolare i limiti di funzione

$$(a) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\log(x^2+1)}{2^x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\log(x^2+1)}{2^x} = \frac{\log(x^2+1)}{x^2+1} \xrightarrow[0]{\text{oppure}} \frac{x^2+1}{2^x} = 0 \cdot \frac{x^2(1)}{2^x} \xrightarrow[2^x >> x^2]{\text{oppure}} 0$$

$$b) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x}{e^{2x}-1} = \frac{x}{e^{2x}(\frac{1}{e^{2x}}-1)} \xrightarrow[e^{2x} >> x]{\text{oppure}} \frac{x}{1-1} = 0$$

8.32 Calcolare i limiti di funzione

$$(a) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log(x^2+1)}{2^x}$$

$$(b) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{1-e^{2x}}$$

$$a) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log(x^2+1)}{2^x} = \frac{0}{1} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{e^{2x}-1} =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{e^{2x}-1} = \ln a = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2x}{1-e^{2x}} \xrightarrow[0]{\text{oppure}} -2 \ln e = -\frac{1}{2}$$

8.33 Calcolare i limiti di funzione

$$(a) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{x}\right)^{2x}$$

$$(b) \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left(\frac{2x+3}{2x}\right)^{1-x}$$

Seguendo il limite: $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x = e \rightarrow \left(1 + \frac{1}{f(x)}\right)^{f(x)} = e$

$$\begin{aligned} a) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{x}\right)^{2x} &= \left[\left(1 - \frac{1}{x}\right)^{\frac{1}{x}}\right]^2 = e^2 \\ &= \left[e^3\right]^{\frac{2x}{2x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2x}{2x} = \frac{x(-1)}{2x} = -\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow e^{-\frac{1}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

8.34 Calcolare i limiti di funzione

$$(a) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{x+2}{x+1}\right)^x$$

$$(b) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} x^{\frac{2}{x-1}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{x+2}{x+1}\right)^x = \left(\frac{x+1+1}{x+1}\right)^x = \left[\frac{x+1}{x+1} + \frac{1}{x+1}\right]^x = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Trasformo } \frac{x+2}{x+1} \text{ in } 1 + \frac{1}{x+1} &\Rightarrow \frac{x+2}{x+1} = \frac{x+1+1}{x+1} = \left(\frac{x+1}{x+1} + \frac{1}{x+1}\right)^x \\ \Rightarrow \left[\left(1 + \frac{1}{x+1}\right)^{x+1}\right]^{\frac{x}{x+1}} &= e^{\frac{x}{x+1} \rightarrow 1} = 0 \quad [e] \\ b) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} x^{\frac{2}{x-1}} &\Rightarrow f(x)^{g(x)} = e^{\ln(f(x))^{g(x)}} = e^{g(x) \ln[f(x)]} = e^{\frac{2}{x-1} \cdot \ln(x)} \end{aligned}$$

8.35 Calcolare i limiti di funzione

$$(a) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^x$$

$$(b) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^{\log x}$$

$$a) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^x = [0^0] = \text{uso la relazione}$$

$$f(x)^{g(x)} = e^{\ln[f(x)]^{g(x)}} = e^{g(x) \ln[f(x)]}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^x = e^{\underline{x \ln(x)}} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x \ln x = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^2 \cdot \frac{\ln(x) \rightarrow 0 \neq +\infty}{x}$$

$$\text{pongo } t = \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{t} \Rightarrow t \rightarrow +\infty \Rightarrow \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{1}{t} \cdot \ln\left(\frac{1}{t}\right)\right) \rightarrow 0$$

$$\text{Quindi } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^x = e^{\cancel{x \ln x} \rightarrow 0} = 1$$

$$b) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^{\ln x} = e^{\cancel{x \ln [\ln(x)]}} \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x \ln[\ln(x)] = \text{pongo } t = \frac{1}{\ln x} \Rightarrow x = \ln x = \frac{1}{t}; x = e^{\frac{1}{t}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{\frac{1}{t}} \cdot \ln(t)$$

$$8.36 \text{ Calcolare il limite } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \log\left(1 - \frac{1}{x}\right).$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \log\left(1 - \frac{1}{x}\right) = \log\left[\left(1 - \frac{1}{x}\right)^x\right] = \ln(0) = 1$$

