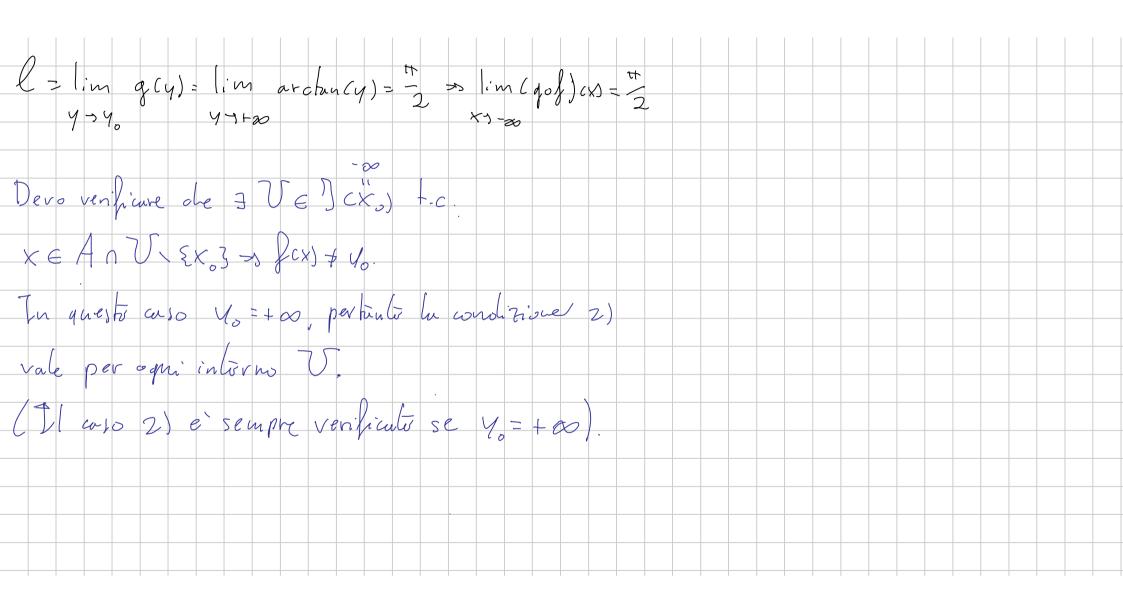
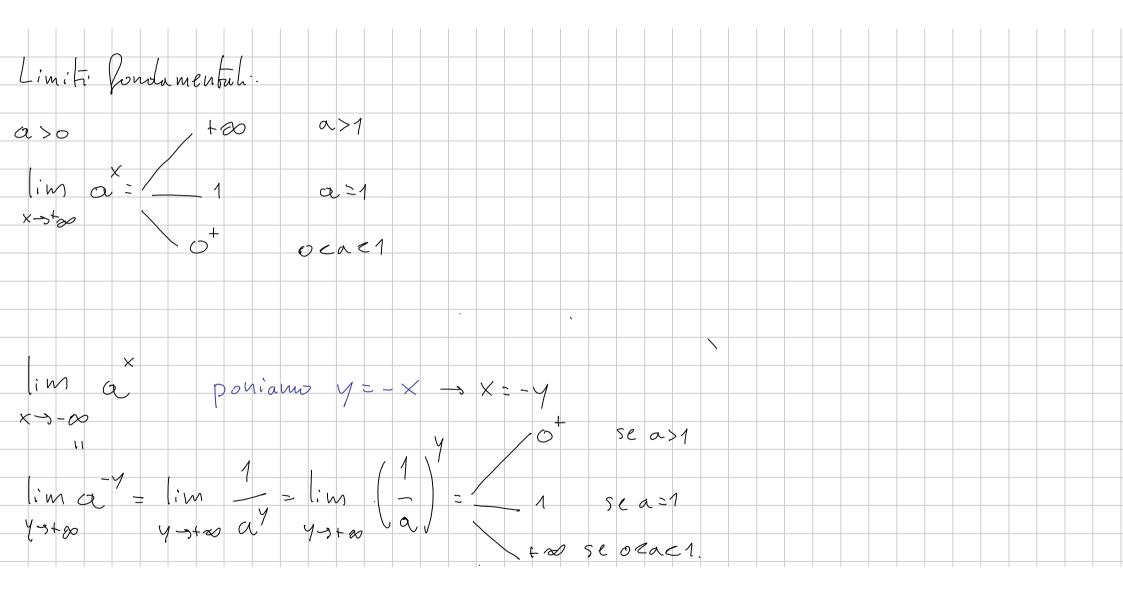
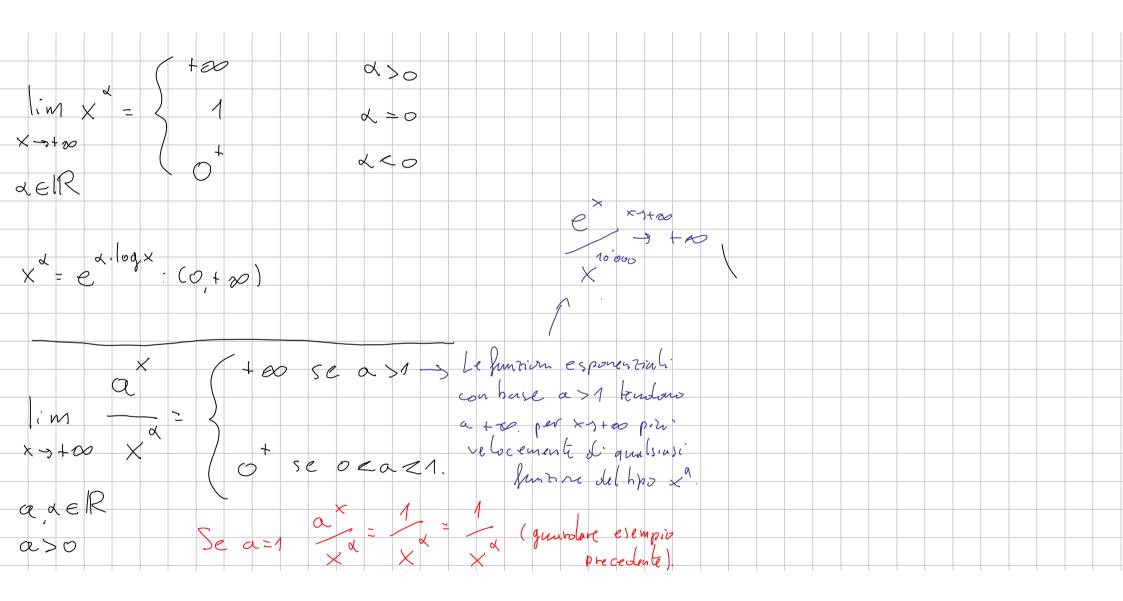


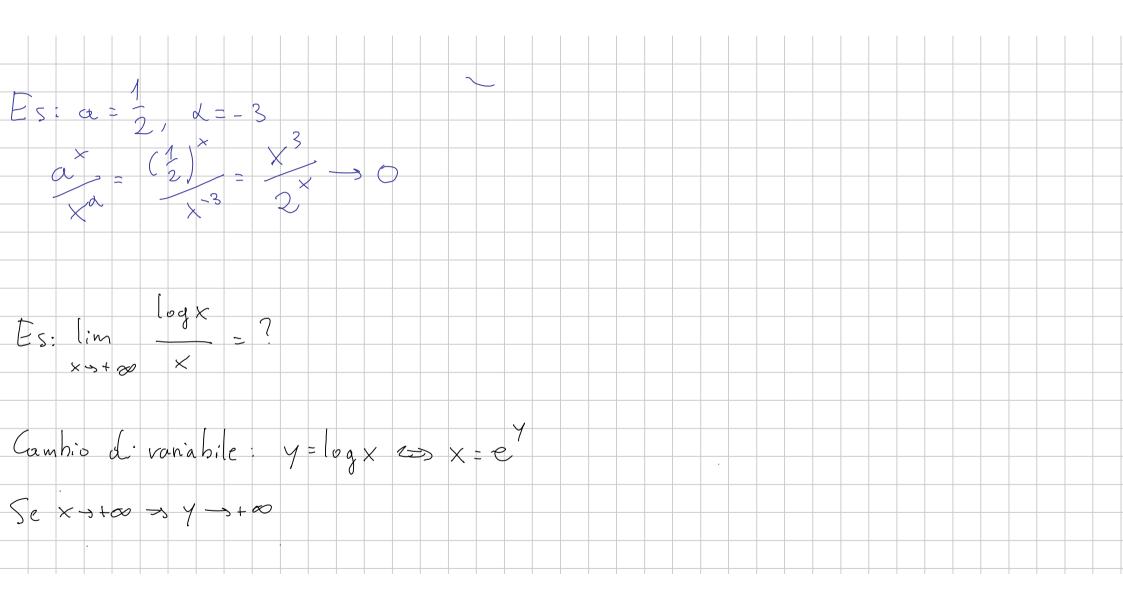
Esempio: lim arctan(x2)	
$Q: \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$ $Q \in \mathbb{R}^2$	
