

Insieme numeri reali

$$\mathbb{N} = \{0, 1, 2, 3, \dots\}$$

$$\mathbb{Z} = \{0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 3, \dots\}$$

$$\mathbb{N} \subset \mathbb{Z} \subset \mathbb{Q}$$

$$\text{Su } \mathbb{Q} \in (+, \cdot) \Rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$$

dem. neutro in  $\mathbb{Q}$  in  $+$  = 0, in  $\cdot$  = 1

oppo = inverso rispetto all'addizione (addizione)

" reciproco di  $a$  (multiplication)

$\downarrow$  solo se  $a \neq 0$

$$\cancel{a} \cdot \cancel{a}^{-1} = 1 \quad \cancel{a} \neq 0 \quad \cancel{a}^{-1} = 0$$

Conseguente degli assiomi relativi alle operazioni

$$a + b = a + c \Rightarrow \underbrace{(-a) + a + b}_{= b} = \underbrace{(-a) + a + c}_{= c}$$

$$a \cdot 0 = 0 = a + c \Rightarrow b = c \quad (\text{semplificazione})$$

lo stesso per moltiplicazione (si usa il reciproco)

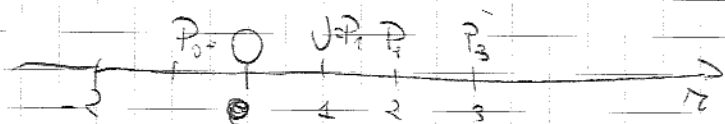
$$a \cdot 0 = 0 = a \cdot \underbrace{(0 + 0)} = (a \cdot 0) + (a \cdot 0) = a \cdot 0 + 0$$

$$\underbrace{(-a)b}_{= -ab} = -\underbrace{(ab)}_{= ab} \Rightarrow (-a)b + ab = \underbrace{(-a + a)}_{= 0} \cdot b = 0 \cdot b = 0$$

Rivedere: relazione d'ordine e relazione d'ordine totale

Rapp. - frontiera di  $\mathbb{Q}$

$$\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{Q} \mapsto P_x \in \mathbb{R}$$

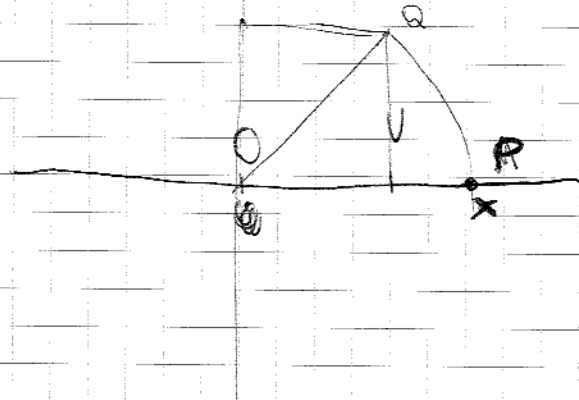


Rivedere: Intero: minette, maxette, ...

$$x, y \in \mathbb{Q} \quad x \neq y \quad \Rightarrow P_x \neq P_y \quad S_n$$

$$\overline{OP_x} = x \quad \mathbb{Q} \subset \overline{OP_y} \quad \Leftrightarrow x < y$$

$$? \quad \forall P \in \mathbb{R} \quad \exists x \in \mathbb{Q} \quad \ni P = P_x \quad N_o$$



$$\overline{OQ}^2 = \overline{OU}^2 + \overline{UQ}^2 = 2\overline{OU}^2$$

(Teor. di Pitagora)

$$\left(\frac{\overline{OQ}}{\overline{OU}}\right)^2 = 2 \Rightarrow \left(\frac{\overline{OP}}{\overline{OU}}\right)^2 = 2$$

$\Downarrow$

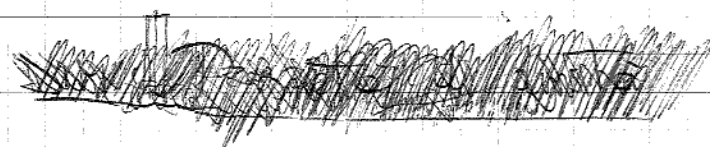
$$\text{Dico che } \exists x \in \mathbb{Q} \ni x^2 = 2 \quad x^2 = 2$$

Dim: sup.  $x^2 = 2$  e per assurdo suppongo che  $x \in \mathbb{Q}$

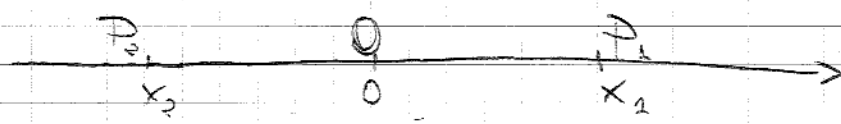
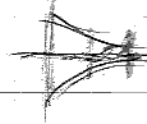
$$\exists m, n \in \mathbb{Z} \ni m \neq 0 \text{ e } x = \frac{m}{n}$$

Poss. supporre che  $m$  e  $n$  sono primi tra loro





esercizio 10k  
per K già Taccate



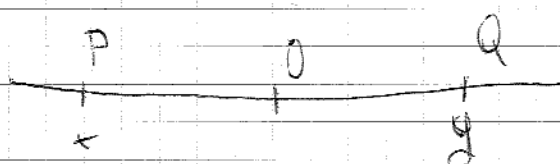
distancia di P da 0:

$$\overline{OP_1} = x_1$$

$$\overline{OP_2} = -x_2 \Rightarrow$$

$$\overline{OP} = \begin{cases} x & x \geq 0 \\ -x & x < 0 \end{cases} =: |x|$$

val. assoluto  
(modulo)  
di x



$$\overline{PQ} = \overline{PO} + \overline{OQ} = -x + y = -(x - y) = |x - y|$$

Proprietà del val. assoluto

$$|x| < 2 \Leftrightarrow -2 < x < 2$$

$$|x-2| < 3 \Leftrightarrow -3 < x-2 < 3 \Leftrightarrow -1 < x < 5$$

$\overline{\mathbb{R}} = \mathbb{R} \cup \{-\infty, +\infty\}$   $\mathbb{R}$  ha una corrispondente biunivoca con laretta orientata.

$$f(x) = 2x + 1$$

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

$$f(0) = 1$$

$$f(1.5) = 4$$

$$f(-2.34) = -3.68$$

$$f(\pi) = 2\pi + 1$$

$$f([-3, \sqrt{2}, 2.1]) = [-5, 2\sqrt{2} + 1, 5.2]$$

$$f([-2, 4.5]) = [-3, 10] \quad \text{m} (f(\dots)) = [3, 10]$$

$$x \in [-2, 4.5] \Leftrightarrow -2 \leq x < 4.5$$

$$f(x) = 2x + 1 \quad -4 \leq 2x < 8$$

$$-3 \leq 2x + 1 < 10$$

$$f^{-1}(3.6)$$

$$?_x \quad f(x) = 3.6$$

$$2x + 1 = 3.6 \Rightarrow 2x = 2.6 \Rightarrow x = \underline{1.3}$$

$$f^{-1}([1, 8])$$

$$f(x) \in [1, 8] \Rightarrow 1 \leq f(x) \leq 8 \Rightarrow 1 \leq 2x + 1 \leq 8$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 \leq 2x \leq 7 \Rightarrow 0 \leq x \leq 7/2$$

$$\Rightarrow f^{-1}([1, 8]) = [0, 7/2]$$

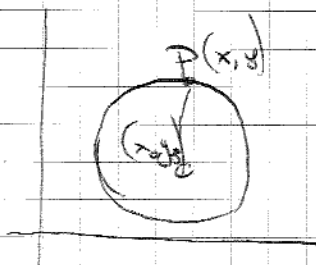
Recupero analisi

~~serono~~

$$P_1 P_2 = \sqrt{(x_1 - x_2)^2 + (y_1 - y_2)^2} \quad \text{= retta}$$

ellip:  $ax^2 + by^2 + c = 0$   
 circ:  $x^2 + y^2 + ax + by + c = 0$

Circonferenza: luogo geometrico dei punti equidistanti  
 da un punto centro (~~definito~~). Il raggio  
 è la distanza di un punto generico sulla  
 circonferenza dal centro.



$$\overline{PC} = r$$

$$\overline{PC}^2 = r^2$$

$$(x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2 = r^2$$

Circ. unitaria:  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$

$$\frac{y - y_1}{x - x_1} = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} \leftarrow m = \text{coefficiente angolare}$$

Detta pendenza per due punti  
coefficiente angolare: misura della pendenza

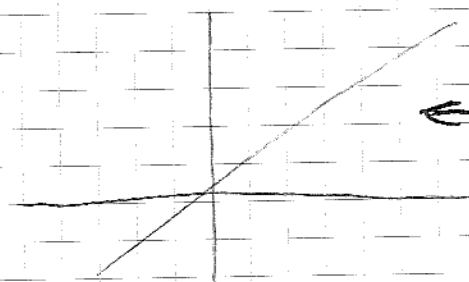
$$y = y_1 + m(x - x_1)$$

$m > 0 \Rightarrow$  anche questo dal'asse partono  $\Rightarrow y_2 > y_1$

$$\frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} > 0$$

$x_2 - x_1$   $\leftarrow$  dal'asse partono

per lo stesso motivo  
 $x_2 > x_1$



$\leftarrow m > 0$

lo stesso per  $m < 0$   
invertendo i segni



$\leftarrow m < 0$

$$m = 1$$

$$m = 3$$

$$m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$$

$$x_2 - x_1$$

$$x_2 - x_1 = 1$$

fin  
a  
m  
m  
m

più è alto il coeff. angolare,  
più è ripida la retta

Solution

fin  
a  
m  
m  
m

più è basso il coeff. angolare,  
più è ripida la retta

più è alto il val. assoluto del coeff. angolare,  
maggiore è la ripidità della retta

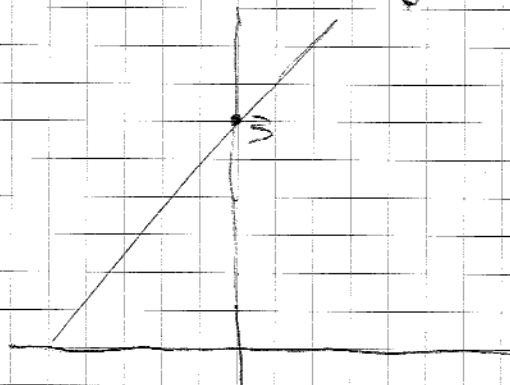
$$y = mx + y_1 - mx_1$$

$$y = mx + q$$

q = ordinata dell'origine

se q è 0, la retta ~~passa~~ passa dall'origine

$$y = 2x + 3$$



$$y = mx + q \leftarrow \text{forma esplicita}$$

$$\text{forma generale: } ax + by + c = 0$$

$$\{ a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}$$

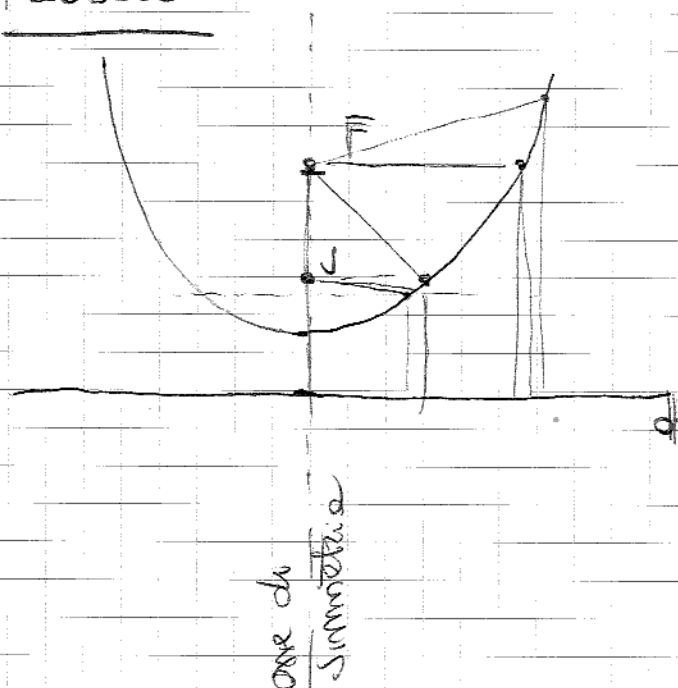
a, b non simultaneamente uguali a 0

due rette hanno la stessa pendenza se hanno lo stesso  
coefficiente angolare (parallele)

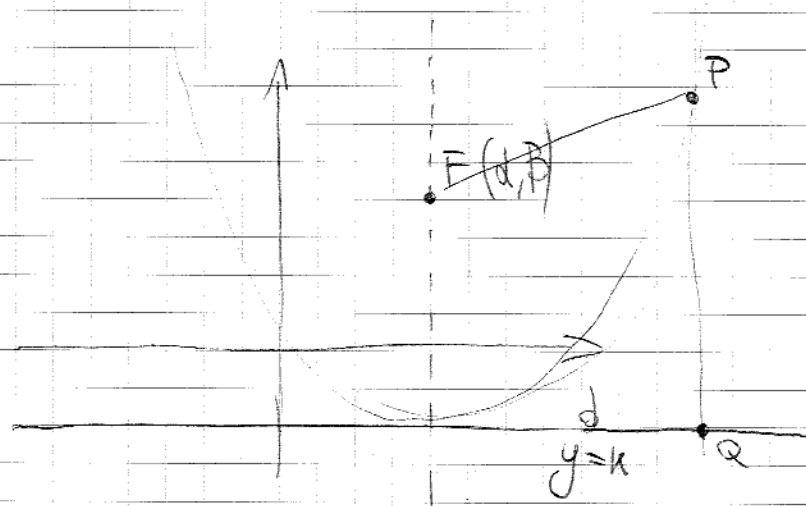
$$r_1 \parallel r_2 \Leftrightarrow m_1 = m_2$$

$$r_1 \perp r_2 \Leftrightarrow m_1 m_2 = -1$$

# Parabola



↓ punto medio



le distanze di P da F =  
distanza di P dalla  
retta d.

$$PF = \sqrt{(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2} \quad PQ = |y-k|$$

~~$$PQ = \sqrt{(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2}$$~~

$$P \in \mathcal{P} \Leftrightarrow PF = PQ \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2} = |y-k|$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 = (y-k)^2 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$(x-a)^2 + y^2 - 2by + b^2 = y^2 - 2ky + k^2$$

$$(x-a)^2 + b^2 - k^2 = 2by - 2ky$$

$$2y(b-k) = (x-a)^2 + b^2 - k^2$$



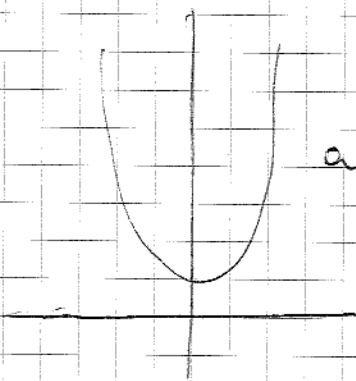
$$y = \frac{1}{2(\beta - \kappa)} (x - \alpha)^2 + \frac{\beta^2 - \kappa^2}{2 - (\beta - \kappa)}$$

gall 1

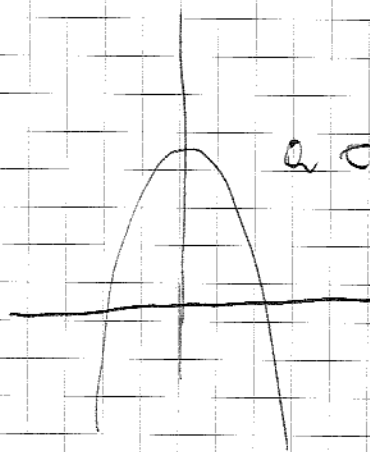
$$y = a(x - \alpha)^p + r$$

~~gall~~

$$y = \underbrace{\frac{1}{2(\beta - \kappa)}}_a (x - \alpha)^2 + \underbrace{\frac{\beta + \kappa}{2}}_r$$



