

## Limiti – Introduzione

### ● Definizione formale

Consideriamo una funzione  $y = f(x)$ , di dominio  $D$ .

Sia  $x_0$  un punto di accumulazione per  $D$ .

Si dice che  $\ell$  è il limite per  $x$  che tende a  $x_0$  della funzione  $f(x)$ , e si scrive  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) \rightarrow \ell$ ,

se: per ogni possibile intorno  $J$  di  $\ell$ , esiste un intorno  $I$  di  $x_0$  tale che per ogni  $x \in I(x_0), f(x) \in J(\ell)$ .

Spiegazione:

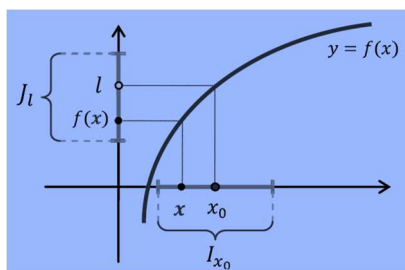
1) "Sia  $x_0$  un punto di accumulazione per  $D$ ."

Ovvero:  $x_0$  è un qualsiasi punto (appartenente o "adiacente") a  $D$ , tale che fra i valori immediatamente intorno, ne ha almeno uno (oltre eventualmente a sé stesso) che appartiene a  $D$ .

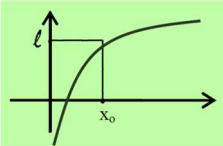
Esempio: Con  $D = \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$ , anche  $x_0 = 0$  è un possibile punto di accumulazione per  $D$  (in quanto ha attorno valori  $\in D$ ).

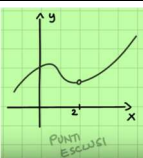
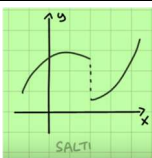
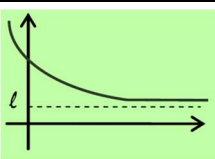
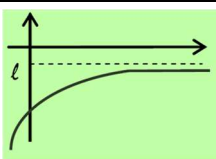

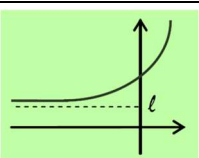
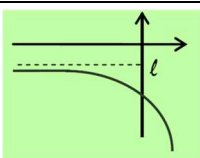
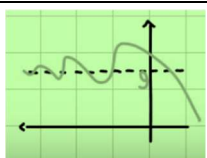
2) "Si scrive  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) \rightarrow \ell$ , Se: per ogni intorno  $J$  di  $\ell$ , esiste un intorno  $I$  di  $x_0$  tale che per ogni  $x \in I(x_0), f(x) \in J(\ell)$ "

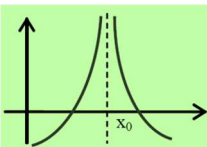
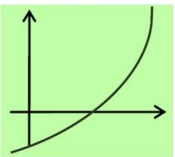
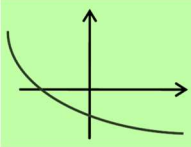
Ovvero:  $(x - \varepsilon) \in I(x_0) \rightarrow f(x - \varepsilon) \in J(\ell)$ . Ovvero:  $f(x - \varepsilon) \cong \ell$

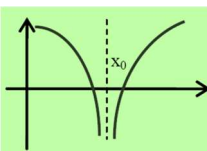
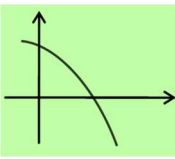
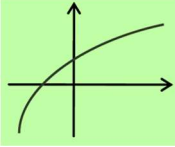