g: R > 1R g(4) = archun (4)	
$(qol)(x) = g(l(x)) = g(x^2) = arclan(x^2)$	
$X = -\infty$ , $Y = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \{cx\} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} X = +\infty$	
$\times_{\circ}$	
Siamo nel aso 2) perché + xx & B= IR	

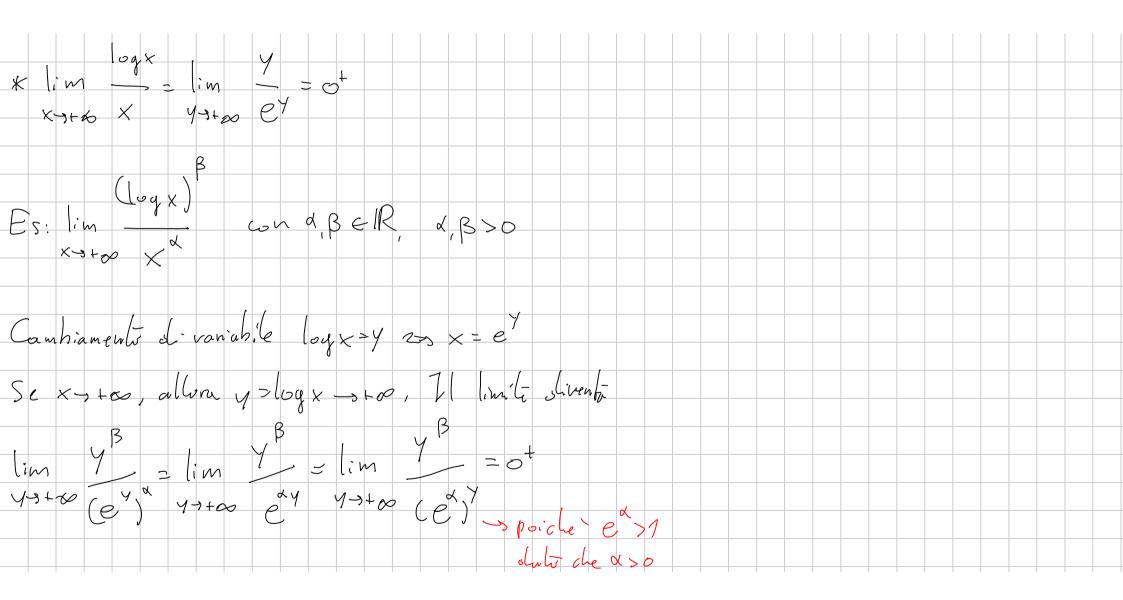


Questo e un teorema di ambiamento di vanabile nel
limite.
lim orchin (x2)
$\times$ -3- $\infty$
pongo y=x² (cumbio d' variabile)
sostituano y du trite al posto della x2.