$a > 0$



$a < 0$

$$y = \textcircled{3}_a x^2 + 2x + 1$$

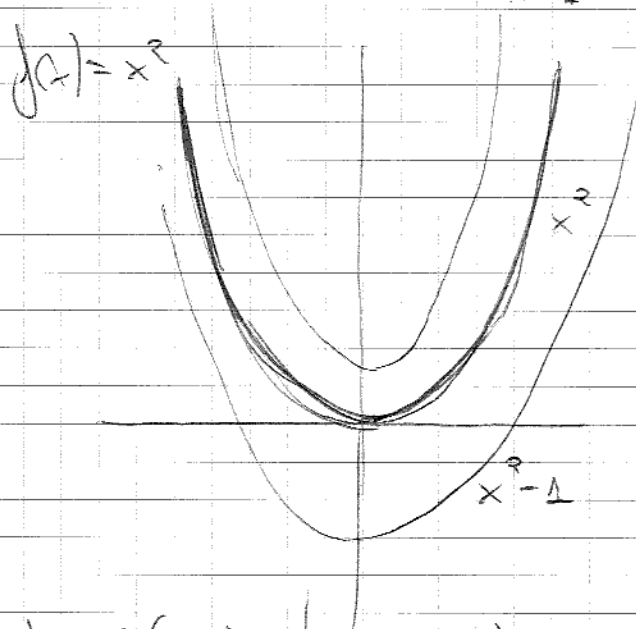
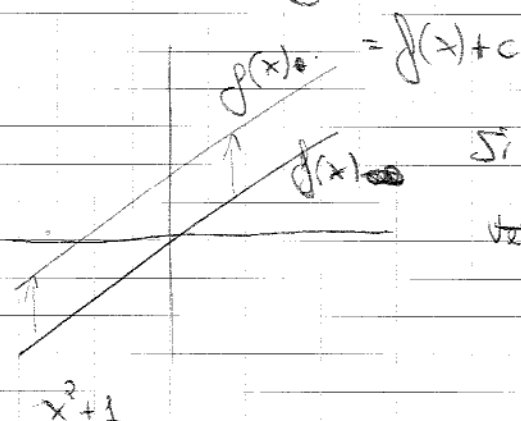
$$(x, y) \in \text{gr} f \Leftrightarrow x \in \text{dom}(f), y = f(x)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x \in \text{dom}(f), y+c = f(x)+c = g(x)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x, y+c) \in \text{gr} g$$

$$g(x) = f(x) + c$$

$$h(x) = f(x+c)$$



$$h(x) = f(x+c)$$

$$(x, y) \in \text{gr} f \Leftrightarrow x \in \text{dom}(f), y = f(x)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x \in \text{dom}(f), y = f(x-c) + c$$

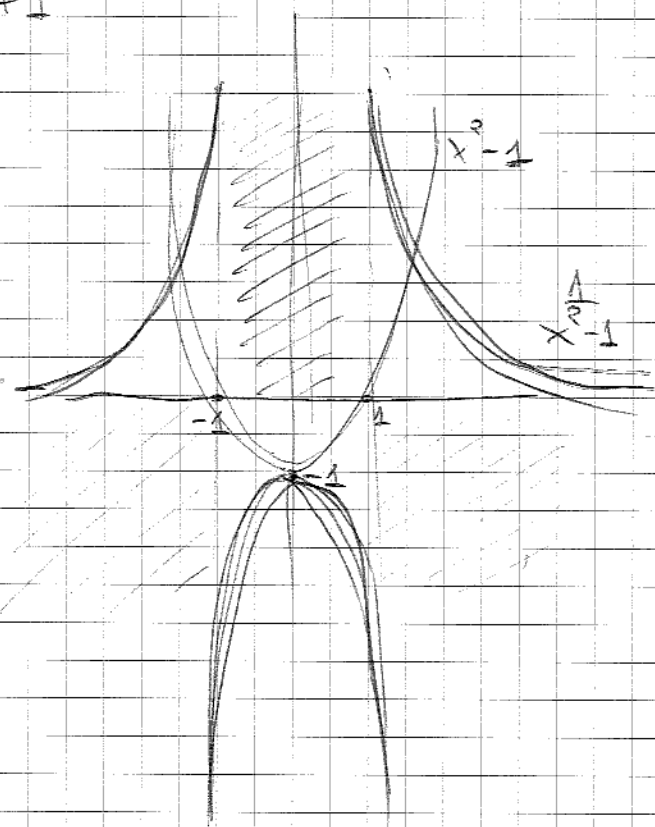
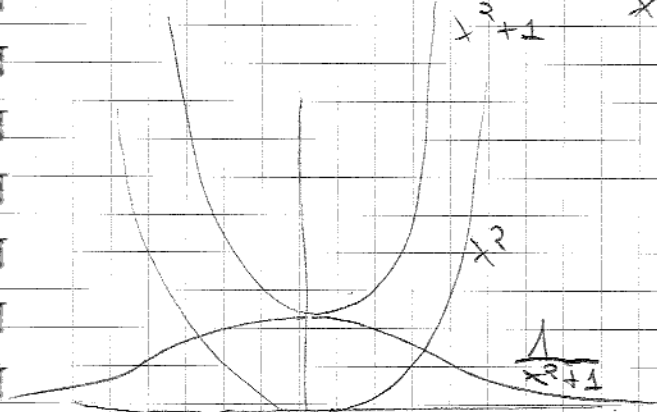
$$\Leftrightarrow x-c \in \text{dom}(h), y = h(x) - c$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x+c, y) \in \text{gr} h$$

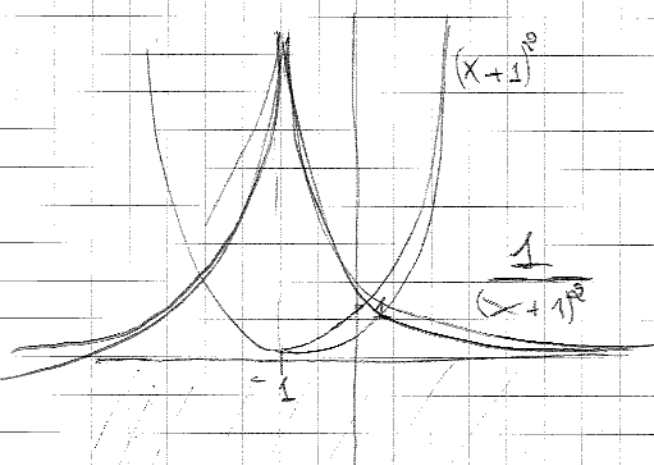
si se trata horizontalmente

Verso  $dx$  es positivo,  
verso  $dx$  es negativo

$$x^2 \rightarrow x^2 + 1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{x^2 + 1}$$

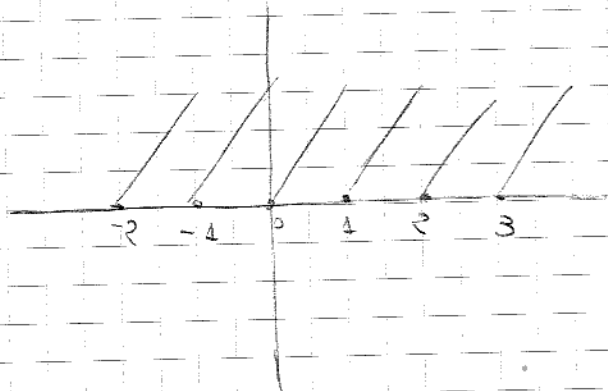


$$x^2 \rightarrow (x+1)^2 \rightarrow \frac{1}{(x+1)^2}$$



$\lfloor x \rfloor = \text{parte intera inferiore}$

$f(x) = x - \lfloor x \rfloor$   
 parte mancante



Riscaldamento

$g(x) = c f(x)$        $h(x) = f(cx)$

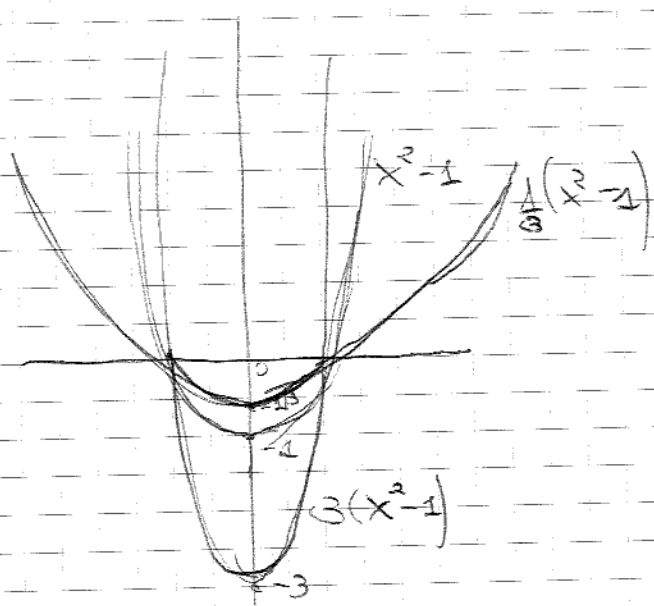
~~s' allunga verticalmente~~      ~~s' comprime verticalmente~~

$g(x) \rightarrow x$   $\begin{cases} 0 < c < 1 & \text{s' comprime verticalmente} \\ c > 1 & \text{s' allunga verticalmente} \end{cases}$

$f(x) = x^2 - 1$

$g_1(x) = \frac{1}{3}(x^2 - 1)$

$g_2(x) = 3(x^2 - 1)$



~~Def~~  $h(x) = f(cx)$

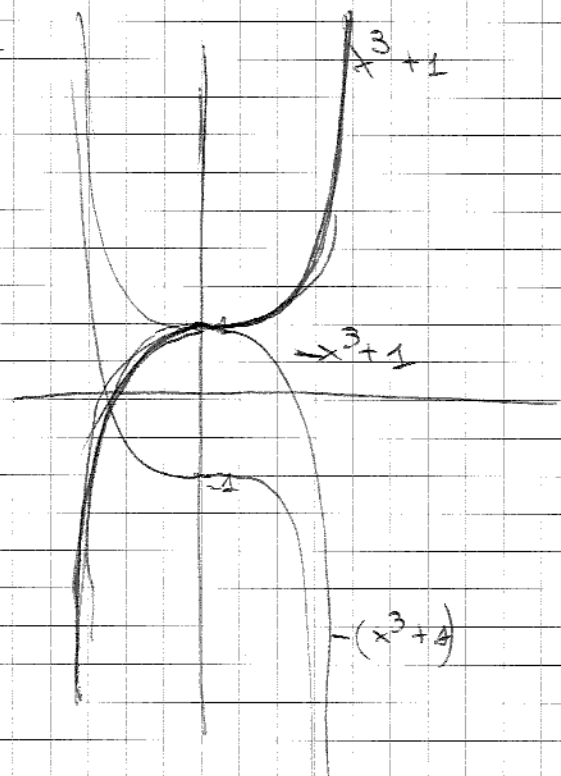
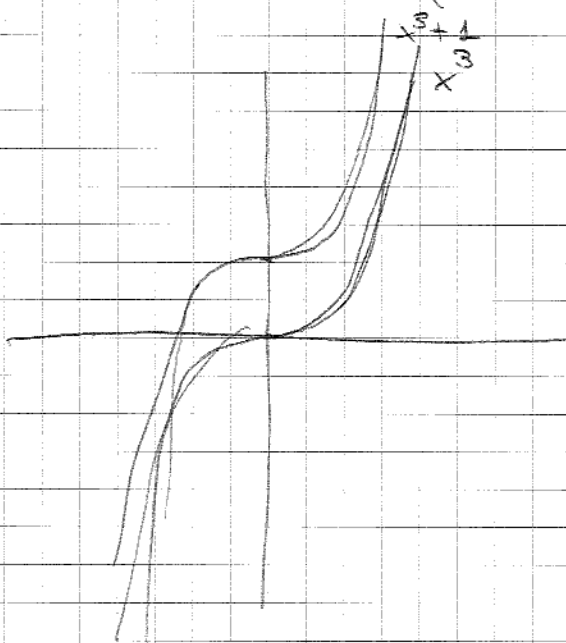
$0 < c < 1$  si dilata orizzontalmente  
 $c > 1$  si comprime orizzontalmente

Deflessione rispetto agli assi

$f(x) = -f(x) \rightarrow$  si riflette specularmente rispetto all'origine

$h(x) = f(-x) \rightarrow$  si riflette specularmente rispetto all'ascissa

$x^3 \rightarrow x^3 + 1 \rightarrow -(x^3 + 1)$   
 $\rightarrow -x^3 + 1$



con id. assoluto

$$g(x) = |f(x)|$$

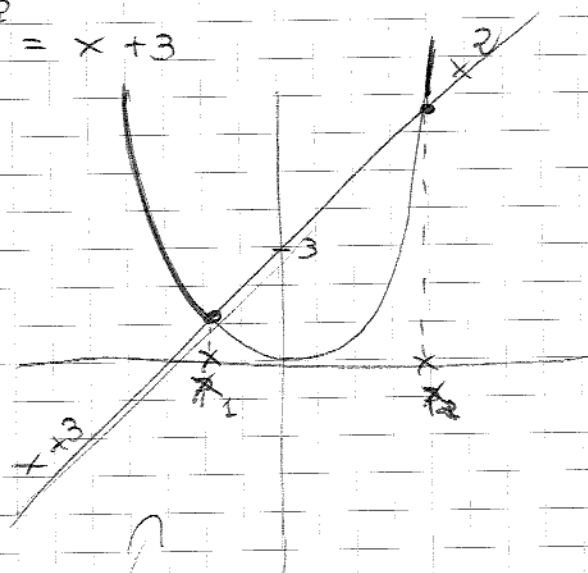
↑  
si riflette assolutamente  
per valori negativi.

$$h(x) = f(|x|)$$

↑  
si riflette specularmente rispetto all'asse delle  
ordinate le parti che sono a dx di tale asse.

