$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{e^{-2x} - 1}{x^{7a}} & x \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$com \quad \angle z = 0, \quad \beta \in \mathbb{R}, \quad \gamma \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{Per qual } \quad \alpha, \beta, \gamma \quad \text{la funcion } \in C$$

$$continue \quad in \quad x = 0?$$

$$\text{Dobbiamor verifice the } C$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} f(x) \stackrel{?}{=} f(0)$$

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$$\lim_{x \to 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} e \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} C$$

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$$=\lim_{x\to0^{+}}\frac{C^{2x}-1}{-2x}(-2)x^{1-12}=$$

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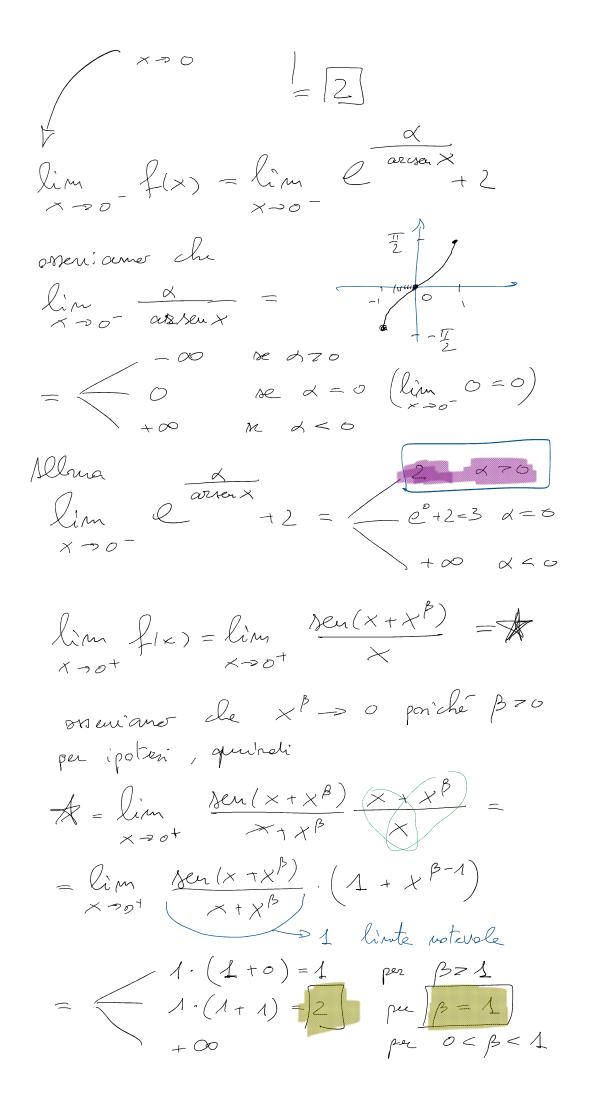
$$=\lim_{x\to0^{+}}\frac{1\cdot(-2)\cdot0}{x^{2}}$$

$$=\lim_{x\to0^{+}}\frac{1\cdot(-2)\cdot0}{x^{2}}$$

$$=\lim_{x\to0^{+}}\frac{1\cdot\sqrt{x}\cdot0}{x^{2}}$$

$$\lim_{x\to0^{+}}\frac{1\cdot\sqrt{x}\cdot0}{x^{2}}$$

$$\lim$$



$$f(x) = \begin{cases} log(x + \beta^2) & x \neq 0 \\ 1 & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{1 - cs(xx)}{cactg(x^2)} \quad x \neq 0$$

« ElR, pElR. Por queli d, ple funzione à contrine in x=a?

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} Nen(x^{\frac{1}{x}}) + cos(x^{\frac{1}{x}}) & x < 0 \\ x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$cos(x^{\beta}) + sen(x^{\beta}) & x > 0$$

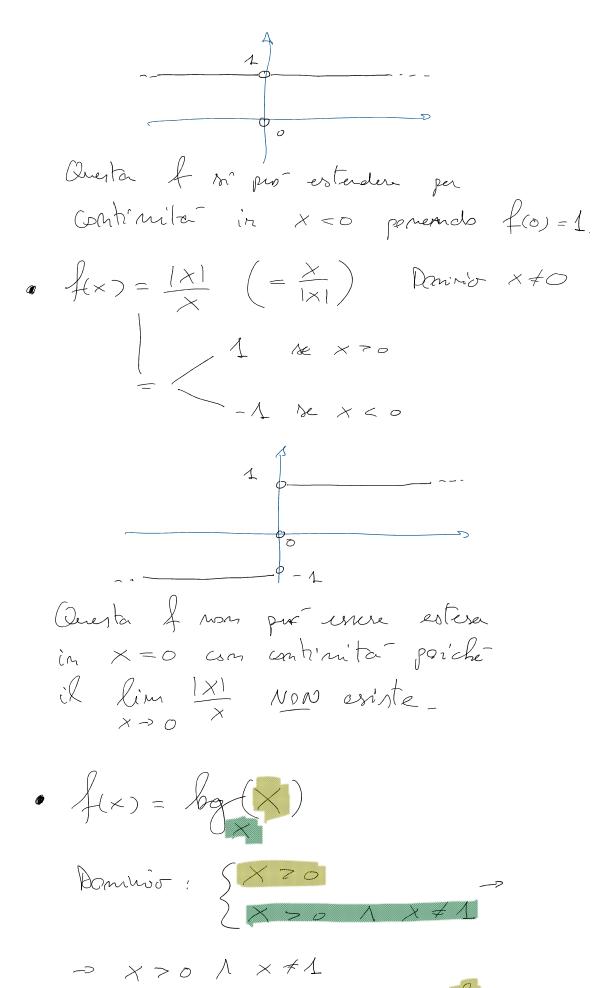
Con 270, BER. Per queli & B Li omhina in x=0?