8.37 Calcolare il limite di funzione

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^2 [\log(x^2 + 2) - 2 \log x]$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^2 [\ln(x^2 + 2) - 2 \ln x] = x^2 \ln(x^2 + 2) - x^2 2 \ln x$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln a + \ln b = \ln(a \cdot b) \Rightarrow x^2 \left[\ln \left(\frac{x^2 + 2}{x^2} \right) \right] = x^2 \left[\ln \left(1 + \frac{2}{x^2} \right) \right] = \ln \left(1 + \frac{2}{x^2} \right)^{x^2} = \ln(e^2) = 2$$

8.38 Calcolare i limiti di funzione

$$(a) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2^{3x} - 1}{x}$$

$$(b) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \log_{10} \left(1 + \frac{2}{x} \right)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2^{3x} - 1}{x}$$

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

$$= \text{Pongo } t = \frac{3x}{2-1} \Rightarrow 2 = t+1 ; \quad \ln(2)^{3x} = t+2 ; \quad 3x = \frac{t+1}{\ln(2)} ; \quad x = \frac{t+1}{3\ln(2)}$$

$$\text{Se } x \rightarrow 0, \quad t \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln \left(\frac{t+1}{3\ln(2)} \right)^t - 1}{\frac{t+1}{3\ln(2)}} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^t - 1}{b} = b \ln(a) \Rightarrow 3 \ln(2)$$

$$b) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0+} x \ln \left(1 + \frac{2}{x} \right) = \frac{1}{x} x \ln \left(1 + \frac{2}{x} \right) \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 1} 1 \cdot 2 = 2$$

$$(a) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\log x}{x-1}$$

$$(b) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{\log(1 + \sqrt{x-1})}{\sqrt{x^2-1}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln x}{x-1}$$

$$\text{pongo } t = x-1 \Rightarrow x = t+1, \quad t \rightarrow 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(t+1)}{t} = 1$$

lim not

$$b) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{\ln(1 + \sqrt{x-1})}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} = \frac{\ln(1 + \sqrt{x-1})}{\sqrt{(x+1)(x-1)}} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

8.40 Calcolare il limite

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log(1+x) + \log(1-x)}{x^2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x) + \ln(1-x)}{x^2} = \frac{\ln[(1+x)(1-x)]}{x^2} = \frac{\ln(1-x^2)}{x^2} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 0} -1$$

8.41 Calcolare i limiti di funzioni trigonometriche

$$(a) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 3x}{\sin 2x}$$

$$(b) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 4x}{\tan x}$$

$$a) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 3x}{\sin 2x} = \frac{\sin 3x}{x} \cdot \frac{x}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{\cos 2x} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3}{2}$$

$$b) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 4x}{\tan x} = \frac{\sin 4x}{x} \cdot \frac{x}{\tan x} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4}{1}$$

8.42 Calcolare i limiti di funzione

$$(a) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \sin \frac{1}{x}$$

$$(b) \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (2-x) \sin \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x \sin \left(\frac{1}{x} \right)$$

$$\text{pongo } t = \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{t} \text{ e } t \rightarrow 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{t} \sin(t) \rightarrow 0$$

$$b) \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (2-x) \sin \frac{1}{x} \text{ pongo } t = \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{t} \text{ e } t \rightarrow 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \left(2 - \frac{1}{t} \right) \sin t = 2 \sin t - \frac{\sin t}{t} \rightarrow -1$$