Risoluzione grafica di equazioni e disuguaglianze

$$x^2 = x + 3$$



$x_1$  e  $x_2$  sono soluzioni  
e  $x^2 = x + 3$

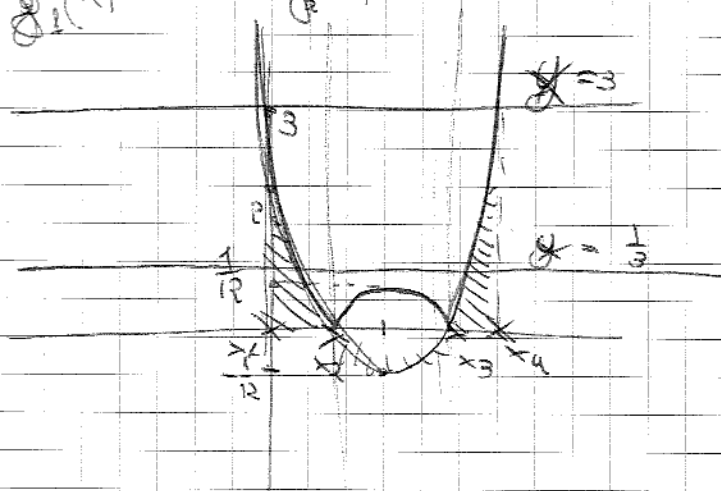
$$x^2 > x + 3$$

le soluzioni di questa equazione è  
 $(-\infty, x_1) \cup (x_2, +\infty)$

$$f(x) = 3x^2 - 5x + 2$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \leq f(x) \leq 3$$

$g_1(x)$   $g_2(x)$



$$(x_1, x_2] \cup [x_3, x_4)$$

$$y = 3x^2 - 5x + 2$$

$$= 3\left(x^2 - \frac{5}{3}x\right) + 2$$

$$= 3\left(x^2 - 2 \times \frac{5}{6}x + \frac{25}{36} - \frac{25}{36}\right) + 2$$

$$= (a+b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2$$

$$= 3\left(x - \frac{5}{6}\right)^2 - \frac{25}{12} + 2$$

$$= 3\left(x - \frac{5}{6}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{12}$$

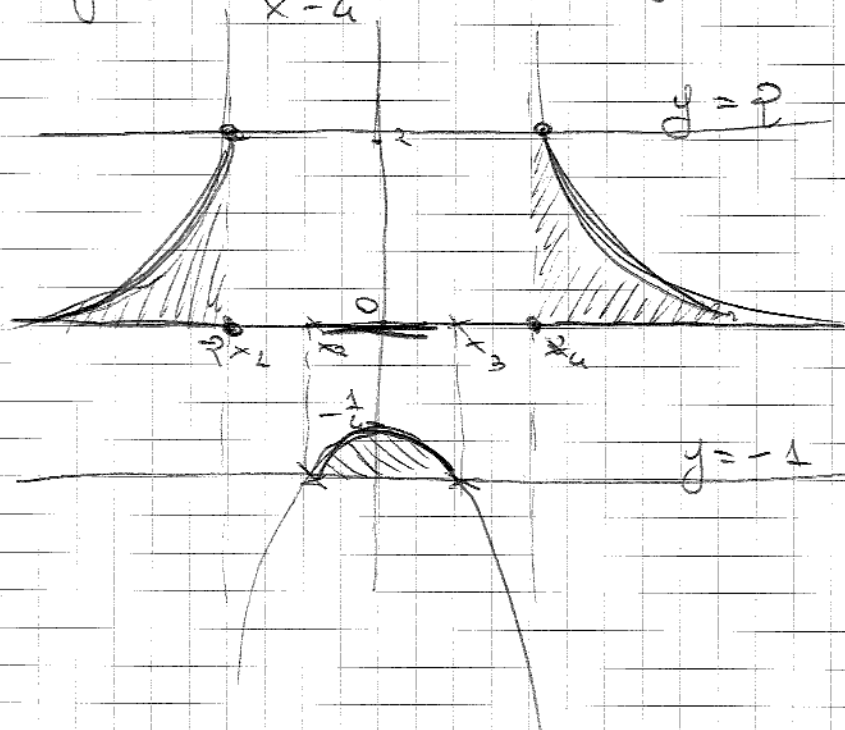
$$x_v = 5/6$$

$$a = 3$$

$$y_v = -\frac{1}{12}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x-4}$$

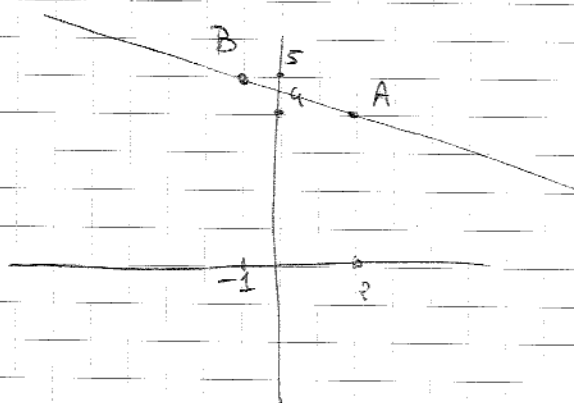
$$-1 < f(x) \leq 2$$



$$(-\infty, x_1] \cup [x_2, x_3) \cup [x_4, +\infty)$$

# Riepaso

1) Retta passante per  $(2, 4)$  e  $(-1, 5)$   $m = ?$



$$\frac{y - y_A}{x - x_A} = \frac{y_B - y_A}{x_B - x_A}$$

$$\frac{y - 4}{x - 2} = \frac{5 - 4}{-1 - 2}$$

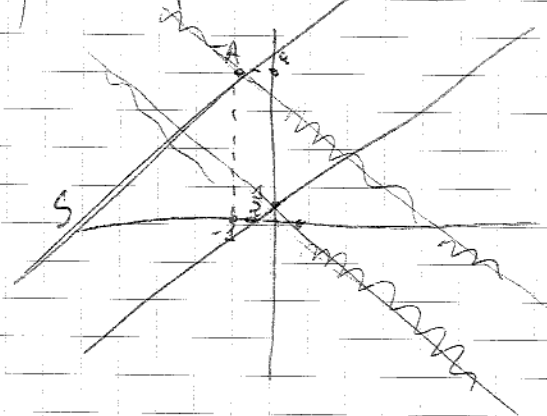
$$\frac{y - 4}{x - 2} = -\frac{1}{3} \quad m = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$y - 4 = -\frac{1}{3}(x - 2)$$

$$y = -\frac{1}{3}x + \frac{2}{3} + 4$$

$$y = -\frac{1}{3}x + \frac{14}{3}$$

2) retta passante per  $A(-1, 4)$  e  $\parallel$  a  $3x - 2y + 1 = 0$



$$\begin{cases} x=0: y = \frac{1}{2} \\ y=0: x = -\frac{1}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$r: 3x - 2y + 1 = 0$$

coeff. ang. di  $r$

$$3x - 2y + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$2y = 3x + 1$$

$$y = \frac{3}{2}x + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$m = \frac{3}{2}$$

Eq di  $S$ :

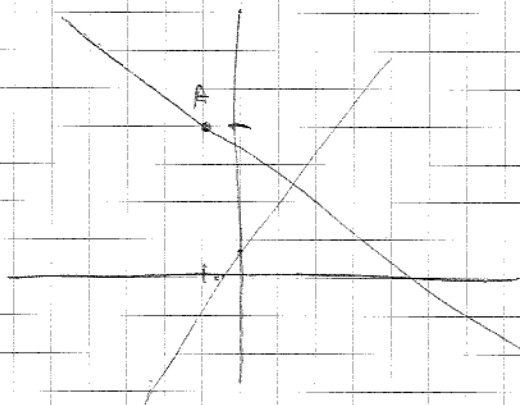
$$\frac{y - y_A}{x - x_A} = m \Rightarrow \frac{y - 4}{x + 1} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$y - 4 = \frac{3}{2}(x + 1)$$

$$y = \frac{3}{2}x + \frac{3}{2} + 4 \Rightarrow y = \frac{3}{2}x + \frac{11}{2}$$



3) Retta passante per  $A(-1, 4)$ ,  $\perp$  a  $3x - 2y + 1 = 0$  serono



$$r \perp o \Leftrightarrow m_r \cdot m_o = -1$$

Sappiamo che  $m_r = \frac{3}{2}$

$$\Rightarrow m_o = -\frac{2}{3}$$

$$\frac{y - y_A}{x - x_A} = -\frac{2}{3} \Rightarrow \frac{y - 4}{x + 1} = -\frac{2}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow y - 4 = -\frac{2}{3}(x + 1)$$

$$\Rightarrow y = -\frac{2}{3}x + \frac{2}{3} + 4$$

$$\Rightarrow y = -\frac{2}{3}x + \frac{10}{3}$$

4)  $r: y = 3x - 2$

è r a intersecano?

$s: 5x + 6y = 0$

$m_r = 3$   $m_o \Rightarrow 6y = -5x \Rightarrow y = \left(-\frac{5}{6}\right)x$

$m_r \neq m_o$  ~~non~~  $r \times o$

$$\begin{cases} y = 3x - 2 \\ 5x + 6y = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = 3x - 2 \\ 5x + 6(3x - 2) = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = 3x - 2 \\ 5x + 18x - 12 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = 3x - 2 \\ 23x = 12 \end{cases}$$

$$x = \frac{12}{23}$$

$$x = \frac{12}{23}$$

$$y = 3\left(\frac{12}{23}\right) - 2 = \frac{36}{23} - 2 = \frac{36 - 46}{23} = \frac{-10}{23} \Rightarrow y = 0 - \frac{10}{23}$$

si intersecano in  $\left(\frac{12}{23}, -\frac{10}{23}\right)$

$$5) \quad \begin{aligned} r: 3x - 5y + k &= 0 \\ r: 2x - y + 1 &= 0 \\ s: y &= 4x + 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$r \perp s \quad ? \quad \text{Sì} \quad \left. \begin{aligned} m_r &= 2 \\ m_s &= 4 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2x - y + 1 = 0 \\ y = 4x + 3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2x - 4x + 1 = 0 \\ y = 4x + 3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} -2x = -1 \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{2} \\ y = -1 \end{cases}$$

$r$  e  $s$  si intersecano in  $\left(\frac{1}{2}, -1\right)$

$$3x - 5y + k = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 5y = 3x + k \Rightarrow y = \frac{3}{5}x + \frac{k}{5} \Rightarrow y = \frac{3}{5}x + \frac{k}{5}$$

$$y = \frac{3}{5}x + \frac{k}{5} \quad \text{passante per } \left(\frac{1}{2}, -1\right)$$

$$-1 = \frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \frac{k}{5} \Rightarrow -1 = \frac{3}{10} + \frac{k}{5} \Rightarrow \frac{k}{5} = -1 - \frac{3}{10} \Rightarrow$$

$$k = -5 - \frac{3}{2} \Rightarrow k = \frac{-10-3}{2} \Rightarrow k = \frac{-13}{2}$$

6) Eq. circunferência: centro  $(2, 1)$   $R=3$

c  $(x_0, y_0)$   $R=R_0$

$$(x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2 = R^2$$

$$(x - 2)^2 + (y - 1)^2 = 9$$

7) centro  $(0, 0)$   $R=2$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 4$$

8)  $x^2 + y^2 + 2x - 6y - 15 = 0$  (transformar na eq. de circ.)  
 $(x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2 = R^2$

$$x^2 + 2x + y^2 - 6y = 15 \Leftrightarrow$$

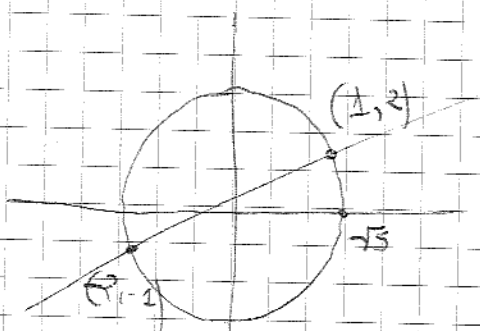
$$\Leftrightarrow \underbrace{x^2 + 2x + 1}_{(x+1)^2} - 1 - \underbrace{y^2 - 6y + 9}_{(y-3)^2} - 9 = 15$$

$$(x+1)^2 + (y-3)^2 - 10 = 15 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$(x+1)^2 + (y-3)^2 = 25 \Rightarrow (x+(-1))^2 + (y-3)^2 = 5^2$$

9)  $x^2 + y^2 = 5$

$$y = x + 1$$



$$\begin{pmatrix} 1, 2 \\ -2, -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 5$$

$$x^2 + (x+1)^2 = 5$$

$$2x^2 + 2x - 4 = 0$$

$$x^2 + x - 2 = 0$$

$$y = x + 1$$

$$x_{1/2} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1+8}}{2} = \frac{-1 \pm 3}{2}$$

$$\begin{matrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{matrix}$$

# Successioni

$$f(x) = x^2 + 1$$
$$f(0, 3)$$

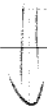
$$y = a(x-d)^p + q$$
$$y = a(x+2)^2 + 1$$
$$d = x_v$$
$$q = y_v$$

Polinomio  $\rightarrow$  naturale a volte sostituisce la  
variabile continua  $x$  e quella  $\mathbb{Z}$  intera  
 $n$  in una successione (es:  $\frac{1}{n} \rightarrow \frac{1}{x}$ )

non sempre un polinomio è naturale  
(es:  $(-1)^n \rightarrow \cos(\pi x)$ )

non sempre esiste un polinomio

$$(a_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \text{ è crescente} \Leftrightarrow \forall m, n \in \mathbb{N}, m < n \Rightarrow a_m \leq a_n$$



$$(a_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \text{ crescente} \Leftrightarrow \forall n \in \mathbb{N}: a_n \leq a_{n+1}$$

$$\forall n \geq 1: n < n+1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{n} > \frac{1}{n+1} \Leftrightarrow a_n > a_{n+1}$$
$$\Rightarrow \left\{ \frac{1}{n} \right\} \text{ è strettamente decrescente}$$

$$a_n = \frac{n-1}{n}$$

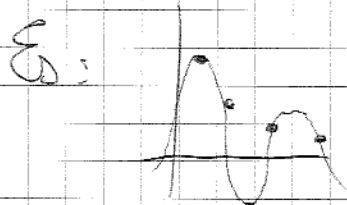
$$\text{Ten: } a_n < a_{n+1} \Leftrightarrow \frac{n-1}{n} < \frac{n+1-1}{n+1}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{n-1}{n} < \frac{n}{n+1}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (n-1)(n+1) < n^2 \Leftrightarrow n^2 - 1 < n^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -1 < 0 \text{ VERO!!!}$$

Se la funzione è crescente, anche la successione è crescente ma non è sempre vero il contrario



Verifica che  $a_n = n + (-1)^n / n$

Proprietà vera definitivamente: da un certo punto in poi.

?  $n - 5 > 0$  per  $n$  suff. grande

$$n > 5 \Leftrightarrow n \geq 6$$

?  $\frac{n^4}{4^n}$  è definitivamente decrescente

$$a_{n+1} \leq a_n \Rightarrow \frac{(n+1)^4}{4^{n+1}} < \frac{n^4}{4^n}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{(n+1)^4}{4} < n^4 \Leftrightarrow (n+1)^4 < 4n^4$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (n+1)^2 < 2n^2 \Leftrightarrow 2n^2 - (n+1)^2 > 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2n^2 - n^2 - 2n - 1 > 0 \Leftrightarrow n^2 - 2n - 1 > 0$$

è vero se  $n \geq 3$

$$x^2 - 2x - 1 = 0$$

$$x_{1/2} = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4+4}}{2} = 1 \pm \sqrt{2}$$

$$x < 1 - \sqrt{2}, \quad x > 1 + \sqrt{2}$$

Successione infinitesima se  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$  da un certo punto in poi (definitivamente)

$\varepsilon =$  valore scelto dal quale si inizia la successione infinitesima

$$a_n = \frac{1}{n}$$

Tesi:  $a_n$  infinitesimo

Sia  $\varepsilon > 0$ ,  $|a_n| < \varepsilon$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left| \frac{1}{n} \right| < \varepsilon \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{n} < \varepsilon$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \boxed{n > \frac{1}{\varepsilon}} \quad \left( N_\varepsilon = \left\lfloor \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \right\rfloor + 1 \right)$$

$$a_n = \frac{(-1)^n}{n^2}$$

Tesi:  $a_n$  infinitesimo

Sia  $\varepsilon > 0$ ,  $|a_n| < \varepsilon \Leftrightarrow \left| \frac{(-1)^n}{n^2} \right| < \varepsilon$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{|(-1)^n|}{|n^2|} < \varepsilon \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{n^2} < \varepsilon$$

$$\Leftrightarrow n^2 > \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \Leftrightarrow \boxed{n > \sqrt{\frac{1}{\varepsilon}}} \quad \left( N_\varepsilon = \left\lfloor \sqrt{\frac{1}{\varepsilon}} \right\rfloor + 1 \right)$$

$$\varepsilon = \frac{1}{2} : N_\varepsilon = \left\lfloor \sqrt{2} \right\rfloor + 1 = 2$$

$$\varepsilon = \frac{1}{10} : N_\varepsilon = \left\lfloor \sqrt{10} \right\rfloor + 1 = 4$$

$$\varepsilon = \frac{1}{100} : N_\varepsilon = \left\lfloor \sqrt{100} \right\rfloor + 1 = 11$$

$$(-1)^n$$

$$|a_n| < \varepsilon \quad \varepsilon = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$|(-1)^n| < \varepsilon \Leftrightarrow 1 < \frac{1}{2}$$

falso sempre

$$a_n = \frac{n-1}{n}$$

$$\varepsilon = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$a_n > \varepsilon$$

$$\left| \frac{n-1}{n} \right| < \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow \frac{n-1}{n} < \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 1 - \frac{1}{n} < \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2} < \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2 > n \Leftrightarrow n < 2 \quad (n=1)$$

Con  $\varepsilon = \frac{1}{2}$ , è vero solo per  $n=1$ , e non è infinitesimo.