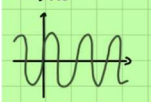
## ● Esempi di possibili casi

1) $\lim f(x) = \ell$	$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = f(x_0)$	
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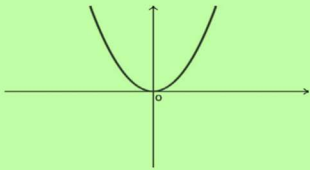
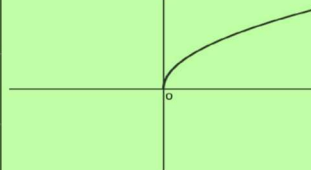
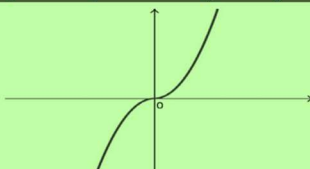
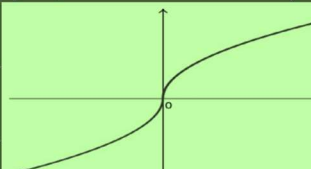
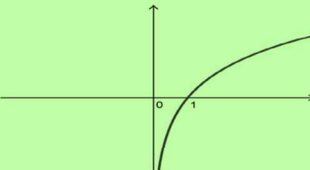
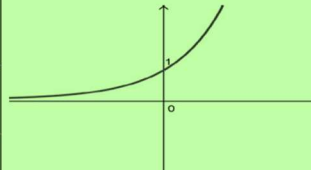
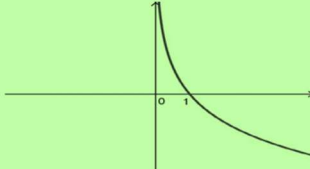
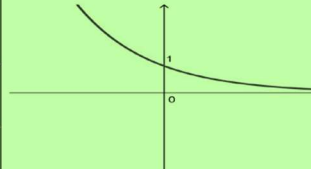
2) $\lim f(x) \cong \ell$	2.1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = \ell$			
	2.2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \ell$			
	2.3) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \ell$			

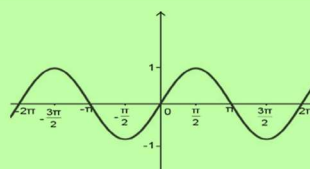
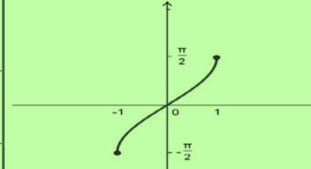
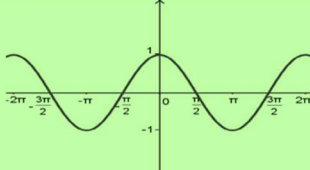
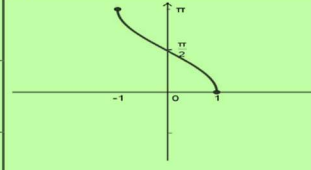
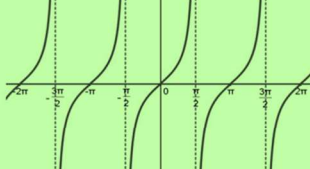
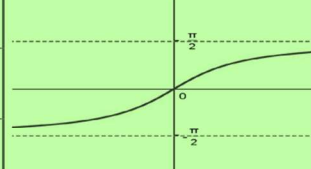
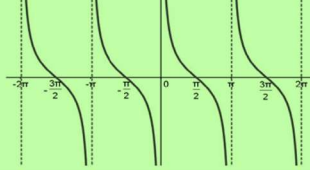
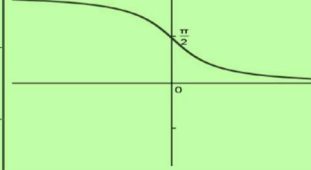
3) $\lim f(x) \cong +\infty$	$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = +\infty$	
	$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = +\infty$	
	$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = +\infty$	

4) $\lim f(x) \cong -\infty$	$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = -\infty$	
	$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = -\infty$	
	$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = -\infty$	

5) $\lim f(x) = \emptyset$	Esempio: $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sin(x) = \emptyset$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sin(x) \in [-1, +1]$	$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} g(x) = N.E.$ 
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## ● Limiti funzioni elementari

 <p><math>y = x^n</math> potenza con esponente pari</p>	$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x^n = +\infty$	 <p><math>y = \sqrt[n]{x}</math> radice con indice pari</p>	$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \sqrt[n]{x} = \text{non esiste}$
	$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^n = 0$		$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \sqrt[n]{x} = 0$
	$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^n = +\infty$		$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{x} = +\infty$
 <p><math>y = x^n</math> potenza con esponente dispari</p>	$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x^n = -\infty$	 <p><math>y = \sqrt[n]{x}</math> radice con indice dispari</p>	$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \sqrt[n]{x} = -\infty$
	$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^n = 0$		$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sqrt[n]{x} = 0$
	$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^n = +\infty$		$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{x} = +\infty$
 <p><math>y = \log_a x</math> logaritmo con base &gt; 1</p>	$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \log_b x = \text{non esiste}$	 <p><math>y = a^x</math> esponenziale con base &gt; 1</p>	$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} a^x = 0$
	$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \log_b x = -\infty$		$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} a^x = 1$
	$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \log_b x = +\infty$		$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} a^x = +\infty$
 <p><math>y = \log_a x</math> logaritmo con 0 &lt; base &lt; 1</p>	$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \log_b x = \text{non esiste}$	 <p><math>y = a^x</math> esponenziale con 0 &lt; base &lt; 1</p>	$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} a^x = +\infty$
	$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \log_b x = +\infty$		$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} a^x = 1$
	$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \log_b x = -\infty$		$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} a^x = 0$