8.43 Calcolare i limiti di funzioni trigonometriche

$$(a) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{\sin^2 x}$$

$$(b) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan^2 x}{1 - \cos x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{\sin^2 x} = \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} \cdot \frac{x^2}{\sin^2 x} = 1 \cdot \left(\frac{x}{\sin x} \right)^2 \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} b) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan^2 x}{1 - \cos x} &= \frac{\frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x}}{1 - \cos x} = \frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - \cos x} \\ &= \frac{1 - \cos^2 x}{\cos^2 x \cdot (1 - \cos x)} \rightarrow \frac{(1 + \cos x)(1 - \cos x)}{\cos^2 x \cdot 1 - \cos x} = \frac{1 + \cos x}{\cos^2 x} = \frac{1 + 1}{1} = 2 \end{aligned}$$

8.44 Calcolare i limiti

$$(a) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\log 2x}{\log 3x}$$

$$(b) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\log(x+x^2)}{\log x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\log 2x}{\log 3x} = \frac{\ln(2x) + \ln(x)}{\ln(3x) + \ln(x)} = \frac{\ln 2 + \ln x}{\ln 3 + \ln x} + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln 2}{\ln 3 + \ln x} + 1 = 1$$

$$b) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln(x+x^2)}{\ln x} = \text{ Siccome } \ln(a \cdot b) = \ln(a) + \ln(b) \Rightarrow \frac{\ln(x+x^2)}{\ln x} = \frac{\ln(x) + \ln(1+x)}{\ln x} = \frac{(x+x^2)}{x} = x \cdot (1+x)$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln(x+x)}{\ln x} = \frac{\ln(x+x)}{x} \cdot \frac{x}{\ln x} = \frac{0^+}{-\infty} \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = L + 0 \rightarrow 1$$

8.45 Calcolare i limiti

$$(a) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log(1-x+x^2)}{x}$$

$$(b) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log \cos x}{x^2}$$

$$a) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1-x+x^2)}{x} \stackrel{f(x) \rightarrow 0}{=} 0$$

$$= \frac{\ln(1-x+x^2)}{-x+x^2} \cdot \frac{(-x+x^2)}{x} = \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow -1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(\cos x)}{x^2} = \frac{\ln(+1-1+\cos x)}{x^2} = \frac{\ln[1+(\cos x - 1)]}{\cos x - 1} \cdot \frac{\cos x - 1}{x^2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - 1}{x^2} \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2}$$

8.46 Calcolare i limiti

$$(a) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (1 + |\sin x|)^{\frac{1}{x}}$$

$$(b) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} (1 + |\sin x|)^{\frac{1}{x}}$$

$$a) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (1 + |\sin x|)^{\frac{1}{x}} = (1 + \frac{1}{\frac{1}{|\sin x|}})^{\frac{1}{x}} = \left[\left(1 + \frac{1}{\frac{1}{|\sin x|}} \right)^{\frac{1}{\frac{1}{|\sin x|}}} \right]^{\frac{1}{|\sin x|}} \sim \left(1 + \frac{1}{\frac{1}{|\sin x|}} \right)^{\frac{1}{|\sin x|}} e^{|\sin x| - 1}$$

8.47 Calcolare i limiti

$$(a) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (1 + |\sin x|)^{-\frac{1}{|x|}}$$

$$(b) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} (1 + \sin 2x)^{-\frac{1}{|x|}}$$

$$a) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (1 + |\sin x|)^{-\frac{1}{|x|}} = (1 + \frac{1}{\frac{1}{|\sin x|}})^{-\frac{1}{x}} = \frac{1}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{\frac{1}{|\sin x|}} \right)^{\frac{1}{x}}} = \left[\left(1 + \frac{1}{\frac{1}{|\sin x|}} \right)^{\frac{1}{\frac{1}{|\sin x|}}} \right]^{-\frac{1}{|\sin x|}} \sim e^{-|\sin x| - 1}$$

$$b) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} (1 + \sin(2x))^{-\frac{1}{x}} = \left[\left(1 + \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\sin(2x)}} \right)^{\frac{1}{\frac{1}{\sin(2x)}}} \right]^{-\frac{1}{\sin(2x)}} \sim \frac{1}{e^2} = e^{-2}$$