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = a \Leftrightarrow \{a_n - a\} \text{ infinitesimo}$$

Test:  $\left\{ \frac{n-1}{n} \right\}$  converge a 1

Def:  $\left\{ \frac{n-1}{n} - 1 \right\}$  è infinitesimo

$$\Leftrightarrow \left\{ 1 - \frac{1}{n} - 1 \right\} \text{ è infinitesimo}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left\{ -\frac{1}{n} \right\} \text{ è infinitesimo}$$

$$a_n = \frac{n-1}{n}$$

$$|a_n| = \left| -\frac{1}{n} \right| = \frac{1}{n} \leftarrow \text{infinitesimo}$$

$$a_n = n^3$$

diverge positivamente

$$M > 0$$

$$a_n > M$$

$$\Leftrightarrow n^3 > M \Leftrightarrow n > \sqrt[3]{M}$$

$$N = \lfloor \sqrt[3]{M} \rfloor + 1$$

$$a_n = \frac{n+1}{n}$$

non diverge positivamente

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{n} < 1 + 1 = 2 \quad (\text{sempre } a < 2) \text{ quindi non può divergere positivamente}$$

Successione regolare: ammette limite

non regolare / indeterminata: non ammette limite

Dim: poter  $\{a_n\} \uparrow$

$$\text{Tesi: } a_n \rightarrow \sup(a_n) =: l \\ (l \in \mathbb{R} \cup \{+\infty\})$$

~~diverge positivamente~~

$\uparrow$  = crescente

1° caso:  $l \in \mathbb{R}$

$$a_n \rightarrow l \Leftrightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad \exists r \in \mathbb{N} \ni \forall n \geq r:$$

$$l - \varepsilon < a_n < l + \varepsilon$$

Sia  $\varepsilon > 0$ .  $l$  quanto  $\sup$  è maggiorante di  $\{a_n\}$ .

$$a_n \leq l \quad \forall n \Rightarrow a_n < l + \varepsilon \quad \forall n$$

$$l = \sup a_n \Rightarrow l - \varepsilon (< l) \text{ non è maggiorante di } \{a_n\}$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists r \in \mathbb{N} \ni a_r > l - \varepsilon$$

$$\text{Se } n \geq r: a_n \geq a_r \Rightarrow \forall n \geq r: a_n > l - \varepsilon$$

$\Downarrow$

$$\forall n \geq r: l - \varepsilon < a_n < l + \varepsilon$$



2° caso:  $l = +\infty$

$M > 0$  Tesi:  $\exists r \in \mathbb{N} \ni \forall n \geq r$ :

$\{a_n\}$  limit. sup.  $\Rightarrow M$  non  $\frac{a_n}{l^n}$  maggiore

$\Rightarrow \forall \exists r \in \mathbb{N} \ni a_r > M$

$\Rightarrow \{a_n\} \uparrow \Rightarrow \exists m \geq r: a_m \geq a_r > M$

## Progressione geometrica

$q = 1$   $a_n = q^n = 1 \quad \forall n$

$\Rightarrow a_n \rightarrow 1$  □

$q \neq 1$   $a_{n+1} = q^{n+1} = q \cdot q^n = q \cdot a_n$

se  $a_n \rightarrow l \in \mathbb{R}$ : (teorema unico del limite)

$a_{n+1} \rightarrow l$

$q \cdot a_n \rightarrow q \cdot l$

$l = q \cdot l$

$\Rightarrow \underbrace{l(1-q)}_{\neq 0} = 0 \Rightarrow l = 0$

$q > 1$ :

$a_{n+1} = q \cdot a_n > a_n \Rightarrow \{a_n\} \uparrow$

$\Downarrow$   
 $q > 1$

$\Rightarrow \{a_n\}$  ammette limite  
(e monotona ha limite)

$\Rightarrow$  (vedi il Teorema)  $\Rightarrow a_n \rightarrow +\infty$

$0 < q < 1$ :  $a_{n+1} = q \cdot a_n < a_n \Rightarrow \{a_n\} \uparrow \Rightarrow \underline{a_n \rightarrow 0}$

$q = 0$ :  $q^n = 0 \quad \forall n \geq 1 \Rightarrow a_n \rightarrow 0$

$-1 < q < 0$ :  $|a_n| = |q^n| = |q|^n \Rightarrow$  (col val. assoluto)  $= |q|^n$   $0 < q < 1$   
(come sopra)

$$q \leq -1: |a_n| = |q^n| = \underbrace{|q|}_{\geq 1}^n \text{ indeterminato}$$

## RSM: Regole di Successioni Monotone

" Ogni successione monotona è regolata (ammette limite). Se la successione è crescente,  
 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \sup(a_n)$ , se è decrescente si  
 ha che  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \inf(a_n)$ . "

### Successioni per ricorrenza

$$\text{Es: } \begin{cases} a_1 = 2 \\ a_{m+1} = \frac{a_m}{2} + \frac{1}{a_m} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Tesi: } 1 \leq a_n \leq 2 \quad (*)$$

Per induzione:

$$n=1 \quad a_1 = 2 \quad (\text{vera})$$

Suppongo  $*$  vera per  $n$  + lo pto per  $n+1$

$$1 \leq a_n \leq 2 \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \leq \frac{a_n}{2} \leq 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} \leq \frac{1}{a_n} \leq 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow 1 \leq \underbrace{\frac{a_n}{2} + \frac{1}{a_n}}_{a_{n+1}} \leq 2$$

Provo che  $\{a_n\}$  monotona decrescente

cioè:  $a_{n+1} \leq a_n \Leftrightarrow \frac{a_n}{2} + \frac{1}{a_n} \leq a_n$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{a_n} \leq \frac{a_n}{2} \Leftrightarrow \underbrace{2 \leq a_n^2}_{(**)}$$

Per induzione:

$n=1 \quad a_1 = 2 \Rightarrow 2 \leq 2^2$  (vero)

Suppongo  $a_n^2 \geq 2$ , provo che  $(a_{n+1})^2 \geq 2$

cioè:  $\left(\frac{a_n}{2} + \frac{1}{a_n}\right)^2 \geq 2$

$$\left(\frac{a_n^2 + 2}{2a_n}\right)^2 \geq 2 \Rightarrow \frac{a_n^4 + 4a_n^2 + 4}{4a_n^2} \geq 2$$

$$\frac{a_n^4 + 4a_n^2 + 4 - 8a_n^2 + 8a_n^2}{4a_n^2} = \frac{a_n^4 - 4a_n^2 + 4}{4a_n^2} + \frac{8a_n^2}{4a_n^2}$$

$$= \frac{(a_n^2 - 2)^2}{4a_n^2} + 2 = (a_{n+1})^2 \geq 2$$

$\geq 0$

Se suppongo  $a_n^2 > 2 \Rightarrow (a_{n+1})^2 > 2$ , in effetti  $\{a_n\}$  è strettamente decrescente. Per RSH,  $\{a_n\}$  converge.

A chi converge?

Sia  $a = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n$

$a_{n+1} = \frac{a_n}{2} + \frac{1}{a_n} \leftarrow$  tende a  $\frac{a}{2} + \frac{1}{a}$

o  $a_n \rightarrow a$

o  $a_n \rightarrow a$

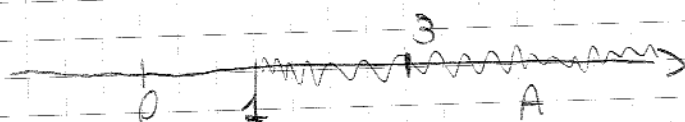
$\frac{a_n}{2} \rightarrow \frac{a}{2}$

$\frac{1}{a_n} \rightarrow \frac{1}{a}$

$a_{n+1}$  tende a  $\frac{a}{2} + \frac{1}{a}$  (teorema limite del limite)  
 $\frac{a}{2} = \frac{1}{a} \Leftrightarrow a^2 = 2 \Rightarrow a = \pm \sqrt{2} \Rightarrow a = \sqrt{2}$

Punto di accumulazione

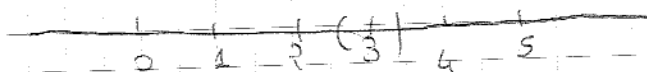
$$A = \left( \frac{1}{4}, +\infty \right)$$



$x_0 = 3$  p.to di accumulazione per A  
p.to di accumulazione da dx  
" " " da sx

$x_0 = 1$  p.to di accumulazione  
p.to di accumulazione da dx  
NON è p.to di accumulazione da sx

$x_0 = 0$  non è p.to di accumulazione (la proprietà  
della valza  
per ogni intorno)



Se consideriamo  $\mathbb{N}$ , non  
abbiamo p.to di accumulazione.

$$A = \left\{ \frac{1}{n} : n \in \mathbb{N} \right\}$$



0 p.to di accumulazione (per def. di successione infinitesima)

# Succoneri test

$$x_n = \frac{(-1)^n}{n^2} + 3$$

$$x_0 = 3 \quad (1, +\infty) = A$$

$$x_n > 1 \Rightarrow x_n \in A \quad \checkmark$$

$$\frac{(-1)^n}{n^2} \neq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{(-1)^n}{n^2} + 3 \neq 3 \Rightarrow x_n \neq x_0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$x_n \rightarrow x_0$$

$$x_n - x_0 = \frac{(-1)^n}{n^2} + 3 - 3 = \frac{(-1)^n}{n^2} \text{ è infinitesimo}$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$x_n \rightarrow x_0$$

---


$$A = (1, +\infty) \quad x_0 = 1$$

$$x_n = \frac{n+1}{n}$$

$$(1) \quad x_n \in A? \Rightarrow \frac{n+1}{n} > 1 \Rightarrow 1 + \frac{1}{n} > 1 \quad \checkmark$$

$$(2) \quad x_n > x_0? \Rightarrow x_n > 1 \text{ (per (1))} \quad \checkmark$$

$$(3) \quad x_n \rightarrow x_0 \Rightarrow x_n - x_0 \rightarrow 0?$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 + \frac{1}{n} - 1 = \frac{1}{n} \text{ è infinitesimo} \quad \checkmark$$

## Dim. Successione Test

Ipotesi:  $A \subseteq \mathbb{R}, x_0 \in \mathbb{R}$

$x_0$  pto di accumulazione per  $A$

Tesi:  $\exists$  una successione Test per  $x_0$  in  $A$

Dim:  $x_0$  pto di acc. per  $A \stackrel{\text{def}}{\iff} \forall \text{ ogni } \text{intorno di } x_0$   
contiene un elem di  $A$  diverso da  $x_0$ .

$$\iff \forall \delta > 0, \exists x \in A, x \neq x_0 \\ x \in (x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta)$$

$$\iff \forall \delta > 0 \exists x \in A \setminus \{x_0\} \ni |x - x_0| < \delta$$

$$\Rightarrow \forall n \in \mathbb{N}^*, \text{ scelto } \delta = \frac{1}{n}, \leftarrow \text{scelto per comodità di dimostrazione}$$

$$\exists x_n \in A \setminus \{x_0\} \ni |x_n - x_0| < \frac{1}{n} \quad (+)$$

Considero la successione  $\{x_n\}$

(a) è verificata  $(x_n \in A)$

(b) è verificata  $(x_n \in A \setminus \{x_0\})$

(c) ?

$x_n \rightarrow x_0 \iff \{x_n - x_0\}$  infinitesima

$$\iff \{|x_n - x_0|\} \text{ è infinitesima}$$

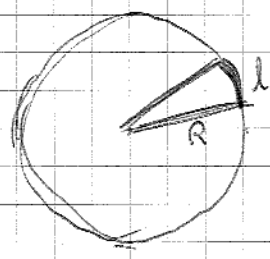
Fisso  $\varepsilon > 0$ ; dato che  $\frac{1}{n}$  è infinitesima, definitivamente ho:  $\frac{1}{n} < \varepsilon$

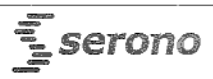
Dato che, per costruzione,  $|x_n - x_0| < \frac{1}{n}$ ,  
deduco che definitivamente ho:  $|x_n - x_0| < \varepsilon$

$x_n \rightarrow x_0$  (Verificata la (c))

□

Definizione



Misura in radianti dell'angolo:  $\frac{l}{R}$  

Se la circonferenza è unitaria (raggio 1)  $\Rightarrow l$

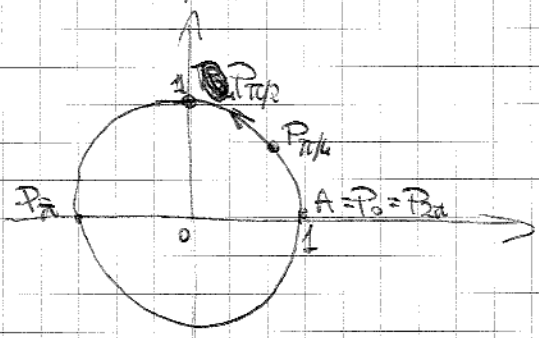
Angolo	°	rad
piatto	360	$2\pi$
retto	180	$\pi$
	90	$\pi/2$
	45	$\pi/4$
	60	$\pi/3$
	30	$\pi/6$



$R=1$   
 $l=2\pi R$   
 $\Rightarrow l=2\pi$

$\alpha_{\text{rad}} : \alpha_{\text{grad}} = 360^\circ : 2\pi$

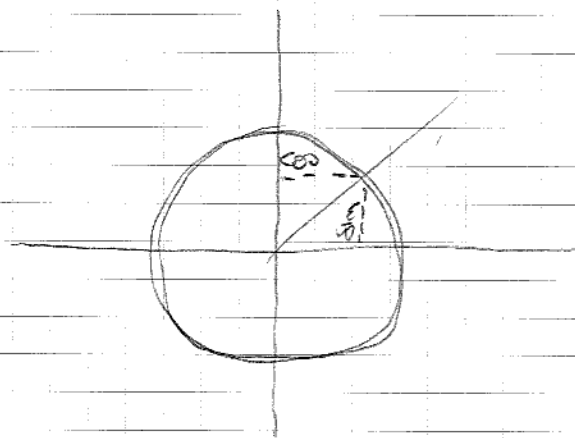
$14^\circ = \alpha_{\text{rad}} = \frac{14}{360} \cdot 2\pi \approx \frac{7}{90} \pi$