[R: X>1 1 B>0]

Disegnare i grafici delle segneti' funtioni:

$$\oint(x) = \frac{x}{x} \qquad \text{Dominion: } x \neq 0$$

Per
$$x \neq 0$$
 $f(x) = 1$

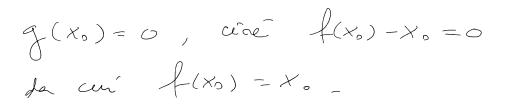


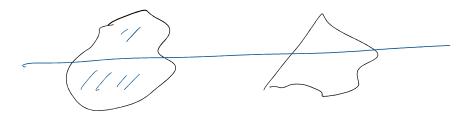
In questo inserno $\log X = \frac{\log X}{\log X} = 1$

le discontinuter sero clindrili. en trambe $f(x) = \log (sen x)$ $f(x) = \log (\log x)$ --. $f(x) = \lim_{M \to +\infty} \arctan(M \times) \times \in \mathbb{R}$ Per x = 0 si la $f(\sigma) = \lim_{m \to +\infty} \alpha r \operatorname{ctg}(m \cdot 0)$ $= \lim_{M \to +\infty} \operatorname{arctg}(0) = \lim_{M \to +\infty} 0 = 0$ Per x 70 si orsure che mx 70 e $\lim_{M \to +\infty} MX = (+\infty) + x = 0$ Quidi lim arctag(mx) = II $m \to \infty$ Similmente pa x < 0 ri he Mx < 0 e lim ardg(mx) = -II

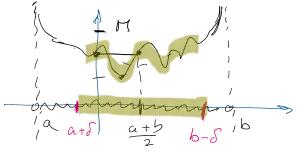
Queli le funziona $f(x) = \lim_{M \to \infty} \operatorname{corety}(Mx) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} & x > 0 \\ 0 & x = 0 \end{cases}$ $OM! \qquad f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{II}{2} \frac{|x|}{x} & x \neq 0 \\ 0 & x = 0 \end{cases}$ (conneide anche con arctgx+arctgx (on X70, Vedero con derivete ...) $f(x) = \lim_{M \to +\infty} \left(\cos x \right)^{2M}$ $f(x) = \lim_{M \to +\infty} \left[\lim_{K \to +\infty} \left(\cos(M'_{\bullet} \pi_{X}) \right)^{2K} \right]$ $= \int_{0}^{L} x \in \mathbb{R}$ $= \int_{0}^{L} x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}$

Sia 1: [a, b] -> [a, b] fuzione contina. Verificere che esiste almeno en ponto UNITO, vine xo e [a,b] tale che $f(X_0) = X_0$ -Considerame la luzione q(x) = f(x)-x esser é continue (poidé compositione di funz-continue) in [a,6], intre g(a)= f(a)-a 200 e $g(b) = f(b) - b \leq 0$ Se g(a) = 0 V g(b) = 0il purto unito e a oppure b $(q(a)=0 \Leftrightarrow f(a)-a=0 \Leftrightarrow f(a)=a$ e analog - per b) Altrimenti se g(a) >0 e g(b) < 0 per il tenena degli teri esinta almens un Xo E] a, b[tale che





· Sia I intervallo di IK mon neconavamente chiuso me limitato. Sia I furrisme vontime in I. Se I tende a +00 per x tendente orgli estremi dell'intervallo I allere eniste il minimo di f su I.



Sia I=Ja, b[a, b & R = Sa $M \in \mathbb{R}$: $M > f(\frac{a+b}{2})$

Esserdo $\lim_{x \to a^{+}} f(x) = +\infty = \lim_{x \to b^{-}} f(x)$ esiste 5 20:

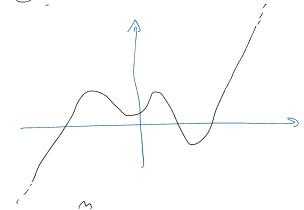
 $x \in]\alpha, \alpha + \delta[U]b - \delta, b[\Rightarrow f(x) > M$

Per il Teneme di Weierstrass essiste

 $x_0 \in [a+\delta,b-\delta]$ take the $f(x_0) \le f(x)$ per agni $x \in [a+\delta,b-\delta]$.

In particulare $e = f(x_0) \le f(\frac{a+b}{2})$ quind: si has anothe $f(x_0) \le f(\frac{a+b}{2}) < M < f(x)$ per agni $x \in [a,a+\delta] \cup [b-\delta,b]$ Allore $f(x_0) \le f(x) + x \in [a+\delta]$

Sia $P(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{M} a_k x^k$ polinomis a coefficienti real: , avente gredo M dispari $(a_m \neq 0)$. Verificere che esso ammette almenos una redice rede , cias che $\exists x \in \mathbb{R}$: $P(x_0) = 0$.



Sia $P(x) = \sum_{K=0}^{m} a_K x^K$ polimario a sell. Reali di grado m pari.

Se a (tembe moto) é minore di zero e a 70 allore P(x) ammetre almeno una radice positiva e une megativa.