 <p><math>y = \text{sen } x</math> seno</p>	$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \text{sen } x = [-1, +1]$	 <p><math>y = \text{arcsen } x</math> arcoseno</p>	$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \text{arcsen } x = -\pi/2$
	$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \text{sen } x = 0$		$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \text{arcsen } x = 0$
	$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/2} \text{sen } x = 1$		$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \text{arcsen } x = \pi/2$
 <p><math>y = \cos x</math> coseno</p>	$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \cos x = [-1, +1]$	 <p><math>y = \text{arccos } x</math> arcocoseno</p>	$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \text{arccos } x = \pi$
	$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \cos x = 1$		$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \text{arccos } x = \pi/2$
	$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/2} \cos x = 0$		$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \text{arccos } x = 0$
 <p><math>y = \text{tg } x</math> tangente</p>	$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \text{tg } x = 0$	 <p><math>y = \text{arctg } x</math> arcotangente</p>	$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \text{arctg } x = -\pi/2$
	$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/2^-} \text{tg } x = +\infty$		$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \text{arctg } x = 0$
	$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/2^+} \text{tg } x = -\infty$		$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \text{arctg } x = \pi/2$
 <p><math>y = \text{cotg } x</math> cotangente</p>	$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \text{cotg } x = -\infty$	 <p><math>y = \text{arccotg } x</math> arcocotangente</p>	$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \text{arccotg } x = \pi$
	$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \text{cotg } x = +\infty$		$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \text{arccotg } x = \pi/2$
	$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/2} \text{cotg } x = 0$		$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \text{arccotg } x = 0$

## ● Algebra dei limiti

Le regole dell'algebra dei limiti si applicano ESCLUSIVAMENTE al calcolo dei limiti, e non nell'algebra classica.

Somma	$+\infty \pm a = +\infty$	$-\infty \pm a = -\infty$	$+\infty + \infty = +\infty$	$-\infty - \infty = -\infty$
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Prodotto	$\pm\infty \cdot a = \pm\infty$ con $a > 0$	$\pm\infty \cdot a = \mp\infty$ con $a < 0$	$+\infty \cdot +\infty = +\infty$	$(-\infty) \cdot (-\infty) = +\infty$	$+\infty \cdot (-\infty) = -\infty$
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Rapporti	$\frac{a}{0^+} = +\infty$ con $a > 0$	$\frac{a}{0^+} = -\infty$ con $a < 0$	$\frac{a}{0^-} = -\infty$ con $a > 0$	$\frac{a}{0^-} = +\infty$ con $a < 0$
	$\frac{a}{\pm\infty} = 0$	$\frac{\pm\infty}{a} = \pm\infty$	$\frac{\pm\infty}{0} = \pm\infty$	$\frac{0}{\pm\infty} = 0$

Potenza	$(+\infty)^a = +\infty$ con $a > 0$	$(\pm\infty)^a = \frac{1}{(\pm\infty)^{-a}} = 0$ con $a < 0$ Esempio: $(+\infty)^{-3} = \frac{1}{(+\infty)^3} = 0$	$(-\infty)^a = +\infty$ con $a > 0, a$ pari Esempio: $(-\infty)^2 = -\infty \cdot -\infty = +\infty$	$(-\infty)^a = -\infty$ con $a > 0, a$ dispari Esempio: $(-\infty)^3 = -\infty \cdot -\infty \cdot -\infty = -\infty$
	$+\infty^{+\infty} = +\infty$	$+\infty^{-\infty} = \frac{1}{+\infty^{+\infty}} = 0$		

## ● Forme indeterminate

Per risolvere queste forme indeterminate bisogna applicare varie tecniche (mostrate in seguito).