$0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$

$t \rightarrow$  unico punto  $P$  sulla circonferenza unitaria tale che la lunghezza dell'arco comparsa da  $A$  a  $P$  è uguale a  $t$

t	sin	cos
0	0	1
$2\pi$	0	1
$\pi$	0	-1
$\pi/2$	1	0
$\pi/4$	$1/\sqrt{2}$	$1/\sqrt{2}$
$\pi/3$	$\sqrt{3}/2$	$1/2$
$\pi/6$	$1/2$	$\sqrt{3}/2$



$$\sin(t + 2\pi) = \sin t$$

$$\cos(t + 2\pi) = \cos t$$

$$\sin: t \in \mathbb{R} \mapsto \sin t$$

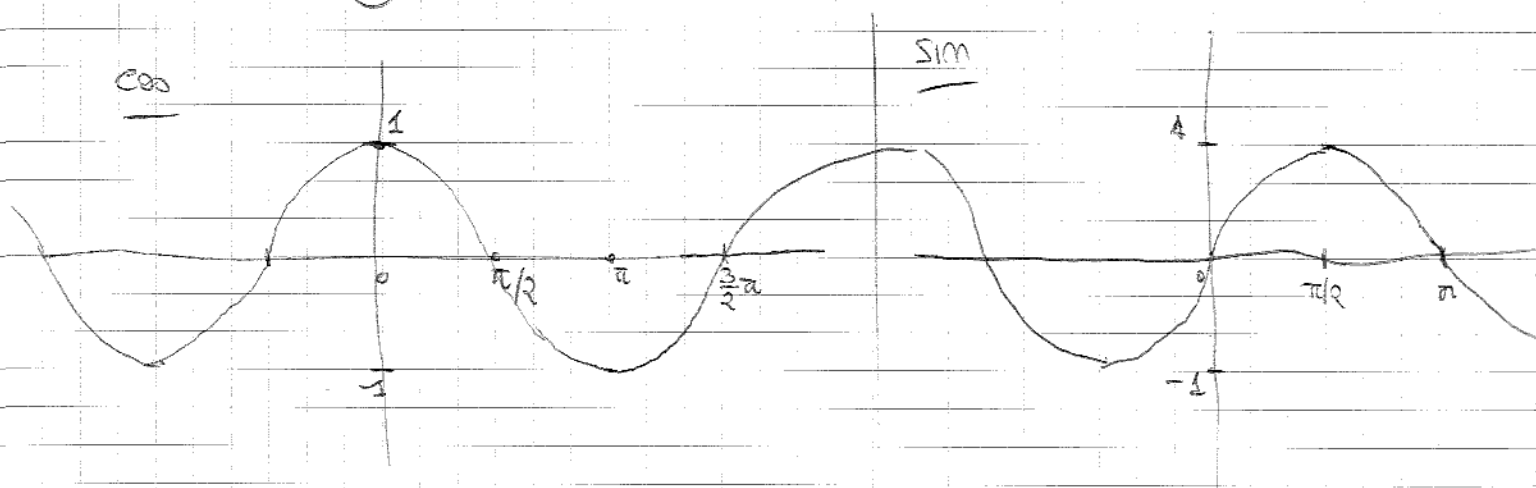
$$\cos: t \in \mathbb{R} \mapsto \cos t$$

sin e cos sono funzioni  
periodiche di periodo  $2\pi$

funzione pari: / simmetria rispetto all'asse dell'ascissa  
coerente in  $-x$  torna  $x$  ( $\cos(t) = \cos(-t)$ )

$$\sin(-t) = -\sin(t)$$

cos: funzione pari  
sin: funzione dispari





$$(\sin t)^2 + (\cos t)^2 = 1$$

~~sin t~~

serono

$$\cos^2 t = (\cos t)^2$$

$$\sin^2 t = (\sin t)^2$$

### Formule di addizione

$$\cos(t+s) = \cos t \cdot \cos s - \sin t \cdot \sin s$$

$$\sin(t+s) = \sin t \cdot \cos s + \cos t \cdot \sin s$$

### Formule di duplicazione

$$\cos(2t) = \cos^2 t - \sin^2 t$$

$$= 1 - 2\sin^2 t$$

$$= 2\cos^2 t - 1$$

$$\sin(2t) = 2\sin t \cdot \cos t$$

### Formule di bisezione

$$\cos^2 t = \frac{1 + \cos(2t)}{2}$$

$$\sin^2 t = \frac{1 - \cos(2t)}{2}$$

$$\frac{\pi}{8} = \frac{2\pi}{16}$$

$$\sin^2\left(\frac{\pi}{8}\right) = ? = \frac{1 - \cos(\pi/4)}{2} = \frac{1 - 1/\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

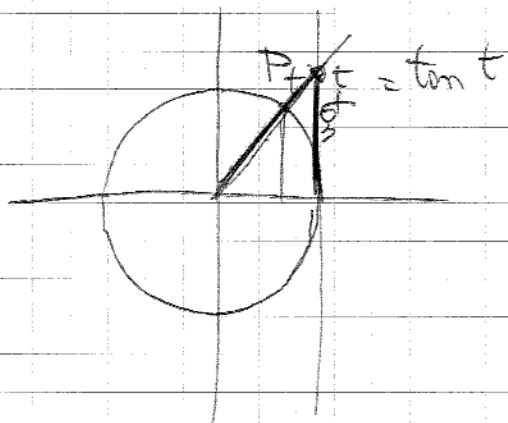
$$\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{8}\right) = \sqrt{\frac{1 - 1/\sqrt{2}}{2}}$$

tangente

$$\tan : t \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \left\{ \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi \right\} \mapsto \tan t := \frac{\sin t}{\cos t}$$

$$\{t \in \mathbb{R} \mid \cos t = 0\}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \{t \in \mathbb{R} \mid t \neq \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$$



$$\tan(-t) = -\tan(t)$$

$\tan t$  è una funzione periodica  
di periodo  $\pi$

$$\tan 0 = 0$$

$$\tan \pi = 0$$

$$\tan \pi/4 = 1$$

$$\tan \pi/6 = \frac{\sin \pi/6}{\cos \pi/6} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\tan \pi/3 = \sqrt{3}$$

Punto di accumulazione su  $\pm\infty$

A limitato superiore  $\Leftrightarrow \forall M > 0, \exists x \in A, x > M$  serono

$M = m \in \mathbb{N} \quad \exists x_m \in A \text{ s.t. } x_m > m$   
 $\{x_m\} \Rightarrow \underline{x_m \rightarrow +\infty}$



$x_0'$  p.to di acc.? no

$x_0''$  di  $x$  " si (sia da  $dx$  che da  $sx$ )

se  $x_0 = a$ , p.to di acc. da  $dx$

se  $x_0 = b$ , p.to di acc. da  $sx$

gli estremi di un intervallo sono sempre punti di accumulazione  
 $[a, +\infty) \cup \{+\infty\} =: [a, +\infty]$

$[a, +\infty]$

$\begin{cases} x_0 = a, & \text{p.to di accumulazione solo da } dx \\ x_0 > a & \text{p.to di accumulazione sia da } dx \text{ che da } sx \end{cases}$

Proprietà vera vicino a un punto

$$P(x): \quad \text{2} - x^2 > 0$$

$$A = \mathbb{R}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow$$

$$x_0 = 0$$

$$x^2 - 3 < 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -\sqrt{3} < x < +\sqrt{3} \Leftrightarrow x \in \underbrace{(-\sqrt{3}, +\sqrt{3})}_{\text{intorno di } 0 \text{ } (\delta = \sqrt{3})}$$

$$P(x): \quad (1 - |x|)x^4 > 0$$

$$A = \mathbb{R}$$

$$x_0 = 0$$

$$1 - |x| > 0 \Leftrightarrow |x| < 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -1 < x < 1$$

$$x^4 > 0 \Leftrightarrow \forall x \neq 0$$

	-1	0	1	
$1 -  x $	-	0	+	-
$x^4$	+	+	0	+
$(1 -  x )x^4$	-	0	+	-

$$P(x): (1 - |x|)x^4 > 0$$

$P(x)$  verificata su  $x \in (-1, 0) \cup (0, 1) = (-1, 1) \setminus \{0\}$

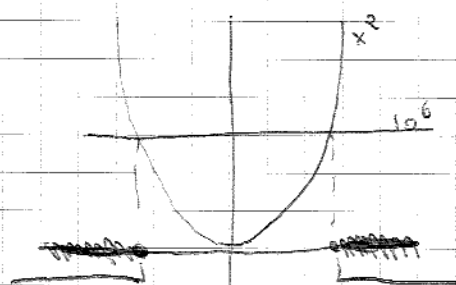
$P(x)$  verificata sull'intorno di 0 ( $\delta = 1$ )


$$P(x): \quad \frac{1}{x^2} < 10^{-6} \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{x^2} < \frac{1}{10^6}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 > 10^6$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x < -10^3, \quad x > 10^3$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \underbrace{x \in (-\infty, -10^3)}_{\text{intorno di } -\infty} \vee \underbrace{x \in (10^3, +\infty)}_{\text{intorno di } +\infty}$$



$A = \mathbb{N}$ ,  $x_0 = +\infty$ , la  $P(x)$  è vera definitivamente 

~~serono~~

$$x_n \rightarrow l \in \mathbb{R} \Leftrightarrow \{x_n - l\} \text{ è infinitesimo}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0 \text{ definitiv. } |x_n - l| < \varepsilon \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \varepsilon > 0 \text{ definitiv. } l - \varepsilon < x_n < l + \varepsilon$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \text{ definitiv. } x_n \in (l - \varepsilon, l + \varepsilon)$$

$$\Downarrow$$
$$\forall \text{ intorno } I \text{ di } l, \text{ definitivamente } x_n \in I \quad (*)$$

$$x_n \rightarrow +\infty \Leftrightarrow \forall M > 0, \text{ definitiv. } x_n > M$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \forall M > 0, \text{ definitiv. } x_n \in \underbrace{(M, +\infty)}_{\text{intorno di } +\infty}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \forall \text{ intorno } I \text{ di } +\infty, \text{ definitiv. } x_n \in I \quad (**)$$

Dato  $*$  e  $**$ ,  $\{x_n\} \rightarrow l \in \overline{\mathbb{R}}$  se e solo se  
per ogni intorno  $I$  di  $l$  si ha  $x_n \in I$  definitivamente.



$$A \subseteq \mathbb{R} \quad x_0 \in \bar{A}$$

$x_0$  p.to di accumulazione per  $A$

Sono equivalenti:

①  $P(x)$  è vera in  $A$  vicino a  $x_0$

② Per ogni successione test  $\{x_m\}$  per  $x_0$  in  $A$ , la proprietà  $P(x_m)$  è vera definitivamente

Dim: (1) <sup>implica</sup>  $\Rightarrow$  (2)

①  $\Leftrightarrow \exists I$  intorno di  $x_0$   $\exists \forall x \in (I \setminus \{x_0\})^A, P(x)$  vero

Sia  $\{x_m\}$  una succ. test per  $x_0$  in  $A$

$$\Rightarrow \underbrace{x_m \in A}_{(a)}, \underbrace{x_m \neq x_0}_{(b)}, \underbrace{x_m \rightarrow x_0}_{(c)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} (i) x_m \in A \setminus \{x_0\} & \text{da (a) e (b)} \\ (ii) \text{ da (c) } \Rightarrow \text{definit. } x_m \in I \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{definitivamente } x_m \in (A \setminus \{x_0\}) \cap I$$

(i) è vero per ogni  $x_m$ , (ii) vero definit.,  $\Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow \text{definitivamente } x_m \in (A \setminus \{x_0\}) \cap I$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{definitivamente } P(x_m) \text{ è vero (per la (1))}$$

Dim: (2) <sup>implica</sup>  $\Rightarrow$  (1)

Per assurdo:  $\forall I$  intorno di  $x_0$ ,  $\exists x \in I \cap A \setminus \{x_0\} \ni P(x)$  non vero

$$\text{Supponiamo } x_0 \in \mathbb{R}, I_n = (x_0 - \frac{1}{n}, x_0 + \frac{1}{n}) \quad (n \in \mathbb{N}^*)$$

e trova  $x_m \in I_n \ni P(x_m)$  non è vero.

$$\{x_m\} \quad x_m \in A \setminus \{x_0\}$$

$$x_0 - \frac{1}{n} < x_m < x_0 + \frac{1}{n}$$

Dimostrando come per dim. succ. test, si deduce che

 serono

$x_n \xrightarrow{(**)} x_0$ , ma  $\frac{x_n \in A, x_n \neq x_0, \text{ e } x_n \xrightarrow{(**)} x_0}{(**)}$  implica  
una successione Test.

$P(x)$  definitivamente vera  $\leftarrow$  onesto  $\square$

$$f(x) = c \quad c \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{Ten: } \exists \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = c \quad \forall x_0 \in \mathbb{R}$$

Dim: Sia  $\{x_n\}$  succ. test per  $x_0$

Calcolo  $f(x_n) = c \Rightarrow \{f(x_n)\}$  è la succ. costante di valore  $c$

$\Rightarrow f(x_n) \rightarrow c$ . Prendi una qualsiasi succ. test per  $x_0$ , il  
lim delle  $f(x)$  è  $c$ .

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x} \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^*$$

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

Sia  $\{x_n\} \in \mathbb{R}^*$  succ. test per  $+\infty$ , cioè  $x_n \rightarrow +\infty$

$$\text{Valuto } f(x_n) = \frac{1}{x_n}$$

$$\text{Ten: } \frac{1}{x_n} \rightarrow 0$$

$$\text{Fisso } \varepsilon > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\varepsilon} > 0$$

Per ipotesi,  $x_n \rightarrow +\infty \Rightarrow$  definita.  $x_n > \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x_n} < \varepsilon$

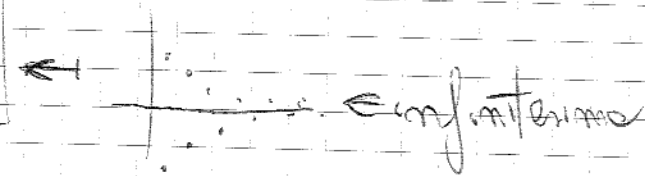
~~molto~~  $x_n \rightarrow +\infty$ , definita definit.  $\left| \frac{1}{x_n} \right| < \varepsilon$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x_n} = 0$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x} \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^*$$

$x=0$  pto di accumulazione  $(-\infty, 0) \cup (0, +\infty)$

Test:  $\nexists \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x}$

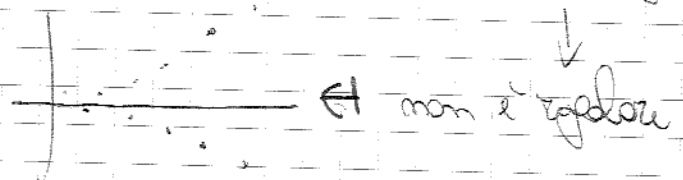
$x_n = \frac{(-1)^n}{n}$  

$x_n \neq 0$

$x_n \rightarrow 0$

$x_n$  disc. test per  $x_0 = 0$  in  $\mathbb{R}^*$

Valuto  $f(x_n) = \frac{1}{x_n} = \frac{1}{\frac{(-1)^n}{n}} = \frac{n}{(-1)^n} = \boxed{(-1)^n \cdot n}$   $\leftarrow$  non converge, ne diverge





$x_n = \frac{1}{n}$  disc. test per  $x_0 = 0$  (infinitesimo)

$y_n = -\frac{1}{n}$  " " "

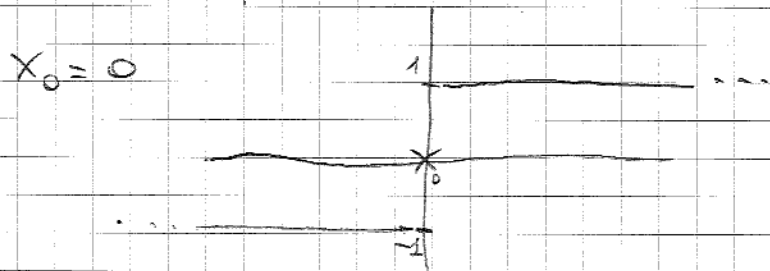
Valuto:  $f(x_n) = n \rightarrow +\infty$   
 $f(y_n) = -n \rightarrow -\infty$   $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{limiti sono diversi,} \\ \text{ergo } \text{non converge.} \end{array} \right.$   
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x}$  non esiste



# limite destro e limite sinistro

$$\text{sgn}(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & x > 0 \\ -1 & x < 0 \end{cases} = \frac{x}{|x|} = \frac{|x|}{x}$$

~~...~~  $A = \mathbb{R}^*$



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \text{sgn}(x) = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \text{sgn}(x) = -1$$

sono diversi, la funzione non ammette limite  
 ~~$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \text{sgn}(x)$~~

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & x \in \mathbb{R} \\ 0 & x \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases}$$

funzione di DIRICHLET

$x_0 \in \mathbb{Q}$  Tes:  $\nexists \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x)$

$x_n = \underbrace{x_0 + \frac{1}{n}}_{\in \mathbb{Q}}, y_n = \underbrace{x_0 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{n}}_{\in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}}$   
 di Thero e di olt  
 sono infinitesime  $(\frac{1}{n}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{n})$

$\downarrow$   
 $f(x_n) = 1$

due limiti diversi

$y_n \in \mathbb{R} \text{ (perché } \sqrt{2} \in \mathbb{R})$

$\downarrow$   
 $f(y_n) = 0$

## Teorema di convergente dominato

$$f, h \rightarrow l \quad \text{per } x \rightarrow x_0$$

$$f(x) \leq g(x) \leq h(x) \quad \text{vicino a } x_0$$

$$\text{Teor.: } g(x) \rightarrow l \quad x \rightarrow x_0$$

Sia  $\{x_m\}$  succ. test per  $x_0$  ( $\in A$ )

$$f \rightarrow l \Rightarrow f(x_m) \rightarrow l \quad (*)$$

$$h \rightarrow l \Rightarrow h(x_m) \rightarrow l \quad (**)$$

Sia  $\varepsilon > 0$  ~~arbitrario~~

$$(*) \text{ definit. } |f(x_m) - l| < \varepsilon \Rightarrow l - \varepsilon < f(x_m) < l + \varepsilon$$

$$(**) \text{ definit. } |h(x_m) - l| < \varepsilon \Rightarrow l - \varepsilon < h(x_m) < l + \varepsilon //$$