8.48 Calcolare i limiti

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

$$(b) \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{\log |x|} \right)^x$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{1}{\ln(x)} \right)^{\ln(x)} \right]^{\frac{x}{\ln(x)}} = e^{\frac{x}{\ln(x)}} \quad x \gg \ln x = e^{+\infty} \rightarrow +\infty$$

$$b) \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{\ln|x|} \right)^x \sim e^{-\infty} = \frac{1}{e^\infty} \rightarrow \emptyset$$

8.49 Calcolare i limiti di funzioni esponenziali

$$(a) \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (1 + e^x)^x$$

$$(b) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (1 + e^x)^{-x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x)^{g(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} e^{g(x) \ln(f(x))} = 0 \quad x = e^x \ln(x)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x \ln(x) = x^2 \left(\frac{\ln(x)}{x} \right) \rightarrow 0 \emptyset$$

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

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

8.54 Utilizzando i teoremi di confronto per i limiti di funzione, calcolare:

$$(a) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x}$$

$$(b) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x+2\cos x}{3x}$$

$$-1 \leq \sin x \leq 1 \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{x} \leq \frac{\sin x}{x} \leq \frac{1}{x}$$

$$b) -1 \geq \cos x \geq 1 \Rightarrow \frac{x}{3x} + \frac{2\cos x}{3x} = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{\cos x}{x} \right) \xrightarrow[x \rightarrow +\infty]{\text{limitata}} 0 = \frac{1}{3}$$

8.55 Facendo uso dei teoremi di confronto per i limiti di funzione, calcolare:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sin x \left[\ln(\sqrt{x}+1) - \ln \sqrt{x+1} \right] = \underbrace{\sin x}_{\text{limitata}} \left[\ln \left(\frac{\sqrt{x}+1}{\sqrt{x+1}} \right) \right] = \frac{\sqrt{x}+1}{\sqrt{x+1}} = \frac{\sqrt{x}+1}{\sqrt{x+1}} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow +\infty} 1 = \ln(1) = 0$$

$$8.56 \text{ Calcolare: } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\log(\sqrt{x}-1) - [\log(x-1)]/2}{5-2\cos x}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln(\sqrt{x}-1) - [\ln(x-1)]/2}{5-2\cos x} \quad -1 \leq \cos x \leq 1 \Rightarrow 5-2\cos x \leq 5-2 \Rightarrow 7 \leq 5-2\cos x \leq 3 \\ & \Rightarrow \ln(\sqrt{x}-1) - \frac{\ln(x-1)}{2} = 2\ln(\sqrt{x}-1) - \ln(x-1) = \ln(\sqrt{x}-1)^2 - \ln(x-1) = \ln \left(\frac{(\sqrt{x}-1)^2}{x-1} \right) \\ & = \ln \left(\frac{x-2\sqrt{x}+1}{x-1} \right) = \frac{x(1-0+0)}{x(1-0)} = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{\ln(1)}{3 \leq 5-2\cos x \leq 7} = \frac{0}{e} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

8.57 Utilizzando i teoremi di confronto per i limiti di funzione, calcolare:

$$(a) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{x+\cos x}}$$

$$(b) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sin x - x}{\cos x + \sqrt{1+x^2}}$$

$$a) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{x+\cos x}}$$

$$-1 \leq \sin x \leq 1$$

$$-1 \leq \cos x \leq 1$$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{1}{\sqrt{x-1}} \leq \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{x+\cos x}} \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1}}$$

$$b) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sin x - x}{\cos x + \sqrt{1+x^2}} = \frac{-1-x}{-1+\sqrt{1+x^2}} \leq \frac{\sin x - x}{\cos x + \sqrt{1+x^2}} \leq \frac{1-x}{1+\sqrt{1+x^2}} \Rightarrow \lim f(x) \rightarrow -1$$

$$(a) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3 \sin(1/x)}{e^{x^2} - 1}$$

$$(b) \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{\log(x/3)}{\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{3}}$$

$$a) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3 \sin(\frac{1}{x})}{e^{x^2} - 1}$$