$\frac{0}{0}$ ( $\neq \pm\infty$ )	$\frac{\pm\infty}{\pm\infty}$ ( $\neq 1$ )	$0 \cdot \pm\infty$ ( $\neq 0$ )	$+\infty - \infty$ ( $\neq 0$ )	$0^0$ ( $\neq 1$ )	$1^{\pm\infty}$ ( $\neq 1$ )	$\pm\infty^0$ ( $\neq 1$ )
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## ● Risolvere limiti che NON sono in forma indeterminata

1) In caso di  $x$  che tende ad un numero finito, calcolare sia il limite  $sx$  che il limite  $dx$

Ovvero, Esempio:

Nel  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)$ , vanno calcolati:

- il limite  $sx$ , ovvero  $x$  che si avvicina a 0 da  $sx$  ( $-0.0008, -0.0007, \dots$ ), che si scrive  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x)$ ,
- il limite  $dx$ , ovvero  $x$  che si avvicina a 0 da  $dx$ , ed è quindi positivo

2) Sostituire, nel testo della funzione, al posto della  $x$ , il valore a cui tende  $x$ , e levare la scritta "lim"

3) Si sviluppano i calcoli usando l'algebra tradizionale e le regole dell'algebra dei limiti

4) Controllare, in caso di  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x)$ , che i limiti  $sx$  e  $dx$  coincidano, ovvero  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^-} f(x)$

(Se il limite  $sx$  è diverso dal limite  $dx$ , allora il limite complessivo NON esiste)

Esempio 1:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{x^2 - 4}{x + 2} \right) \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \left( \frac{x^2 - 4}{x + 2} \right) = \frac{(0^-)^2 - 4}{(0^-) + 2} = -\frac{4}{2} = -2 ; \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left( \frac{x^2 - 4}{x + 2} \right) = \frac{(0^+)^2 - 4}{(0^+) + 2} = -\frac{4}{2} = -2 ; \quad \ell = -2$$

Esempio 2:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (\log_5(\sin(2^x + \pi))) = \log_5(\sin(2^{-\infty} + \pi)) = \log_5\left(\sin\left(\frac{1}{2^{+\infty}} + \pi\right)\right) = \log_5(\sin(0 + \pi)) = \log_5(\sin(\pi)) = \\ = \log_5(0) \rightarrow \text{Ovvero: } 5^{\log_5(0)} = 0 \rightarrow \log_5(0) = -\infty \rightarrow \ell = -\infty$$

Esempio 3:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \left( \frac{7}{4 - 2^x} \right) \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \left( \frac{7}{4 - 2^{2^-}} \right) = \frac{7}{4 - 2^{2^-}} = \frac{7}{4 - 3.999} = \frac{7}{+0.001} = +\infty ;$$

$$\rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \left( \frac{7}{4 - 2^{2^+}} \right) = \frac{7}{4 - 4.001} = \frac{7}{-0.001} = -\infty \rightarrow \text{i limiti } sx \text{ e } dx \text{ non combaciano} \rightarrow \ell = \emptyset$$

## ● Errori comuni sul calcolo dei limiti

1) Dimenticarsi di ri-scrivere il limite fino a quando non si esce dal limite

Esempio:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 - 3x + 2}{x^2 - 1} \neq \frac{(x-1) \cdot (x-2)}{(x-1) \cdot (x+1)} = \frac{(x-2)}{(x+1)} = \frac{(1)-2}{(1)+1} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 - 3x + 2}{x^2 - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1) \cdot (x-2)}{(x-1) \cdot (x+1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-2)}{(x+1)} = \frac{(1)-2}{(1)+1} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

2) Dimenticarsi di controllare sia il limite  $sx$  sia il limite  $dx$

Esempio:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \left( \frac{7}{4 - 2^x} \right) \neq \frac{7}{4 - 2^2} = \frac{7}{4 - 4} = \frac{7}{0} = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \left( \frac{7}{4 - 2^x} \right) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \left( \frac{7}{4 - 2^x} \right) = \frac{7}{4 - 2^{2^+}} = \frac{7}{4 - 4^+} = \frac{7}{0^-} = -\infty \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \left( \frac{7}{4 - 2^x} \right) = \frac{7}{4 - 2^{2^-}} = \frac{7}{4 - 4^-} = \frac{7}{0^+} = +\infty \end{cases} \Rightarrow \ell_1 \neq \ell_2 \Rightarrow \ell \text{ non esiste}$$