~~Da~~ Da  $f(x) \leq g(x) \leq h(x)$  vicino a  $x_0$ ,  
definit.  $f(x_m) \leq g(x_m) \leq h(x_m)$

$$l - \varepsilon < f(x_m) \leq g(x_m) \leq h(x_m) < l + \varepsilon$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{definitivamente } l - \varepsilon < g(x_m) < l + \varepsilon$$

$\Downarrow$

$$g(x_m) \rightarrow l \Rightarrow g(x) \rightarrow l \quad \text{per } x \rightarrow x_0$$

# Limiti e operazioni algebriche

Teor:

$$f(x) + g(x) \rightarrow l_1 + l_2$$

Ipotesi:

$$x \rightarrow x_0 \quad \begin{aligned} f &\rightarrow l_1 \in \mathbb{R} \\ g &\rightarrow l_2 \in \mathbb{R} \end{aligned}$$

Dim:

Sia  $\{x_n\}$  succ. test per  $x_0$  in  $A$

Sia  $\varepsilon > 0 \Rightarrow \varepsilon/2 > 0$

$$\boxed{f \rightarrow l_1} \Rightarrow f(x_n) \rightarrow l_1 \Rightarrow \text{definit. } |f(x_n) - l_1| < \varepsilon/2$$

$$\boxed{g \rightarrow l_2} \Rightarrow g(x_n) \rightarrow l_2 \Rightarrow \text{definit. } |g(x_n) - l_2| < \varepsilon/2$$

$$|(f+g)(x_n) - (l_1 + l_2)| = |f(x_n) + g(x_n) - l_1 - l_2| =$$

$$| \underbrace{f(x_n) - l_1}_{< \varepsilon/2} + \underbrace{g(x_n) - l_2}_{< \varepsilon/2} |$$

Proprietà triangolare del val. assoluto:  $\forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}, |x+y| \leq |x| + |y|$

$$|f(x_n) - l_1| + |g(x_n) - l_2|$$

$$|f(x_n) - l_1| + |g(x_n) - l_2| \leq |f(x_n) - l_1| + |g(x_n) - l_2|$$

$$\text{definit. } < \varepsilon/2 + \varepsilon/2 = \varepsilon$$

$$f+g \rightarrow l_1 + l_2$$

□

Def:  $x \rightarrow x_0$   $f \rightarrow l_1 \in \mathbb{R}$   
 $f \rightarrow l_2$

Th:  $f \cdot g \rightarrow l_1 \cdot l_2$

Def: Die  $\{x_n\}$  eine Folge test  $\forall x_0 \in A$   
 Die  $\varepsilon > 0$

$$f \rightarrow l_2 \Rightarrow f(x_n) \rightarrow l_2 \leftarrow \begin{array}{l} \{f(x_n)\} \text{ ist Cauchy} \Rightarrow \exists m > 0 \exists g(x) = M \forall m \\ |f(x_n) - l_2| \stackrel{\text{defint.}}{<} \varepsilon / (M + |l_2|) \end{array}$$

$$f \rightarrow l_1 \Rightarrow f(x_n) \rightarrow l_1 \Rightarrow |f(x_n) - l_1| \stackrel{\text{defint.}}{<} \varepsilon / (M + |l_1|)$$

$$\textcircled{1} |(fg)(x_n) - l_1 l_2| = |f(x_n)g(x_n) - l_1 l_2| =$$

$$|f(x_n)g(x_n) - l_1 g(x_n) + l_1 g(x_n) - l_1 l_2| \leq$$

$$\leq |f(x_n) - l_1| g(x_n) + |l_1(g(x_n) - l_2)| =$$

$$= |f(x_n) - l_1| \cdot |g(x_n)| + |l_1| \cdot |g(x_n) - l_2|$$

$$\stackrel{\text{defint.}}{<} \frac{\varepsilon}{M + |l_1|} \cdot M + |l_1| \cdot \frac{\varepsilon}{M + |l_2|} = \frac{\varepsilon}{M + |l_2|} (M + |l_1|) = \varepsilon \quad \square$$

## Operazioni con funzioni divergenti

(1) Ipotesi:

$$x \rightarrow x_0 : f \rightarrow 0$$

$$f(x) > 0 \text{ vicino a } x_0$$

Testi:  $\frac{1}{f}$  diverge positivamente

Dim: Sia  $\{x_n\}$  succ. test per  $x_0$  in  $A$

Testi:  $\left(\frac{1}{f}\right)(x_n)$  div. positivamente

$$\text{Sia } M > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{M} > 0$$

$$f \rightarrow 0 \text{ per } x \rightarrow x_0 \Rightarrow f(x_n) \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow \text{definit. } |f(x)| < \frac{1}{M}$$

$$f(x) > 0 \text{ vicino a } x_0 \Rightarrow (\text{pg. 14 cap. preliminare})$$

$$\text{Definit. } f(x_n) > 0 \Rightarrow 0 < f(x_n) < \frac{1}{M} \text{ definit.}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{f(x_n)} > M \Rightarrow \text{diverge (per def. di } f \text{ divergente)}$$

(3) Ipotesi:  $f \rightarrow 0$  per  $x \rightarrow x_0$ ,  $f$  cambia segno in ogni intorno di  $x_0$

Testi:  $\frac{1}{f}$  non ha limite per  $x \rightarrow x_0$

Dim: Per assurdo supp.  $\exists \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{1}{f} = l \in \mathbb{R}$

$$l \in (0, +\infty] \Rightarrow \frac{1}{f} > 0 \text{ vicino a } x_0 \Rightarrow f > 0 \text{ vicino a } x_0 \text{ (assurdo)}$$

$$l \in [-\infty, 0) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{f} < 0 \text{ vicino a } x_0 \Rightarrow f < 0 \text{ vicino a } x_0 \text{ (assurdo)}$$

$$l = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{f} \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow \left| \frac{1}{f} \right| \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{|f|} \rightarrow 0, \frac{1}{|f|} > 0$$

quando la  
dim (1)

$$\frac{1}{\left(\frac{1}{|f|}\right)} \text{ div. positivamente} \Rightarrow |f| \text{ div. positivamente (ma la tesi è che } f \rightarrow 0)$$

□

## Limiti e operazioni algebriche

Ipotesi: •  $f$  limitata vicino a  $x_0$   
•  $f \rightarrow 0$   $x \rightarrow x_0$

Tesi:  $fg \rightarrow 0$   $x \rightarrow x_0$

Dim: Sia  $\{x_n\}$  success. per  $x_0$  in  $A$   
Sia  $\varepsilon > 0$

$f$  limitata vicino a  $x_0 \Rightarrow$  <sup>pag 14</sup>  $\{f(x_n)\}$  <sup>cap. preliminari</sup> limitata definit.  
 $\Rightarrow \exists M > 0 \ni |f(x_n)| \leq M \quad \forall n$

$$\exists \frac{\varepsilon}{M} > 0 \quad |f(x_n)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{M} \text{ definit. } (f \rightarrow 0)$$

$$\Rightarrow |(fg)(x_n)| = |f(x_n)| |g(x_n)| < M \cdot \frac{\varepsilon}{M} = \varepsilon \quad \square$$

## Funzioni continue

$$f(x) = c \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \quad (c \in \mathbb{R})$$

Tesi:  $f$  è continua in  $x_0 \quad \forall x_0 \in \mathbb{R}$

$$x_0 \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow \text{Tesi: } \exists \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = f(x_0)$$

$$\text{Sic. che: } \exists \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = c \quad \underbrace{f(x_0) = c}_{\text{continua}}$$

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

funz. identica

$$f(x) = x$$

$$x_0 \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(x_0) = x_0$$

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

□

$$f(x) = |x|$$

$$A = \mathbb{R}$$

$$x_0 \in \mathbb{R}$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} |x| = |x_0|$$

Sia  $\{x_n\}$  succ. test per  $x_0$  in  $A$

$$\text{Teni: } |x_n| \rightarrow |x_0|$$

$$||x| - |y|| \leq |x - y|$$

$$0 \leq \underbrace{|x_n| - |x_0|}_{\text{sf. base}} \leq \underbrace{|x_n - x_0|}_{\text{ipotesi}}$$

comparando  
dominante

infinitesimo

$$|x_n| \rightarrow |x_0|$$

□

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

$$A = \mathbb{R}^*$$

$$x_0 \in \mathbb{R}^*$$

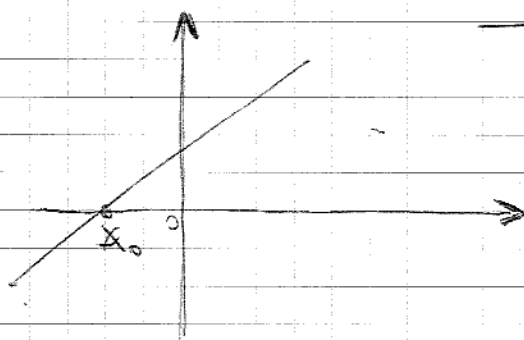
$$f(x_0) = \frac{1}{x_0}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{x_0} \quad (\text{Regle del limite reciproco})$$

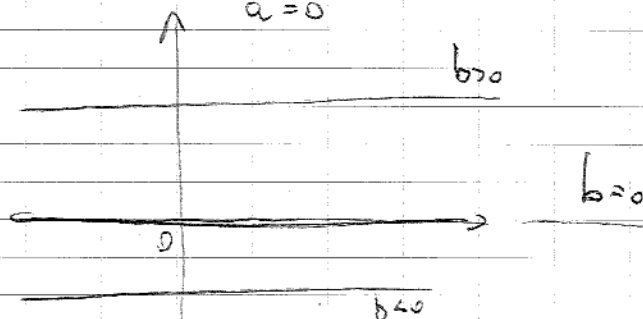
Reampero

$$f(x) = ax + b$$

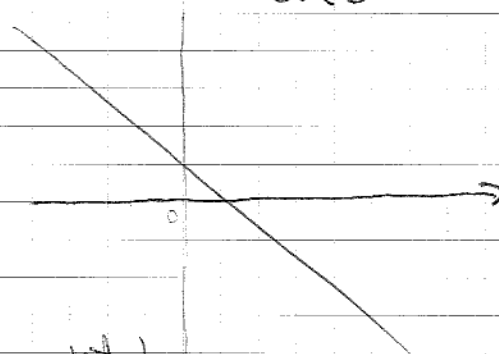
$$a > 0$$



$$a = 0$$



$$a < 0$$



$$f(x) = 0 = x_0$$

$$f(x) > 0 \quad x \in [x_0, +\infty)$$

$$f(x) < 0 \quad x \in (-\infty, x_0)$$

$$ax_0 + b = 0$$

$$ax_0 = -b$$

$$x_0 = -\frac{b}{a}$$

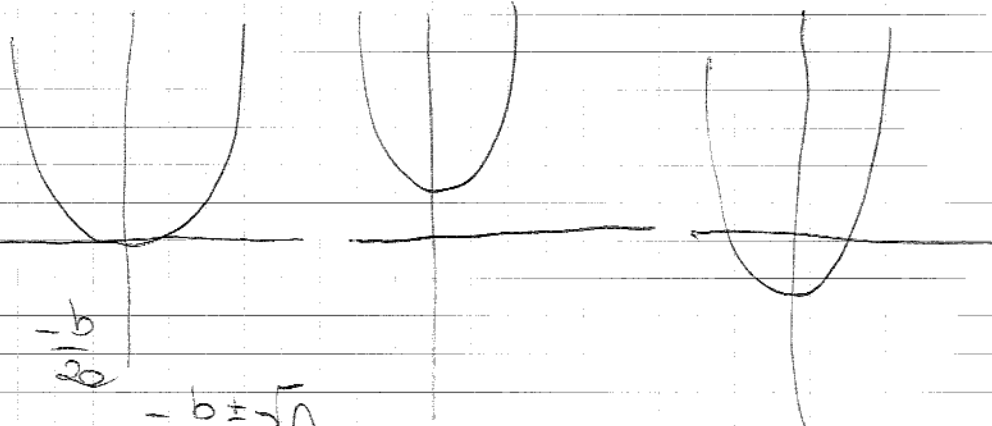
$$y = ax^2 + bx + c \quad \text{parabola}$$

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac$$

$$\Delta = 0 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{b}{2a}$$

$$\Delta > 0 \Rightarrow x_{1/2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a}$$

$$\Delta < 0 \text{ no ha soluz.}$$





$$X^2 - 5x + 6 > 0 \quad a=1, b=5, c=6$$

$\Delta > 0 \rightarrow$  con coefficiente l'altro

$$\Delta = 25 - 4 \cdot 6 = 1$$

$$\Delta > 0, \quad x_{1/2} = \frac{-0 \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{5 \pm 1}{2} \leftarrow \begin{matrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{matrix}$$

$$f(x) = 6x^3 + 24x^2 + 18x = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 6x(x^2 + 4x + 3) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x(x^2 + 4x + 3) = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

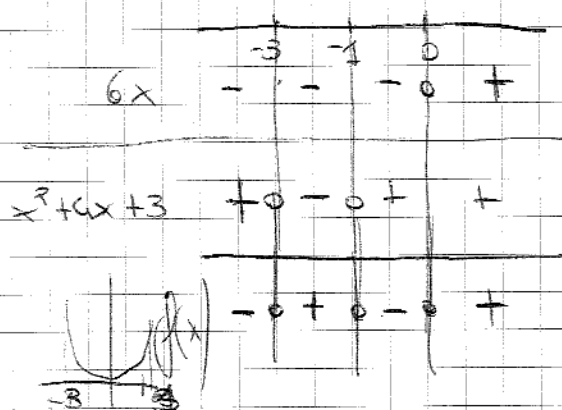
$$\Leftrightarrow \boxed{x=0} \vee \underbrace{x^2 + 4x + 3 = 0}$$

$$S = \{0, -1, -3\}$$

$$\Delta = 16 - 12 = 4$$

$$x_{1/2} = \frac{-4 \pm 2}{2} \leftarrow \begin{matrix} -3 \\ -1 \end{matrix}$$

$$f(x) < 0$$



$$f(x) < 0 \text{ per}$$

$$(-\infty, -3) \cup (-1, 0)$$

$$f(x) > 0 \text{ per}$$

$$(-3, -1) \cup (0, +\infty)$$

$$f(x) \geq 0 \text{ per}$$

$$[-3, -1] \cup [0, +\infty)$$

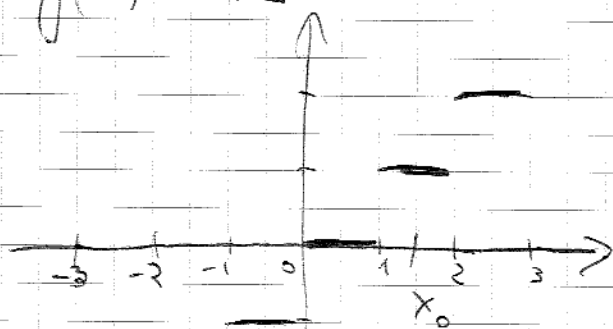
# função contínua

132

$$f(x) = \lfloor x \rfloor$$

~~$$x^2 + 1/x + \ln x$$~~

$f$  é contínua em  $x_0 \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Z}$



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \lfloor x \rfloor = \lfloor x_0 \rfloor$$

em  $[0, 1)$ :  $f(x) \equiv 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} 0 = 0$