$$1) \frac{e^{f(x)} - 1}{f(x)} \rightarrow 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{e^{x^2} - 1} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 0} 1$$

$$-1 \leq \sin(\frac{1}{x}) \leq 1 \Rightarrow -x \leq x \sin(\frac{1}{x}) \leq x \Rightarrow \lim f(x) \rightarrow 0$$

$$b) \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{\ln(\frac{x}{3})}{\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{3}} = \frac{0}{0} = \frac{\ln(\frac{x}{3})}{\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{x} \ln(\frac{x}{3}) + \sqrt{3} \ln(\frac{x}{3})}{x - 3} = \frac{\ln(\frac{x}{3})}{x-3} \sqrt{x} + \frac{\ln(\frac{x}{3})}{x-3} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{x}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\ln(\frac{x}{3})}{x-3} (\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{3})$$

controllo infinitesimo

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{\ln(\frac{x}{3})}{x-3} \sim$$

$$\frac{\ln(1 + \frac{x}{3} - 1)}{x-3} = \underline{\text{BOH}}$$

Esercizi Funzioni Continue

9.3 Sia $f(x)$ la funzione definita in $(0, 2)$ da

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x & \text{se } 0 < x < 1 \\ 2 & \text{se } 1 \leq x < 2 \end{cases}$$

Punti di disc.

$$\mathbb{D}(f(x)) = \{x \in \mathbb{R}\} = \emptyset$$

9.3 Sia $f(x)$ la funzione definita in $(0, 2)$ da

$$\mathbb{D} = \{x \in \mathbb{I} = (0, 2)\}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x & \text{se } 0 < x < 1 \\ 2 & \text{se } 1 \leq x < 2 \end{cases}$$

9.4 Sia x_0 un numero reale e sia $f(x)$ la funzione definita in \mathbb{R} da

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} ax + b & \text{se } x \leq x_0 \\ c & \text{se } x > x_0 \end{cases}$$

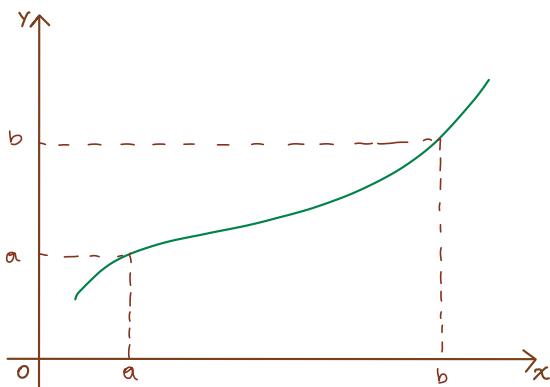
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} ax + b & \text{se } x \leq x_0 \\ c & \text{se } x > x_0 \end{cases}$$

Sotto quali condizioni su a , b e c la funzione $f(x)$ è continua?

9.21 Sia $P(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n a_k x^k$ un polinomio a coefficienti reali, avente grado dispari. Verificare che esso ammette almeno una radice reale, ossia che $\exists x_0 \in \mathbb{R}$ tale che $P(x_0) = 0$.

$$\sum_{k=0}^n a_k x^k = x^n \left(a_n + \frac{a_{n-1}}{x} + \dots + \frac{a_0}{x^n} \right)$$

9.23 Sia $f : [a, b] \rightarrow [a, b]$ una funzione continua. Verificare che esiste almeno un punto unito, cioè un punto $x_0 \in [a, b]$ tale che $f(x_0) = x_0$.



Se f è continua in $\mathbb{I} = [a, b]$ allora il teorema dei VALORI INTERMEDI ci assicura che tutti i valori tra a e b vengono assunti dalla funzione.

9.26 Calcolare gli estremi inferiore e superiore della funzione definita in \mathbb{R} da $f(x) = \frac{e^x - 1}{e^x + 1}$.

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

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

$$\Rightarrow -1 \leq \frac{e^x - 1}{e^x + 1} \leq 1 \Rightarrow \underline{\text{Limitato}}$$