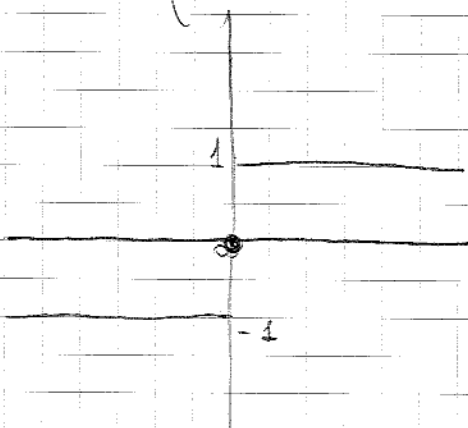
em  $[1, 2)$ :  $f(x) \equiv 1 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} 1 = 1$

$$f(1) = 1$$

$f$  é contínua de  $\mathbb{R}$  em  $x=1$  (não de  $\mathbb{R}$ )

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} -1 & x < 0 \\ 0 & x = 0 \\ 1 & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

$f$  não é contínua



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = -1 \neq f(0) = 0$$

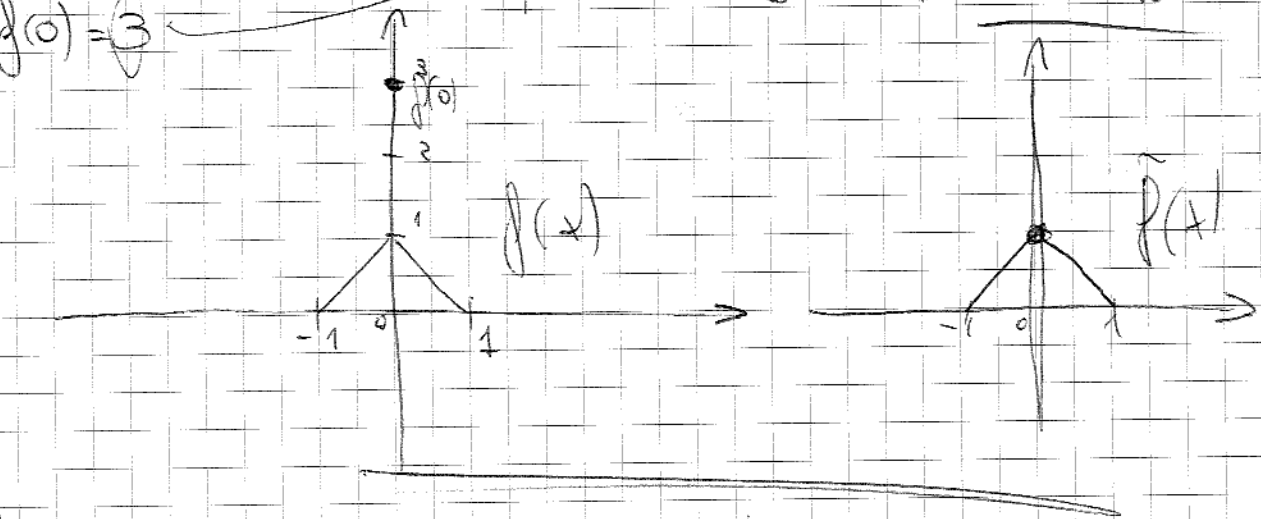
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = 1 \neq f(0) = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x+1 & x \in [-1, 0) \\ 3 & x = 0 \\ 1-x & x \in (0, 1] \end{cases}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} (x+1) = 1 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (1-x) = 1 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 1 \in \mathbb{R}$$

$f(0) = 3$  ~~è punto di discontinuità eliminabile~~



$f$  monotone crescente in  $(a, b)$   
 $x \in (a, b)$

$$x < x_0 : f(x) \leq f(x_0) \quad a \quad x_0 \quad b$$

$$\Rightarrow \sup_{x < x_0} f(x) \leq f(x_0) \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^-} f(x) \leq f(x_0)$$

$$x > x_0 : f(x_0) \leq f(x) \Rightarrow f(x_0) \leq \inf_{x > x_0} f(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x_0) \leq \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} f(x) \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$f \text{ in } (a, b) \Rightarrow \exists \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^-} f(x) \in \mathbb{R}, \exists \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} f(x) \in \mathbb{R}$$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^-} f(x) \leq f(x_0) \leq \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} f(x)$  Se i limiti sono uguali,  $f$  è continua in  $x_0$ ; se i limiti sono diversi, dato che sono in  $\mathbb{R}$ , sono nel caso 1c, e quindi  $x_0$  è discontinuità a salto.

# Funzioni continue da funzioni continue

•  $f$  continua in  $x_0$

$$(\exists \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = f(x_0)) \quad \in \mathbb{R}$$

•  $g$  continua in  $x_0$

$$\hookrightarrow (f+g)(x_0) = f(x_0) + g(x_0) \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} (f+g)(x)$$

$$\begin{matrix} f(x_0) & g(x_0) \\ \uparrow & \uparrow \\ f+g \text{ convergente} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) + \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x) \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} \text{funzione} \\ \text{somma} \end{matrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x_0) + g(x_0) = (f+g)(x_0) \Rightarrow f+g \text{ è continua in } x_0$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x^3 - 2x + 1}{x^2 + 1}$$

Stabilità e continuità

$$x^2 + 1 = 0 \quad \text{non ha soluzioni}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = f(0) = 1 \quad \text{perché continua}$$

$$\text{dom}(f) = \mathbb{R}$$

$f$  è continua in  $\mathbb{R}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -2/3} f(x) = f(-2/3) = \dots$$

$$f(x) = \frac{\overbrace{x^3 - 2\lfloor x \rfloor + 1}^{\in \mathbb{R}}}{\underbrace{x^2 + 1}_{\in \mathbb{R} (\neq 0)}}$$

Stabilità e continuità

$$\text{dom}(f) = \mathbb{R}$$

$$g_0(x) = x^2 + 1 \text{ è continua}$$

$$f_1(x) = \underbrace{x^3}_{\text{cont. in } \mathbb{R}} - 2 \underbrace{\lfloor x \rfloor}_{\text{cont. in } \mathbb{R}} + 1 \Rightarrow f_1(x) \text{ è continua in } \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Z}$$

continua in  $\mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Z}$

$$x_0 \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$p_1(x_0) = x_0^3 - 2x_0 + 1$$

non è continua da  $\mathbb{R}$   
(però  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} p_1(x) = p_1(x_0)$ )

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} p(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} (x^3 - 2[x] + 1) = x_0^3 - 2[x_0 - 1] + 1 = x_0^3 - 2x_0 + 3$$

$$f(x) = \frac{p_1(x)}{p_2(x)} \rightarrow \text{cont. in } \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Z}$$

$$p_2(x) \rightarrow \text{cont. in } \mathbb{R}$$

$f$  è cont. in  $\mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Z}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 5/3} f(x) = f(5/3) \quad [5/3 \in \mathbb{Z}] = \dots$$

~~$$f(x) = \frac{p_1(x)}{p_2(x)}$$~~

Esercizio

$$f(x) = \frac{\sqrt[3]{x^3 - 2x + 3}}{x^2 - 1}$$

$$f_1(x) = \frac{\sqrt[3]{x^3 - 2x + 3}}{x^2 - 1} \quad \text{dom}(\sqrt[3]{\cdot}) = \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{dom}(f) = \mathbb{R} \quad \text{è continua}$$

$$f_2(x) = x^2 + 1 \in \mathbb{R}, \text{ continua in } \mathbb{R}$$

$$x^2 - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \pm 1 \quad \text{dom}(f) = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-1, 1\}$$

$f$  è continua in  $\mathbb{R} \setminus \{-1, 1\}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = f(2) = \dots = \frac{\sqrt[3]{5}}{3}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x^3 - 2x + 3}}{x^2 - 1} = ?$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \sqrt[3]{x^3 - 2x + 3} = [\in \mathbb{R}] = \sqrt[3]{1 - 2 + 3} = \sqrt[3]{2}$$

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

forma di indeterminazione

$$x^2 - 1$$

$$\frac{1}{0} - \frac{1}{0} = \frac{1}{0} - \frac{1}{0}$$

$$l_1, l_2$$

$$f - f = l_1 - l_2$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) \text{ non esiste}$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \left( \frac{\sqrt[3]{x^3 - 2x + 3}}{x^2 - 1} \right) = \frac{\sqrt[3]{2}}{0} = +\infty$$

$$x^{m/n} = (x^m)^{1/n} = \sqrt[n]{x^m}$$

se  $m$  dispari e  $m < 0$ ,  $\sqrt[n]{\frac{1}{x^m}} \neq 0$

# Funzione esponenziale

$$a > 1$$

$$\gamma: q \in \mathbb{Q} \mapsto a^q \in \mathbb{R} \quad \text{è strett. crescente}$$

1° passo: probo che  $q > 0 \Rightarrow a^q > 1$

$$q > 0 \Rightarrow q = \frac{m}{n}, \quad m, n \in \mathbb{N}^*$$

$$m \in \mathbb{N}^* \Rightarrow m \in \mathbb{N}, \quad m \geq 1 \Rightarrow x \mapsto x^m \quad \text{è strett. crescente in } (0, +\infty)$$

$$a > 1 \quad (> 0) \in (0, +\infty), \quad a^m > 1^m \Rightarrow a^m > 1$$

$$m \in \mathbb{N}, \quad m \geq 1$$

$$x \mapsto \sqrt[m]{x} \quad \text{è strett. crescente in } (0, +\infty)$$

$$a^m > 1 \Rightarrow \sqrt[m]{a^m} > \sqrt[m]{1} \Rightarrow a^{\frac{m}{m}} > 1$$

$q = \frac{m}{m}$

2° passo:

$$q \in \mathbb{Q} \mapsto a^q \quad \text{è } \uparrow \uparrow$$

$$q_1, q_2 \in \mathbb{Q}, \quad q_1 < q_2$$

$$a^{q_2} = a^{(q_2 - q_1) + q_1} = a^{q_2 - q_1} \cdot a^{q_1}$$

$$q_2 - q_1 > 0 \xRightarrow{\text{passo 1}} a^{q_2 - q_1} > 1 \Rightarrow a^{q_2} = \dots = a^{q_2 - q_1} \cdot a^{q_1} > a^{q_1}$$

$$a < 1$$

$$a^q = \left( \frac{1}{\frac{1}{a}} \right)^q = \frac{1}{\left( \frac{1}{a} \right)^q}, \quad 0 < a < 1, \quad \frac{1}{a} > 1 \Rightarrow \uparrow$$

$$\Rightarrow q \mapsto a^q \quad \text{è } \downarrow \downarrow$$

□

$$x^{\pi} = e^{\pi \log x}$$

Riesposta Mat.

$\exists Q$  polinomio  
 $\ni P(x) = (x - x_0) Q(x)$

$$P(x) = x^3 - 7x + 8$$

$$P(1) = 1 + 7 - 8 = 0 \Rightarrow \exists Q \text{ polm. di grado 2} \ni P(x) = (x - 1) Q(x)$$

$$Q(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$$

$$\underbrace{x^3 - 7x + 8}_{P(x)} = \underbrace{(x - 1)}_{x - x_0} \underbrace{(x^2 + x + 8)}_{Q(x)}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x^3 - 7x + 8 \\ x^3 - x^2 \hline \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} x - 1 \\ x^2 + x + 8 \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x^2 + 7x + 8 \\ x^2 - x \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8x + 8 \\ 8x - 8 \hline \end{array}$$

$$x^2 + x + 8 = 0? \quad \Delta = 1 - 32 \text{ MAI}$$

Ruffini

$$x^3 - 7x + 8$$

				coeff. di P
	1	0	7	8
radice	1			
(1)	1	1	8	
	(1)	(1)	(8)	(0) resto
				coeff. di Q

$$Q(x) = x^2 + x + 8$$

$x - 1$	-	0	+
$x^2 + x + 8$	+		+
$x^3 + 7x + 8$	-	0	+



$$f(x) = x^3 - 4x^2 + x + 6$$

$$f(1) = 1 - 4 + 1 + 6 \neq 0$$

$$f(-1) = -1 - 4 - 1 + 6 = 0$$

$$x_0 = -1$$

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrr} 1 & 1 & -4 & 1 & 6 \\ -1 & & -1 & 5 & -6 \\ \hline & 1 & -5 & 6 & 0 \end{array}$$

$$f(x) = (x+1)(x^2 - 5x + 6)$$

$$\Delta = 1$$

$$x_{1/2} = \frac{5 \pm 1}{2}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|ccc} & -1 & 2 & 3 \\ \hline x+1 & - & + & + \\ x^2-5x+6 & + & + & - \\ \hline & - & + & - \end{array} \quad \Delta = 1$$

$$(-\infty, -1) \cup (2, 3) \quad \text{per } x < 0$$

$$f(x) = x^4 - 4x^3 + 3x^2 + 2x - 6$$

$$f(1) = 1 - 4 + 3 + 2 - 6 \neq 0$$

$$f(-1) = -1 + 4 + 3 + 2 - 6 = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrrr} 1 & 1 & -4 & 3 & 2 & -6 \\ -1 & & -1 & 5 & -8 & 6 \\ \hline & 1 & -5 & 8 & -6 & 0 \end{array}$$

$$f(x) = (x-1)(x^3 - 5x^2 + 8x - 6)$$

$$f(2) = 8 - 20 + 16 - 6 \neq 0$$

$$f(3) = 27 - 45 + 24 - 6 = 0$$

$$f(3) = 27 - 45 + 24 - 6 = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrr} 1 & 1 & -5 & 8 & -6 \\ 3 & & 3 & -6 & 6 \\ \hline & 1 & -2 & 2 & 0 \end{array}$$

$$f(x) = (x-3)(x^2 - 2x + 2)$$

$$f(x) = (x+1)(x-3)(x^2-2x+2)$$

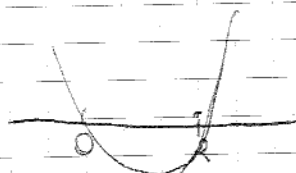
$$\Delta < 0$$

	-1		3	
$x+1$	-	0	+	+
$x-3$	-	-	0	+
$x^2-2x+2$	+	+	+	+
	+	-	+	+

$$\frac{x^2-2x}{x^2-4x+3} < 0$$

$f(x)$

$$x^2-2x=0 \quad x(x-2)=0$$

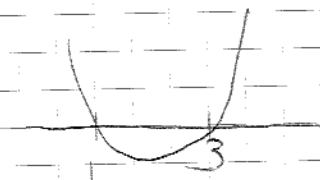


$$\begin{cases} x=0 \\ x=2 \end{cases}$$

	0	1	2	3	
$x^2-2x+0$	-	-	0	+	+
$x^2-4x+3$	+	-	-	+	+
$f(x)$	+	-	+	-	+

$$x^2-4x+3=0 \quad \Delta=16-12=4$$

$$x_{1/2} = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{4}}{2} < \frac{1}{3}$$



$$< 0 \text{ per } (0,1) \cup (2,3)$$

$$\text{dom } f = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{1, 3\}$$

$$\text{zeri di } f: f(x)=0 \rightarrow x < 0$$

$$f(x) > 0 \quad (-\infty, 0) \cup (1, 2) \cup (3, +\infty)$$

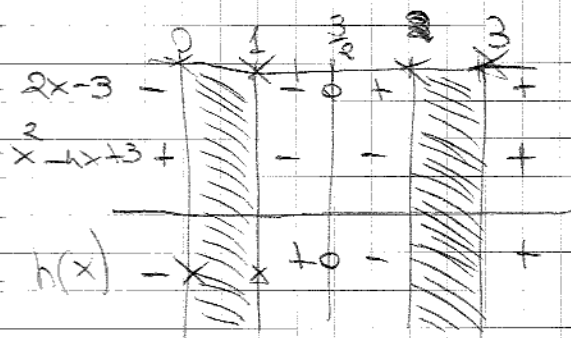
$$g(x) = \log \left( \frac{x^2 - 2x}{x^2 - 4x + 3} \right)$$

$$\text{dom}(g) = \{ x \in \text{dom}(g) \mid f(x) > 0 \} = (-\infty, 0) \cup (1, 2) \cup (3, +\infty)$$

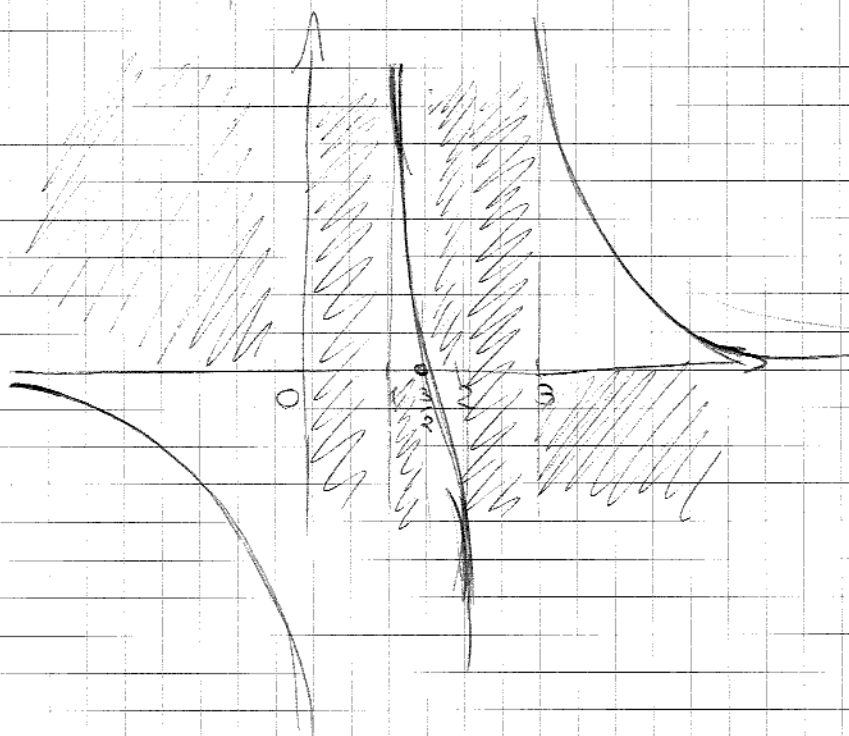
$$\frac{x^2 - 2x}{x^2 - 4x + 3} \geq 1 \quad (\text{per il log}) \Leftrightarrow \frac{x^2 - 2x}{x^2 - 4x + 3} - 1 \geq 0$$

$$\frac{x^2 - 2x - (x^2 - 4x + 3)}{x^2 - 4x + 3} \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{2x - 3}{x^2 - 4x + 3} \geq 0 = h(x)$$

$$x \leftarrow \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{matrix}$$

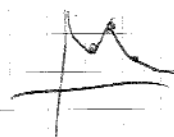


$$x \in (1, 2) \cup (3, +\infty)$$



$$2 + \frac{1}{x-1} \geq \frac{1}{x+1} \Leftrightarrow \frac{2(x^2-1) + \cancel{x+1} - \cancel{x+1}}{x^2-1}$$

$$\frac{2x^2 - 2 + 2}{(x-1)(x+1)} \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{2x^2}{(x+1)(x+1)} \geq 0$$



	-1	0	1	
$2x^2$	+	+	+	+
$x-1$	-	-	-	+
$x+1$	-	+	+	+
$f(x)$	+	-	-	+

$$(-\infty, -1) \cup (1, +\infty) \cup \{0\}$$

$$g(x) = \sqrt[4]{\frac{x^2}{(x-1)(x+1)}}$$

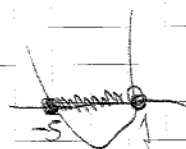
$$\text{dom}(g) = (-\infty, -1) \cup (1, +\infty) \cup \{0\}$$




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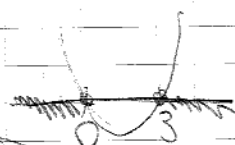
$$\begin{cases} \textcircled{1} & x^2 + 6x + 5 \leq 0 \\ \textcircled{2} & x^2 - 3x \geq 0 \\ \textcircled{3} & x + 2 > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$x^2 + 6x + 5 = 0 \quad \Delta = 16 \quad x_{1/2} < -1$$

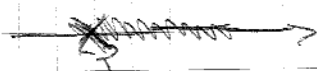


$$x^2 - 3x \geq 0 \Rightarrow x(x-3) \geq 0$$

$$x_{1/2} < 3$$



$$x + 2 > 0$$



$$(-2, 1]$$

	-5	-2	-1	0	3
①					
②					
③					

	-5	-2	-1	0	3
①					
②					
③					

$$f(x) = \frac{\lg(4-x^2)}{\sqrt[3]{x+1}} \cdot \arcsin(3x^2-4)$$

$$① \quad 4-x^2 > 0$$

$$② \quad \sqrt[3]{x+1} \neq 0$$

$$③ \quad -1 \leq 3x^2-4 \leq 1$$

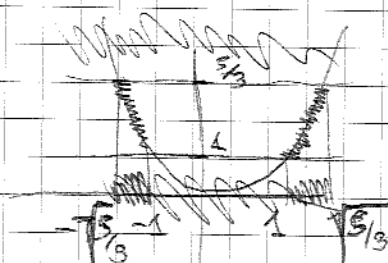
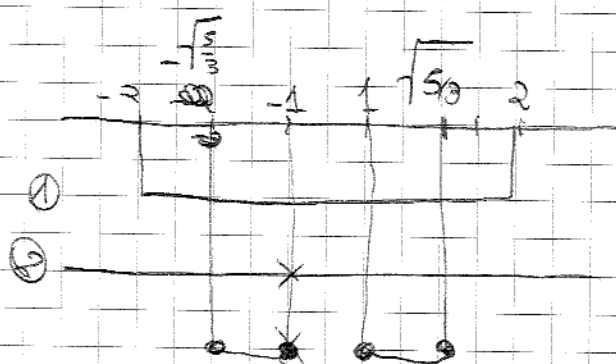
$$① \quad 4-x^2 > 0 \Rightarrow x^2-4 < 0 \quad (-2, 2)$$

$$② \quad \sqrt[3]{x+1} \neq 0 \Rightarrow x+1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow x \neq -1$$

$$③ \quad -1 \leq 3x^2-4 \leq 1$$

$$3 \leq 3x^2 \leq 5$$

$$1 \leq x^2 \leq 5/3$$



$$\left[-\frac{5}{3}, 1\right] \cup \left[1, \sqrt{\frac{5}{3}}\right]$$

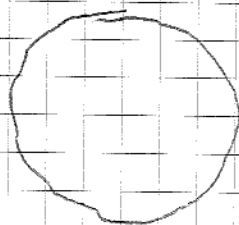
$$\left| \begin{array}{l} x^2 - 3x \\ = +2 \end{array} \right|$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 - 3x = \pm 2$$

$$x^2 - 3x - 2 = 0$$

$$x^2 - 3x + 2 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{17}}{2}, 1, 2$$



$$\left| \frac{x+1}{x-1} \right| \leq 4$$

$$-4 \leq \frac{x+1}{x-1} \leq 4$$

$$\begin{cases} \textcircled{1} \frac{x+1}{x-1} \leq 4 \\ \textcircled{2} \frac{x+1}{x-1} \geq -4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\textcircled{1} \frac{x+1}{x-1} - 4 \leq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-3x+5}{x-1}$$

$$\begin{array}{r|rr} & 1 & 5 \\ -3x+5 & + & + \\ x-1 & - & + \\ \hline & - & + \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r|rr} & \frac{3}{3} & 1 \\ 5x-3 & - & + \\ x-1 & - & + \\ \hline & + & - \end{array}$$

$$\text{Sol: } (-\infty, \frac{3}{3}] \cup [\frac{5}{3}, +\infty)$$

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

$$\text{dom } f(x) = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{1, -1\}$$

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

$$ax^2 + bx + c = a(x-x_1)(x-x_2)$$

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

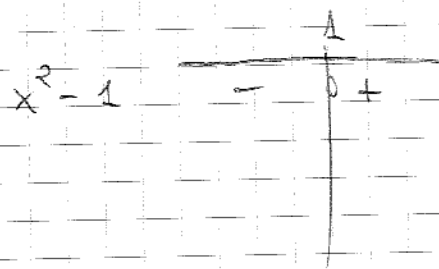
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 + 3x + 4}{(x-1)^2} \rightarrow \text{Tende a } \infty = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 + 3x + 4}{8} \cdot \frac{1}{(x-1)^2} \quad \text{Teorema del reciproco,}$$

$$\text{dom } f(x) = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{1\}$$

$$(x-1)^2 \quad \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ + \quad \circ \quad + \end{array}$$

$$= +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 + 3x + 4}{x^2 - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \underbrace{\left( \frac{x^2 + 3x + 4}{x^2 - 1} \right)}_{\rightarrow 8} = \frac{1}{x^2 - 1}$$



non esiste

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = +\infty$$

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

$$f(x) = \frac{3x^2 - 2x + 4}{x^2 + 1}$$

$$\text{dom}(f) = \mathbb{R}$$



Asint. vert:  $\exists x_0 \in \mathbb{R} \ni f \rightarrow \pm\infty$  per  $x \rightarrow x_0$

$$x_0 \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = f(x_0) \quad f(x_0) \in \mathbb{R}$$

$f$  continua in  $\mathbb{R}$

Una  $f$  continua in tutto ~~un~~ un intervallo, e per ogni intervallo non vuoto  $\subset$  intervallo non vuoto.

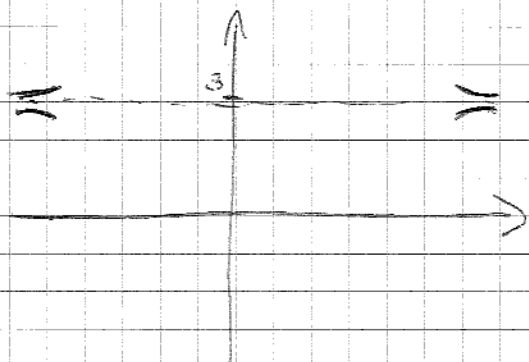
~~Adesso~~ No punti vertici.



Asint. orizz.

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

$y=3$  asint. orizz.



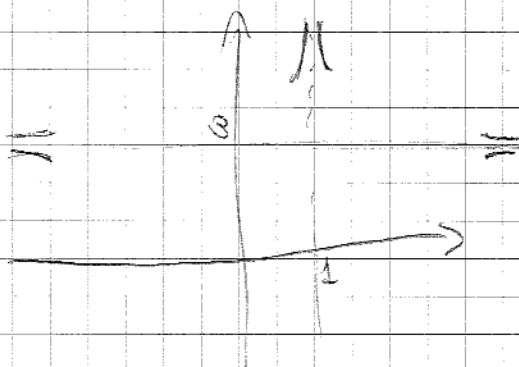
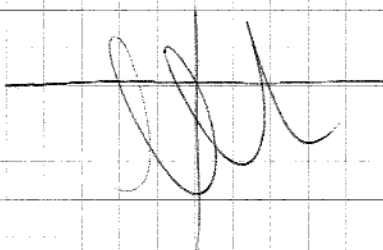
$$f(x) = \frac{x + 3x^2}{(x-1)^2}$$

$$\text{dom } f = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{1\} = (-\infty, 1) \cup (1, +\infty)$$

Asint. vert.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = \frac{x + 3x^2 \rightarrow 4}{(x-1)^2 \rightarrow 0^+} = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{4}{+\infty} \rightarrow 0$$



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = 3$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 2x - 4}{x}$$

$$\text{dom}(f) = \mathbb{R}^* = (-\infty, 0) \cup (0, +\infty)$$

Asint. vert.

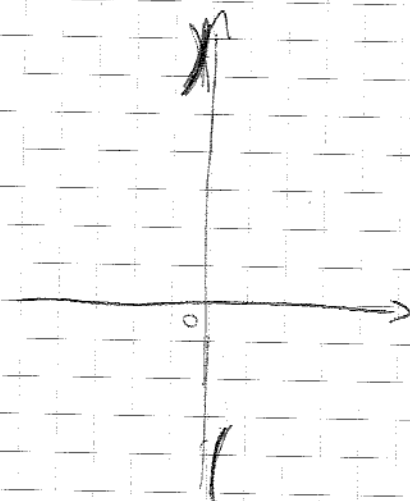
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 + 2x - 4}{x} = \frac{1}{x}$$



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

$x=0$  asint. vert.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = +\infty$

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



Asint. horiz.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} f(x) = \pm\infty$$

non ho asint. horiz.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 + 3x + 1}{2x + 2}$$

Ambiente all'infinito

$$f(x) = \frac{x^3 - x + 2}{x^2 + 1}$$

$$\text{dom } f = \mathbb{R}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = +\infty \quad \text{No asint. orizz.}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \frac{x^3 - x + 2}{x(x^2 + 1)} = 1 \quad \text{som } \in \mathbb{R}^* \quad \text{asint. obliquo}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) - mx = \frac{x^3 - x + 2}{x^2 + 1} - x = \frac{\cancel{x^3} - x + 2 - \cancel{x^3} + x}{x^2 + 1} = \frac{-x + 2}{x^2 + 1} = 0$$

$$0 := q \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} g = x \\ \text{asint. obliquo e } +\infty \end{array} \right|$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \left( \frac{1}{x^4} + 2 \right)^3 = 2^3 = 8$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \arcsin \left( \frac{\lfloor x \rfloor + 3}{x^2 + 1} \right) = \arcsin \left( \frac{4}{5} \right)$$

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

$$f(x) = e^x + e^{\frac{1}{x}}$$

$$\text{dom}(f) = (-\infty, 0) \cup (0, +\infty)$$

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

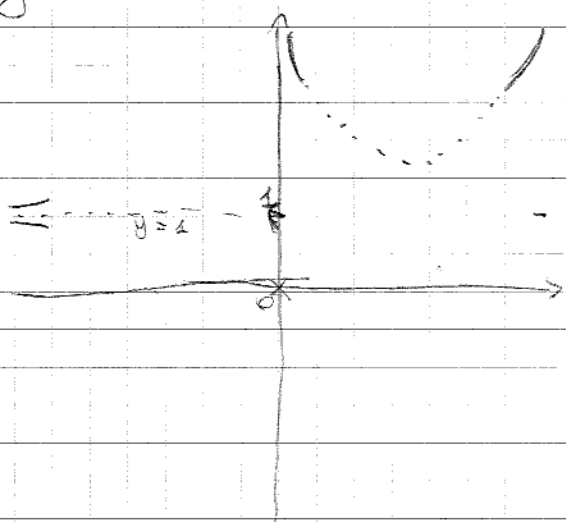
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x} = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow +\infty} e^y = +\infty$$

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

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

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



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = +\infty + 1 = +\infty$$

No limit, or it.

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

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

A.S.H. oblique

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

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

f ha andamento superlineare  
per  $x \rightarrow +\infty$

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

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

$$y = 1 \text{ asint. as. } x \rightarrow -\infty$$

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

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

## Funzioni equivalenti (limiti "notevoli")

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}: |\sin x| \leq |x|$$

$$\sin x \leq x \leq \tan x \quad \forall x \in [0, \pi/2]$$

$$\tan x \leq x \leq \sin x \quad \forall x \in [-\pi/2, 0]$$

$$x \in (0, \pi/2)$$

$$\sin x \leq x \leq \tan x \Leftrightarrow \sin x \leq x \leq \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \Leftrightarrow 1 \leq \frac{x}{\sin x} \leq \frac{1}{\cos x}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \cos x \leq \frac{\sin x}{x} \leq 1 \quad \forall x \in (0, \pi/2)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \dots = \text{convergenza dimostrata} : \exists \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$$

E' uguale da sx. Quindi esiste il limite bilaterale, ed e' uguale ad 1.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(x)}{x} = 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{y}{\sin y} = 1$$

$y = \sin(x) \quad x \rightarrow 0$   
 $x = \sin(y) \quad y \rightarrow 0$

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

$\downarrow$   
 $1$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}{x^2/4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{\sin \frac{x}{2}}{x/2} \right)^2$$

Formula di bisezione

$$\sin^2 \frac{x}{2} = \frac{1 - \cos x}{2}$$

$$y = \frac{x}{2} \Rightarrow y \rightarrow 0$$

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{\sin y}{y} \right)^2 = 1$$

$$2x^2$$

$$3x^2$$

$$\frac{2x^2}{3}$$