Se $\times 3-\infty$ , allow $y=\chi^2 \rightarrow +\infty$
[in $archin(x^2) = lim archun(y) = \frac{tt}{2}$
Les and the state of the state
X-3-00 Y-3+00

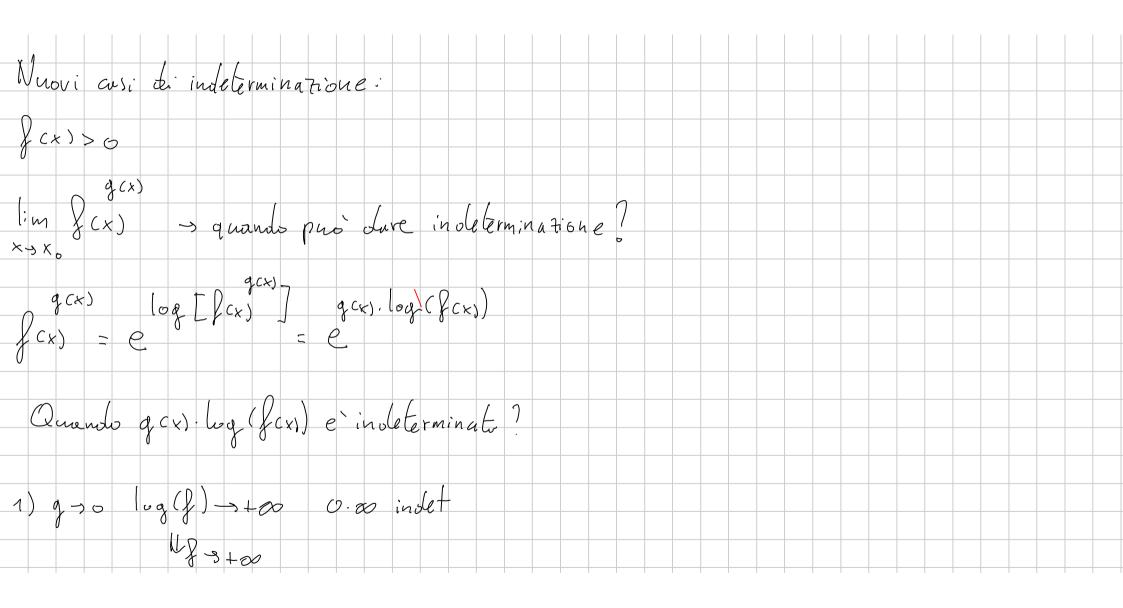


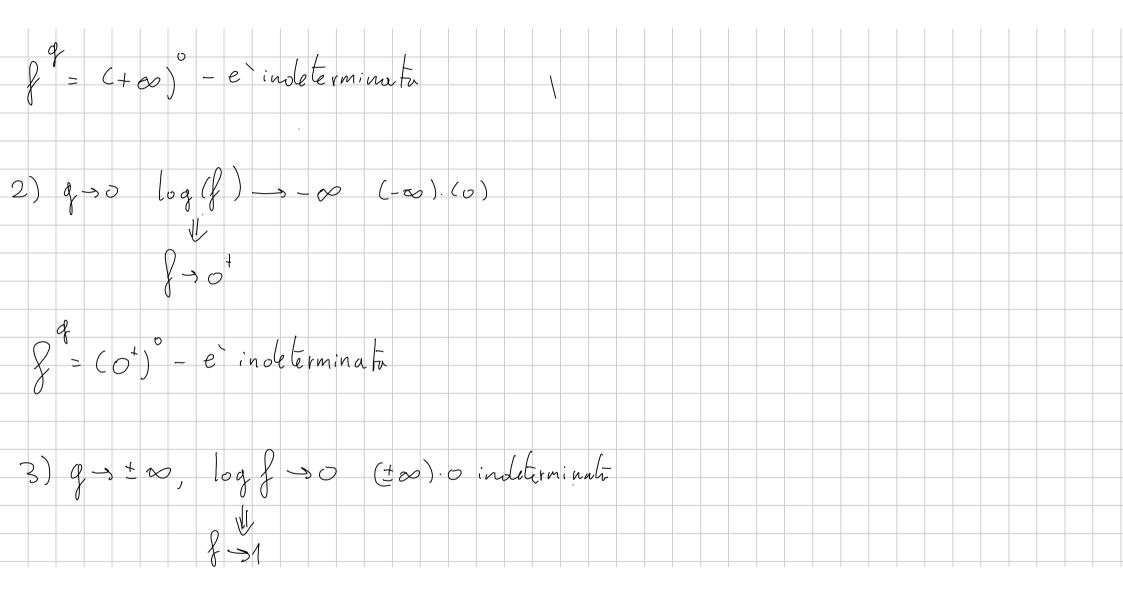


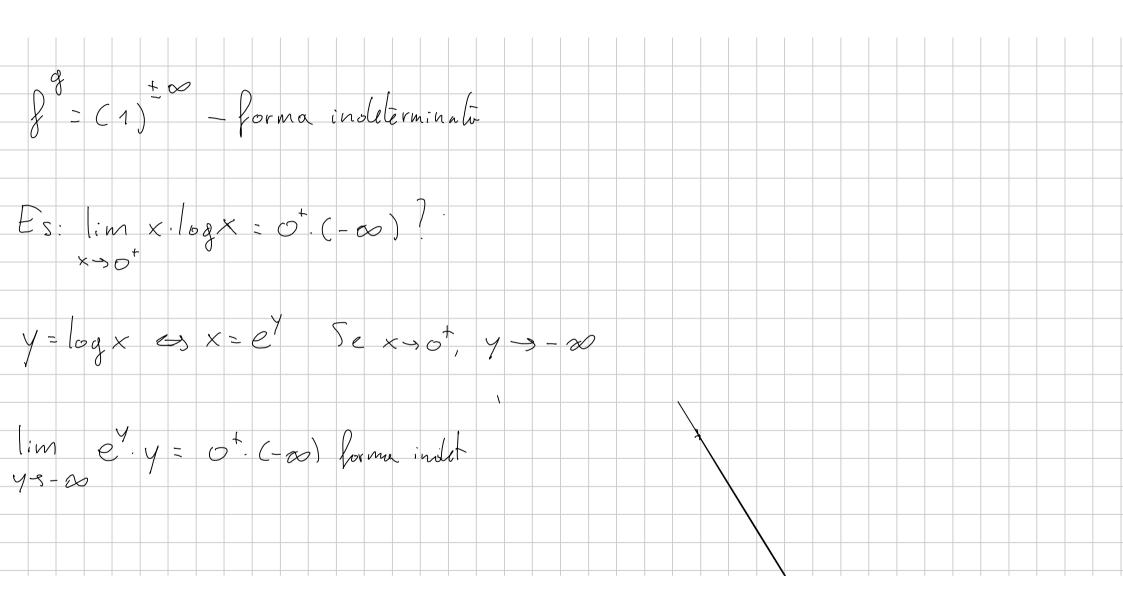


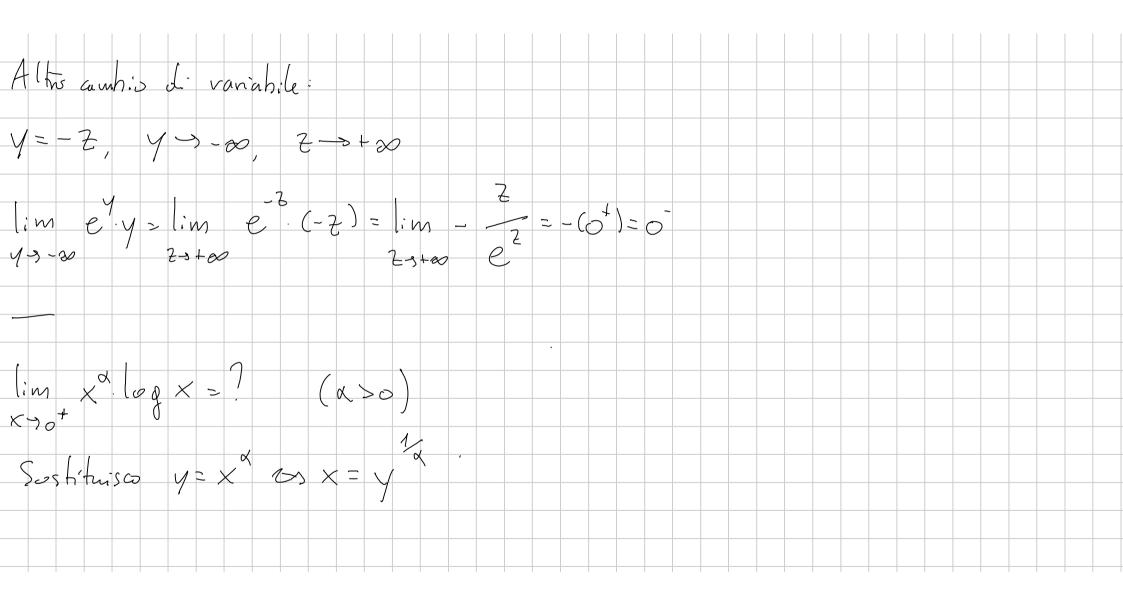


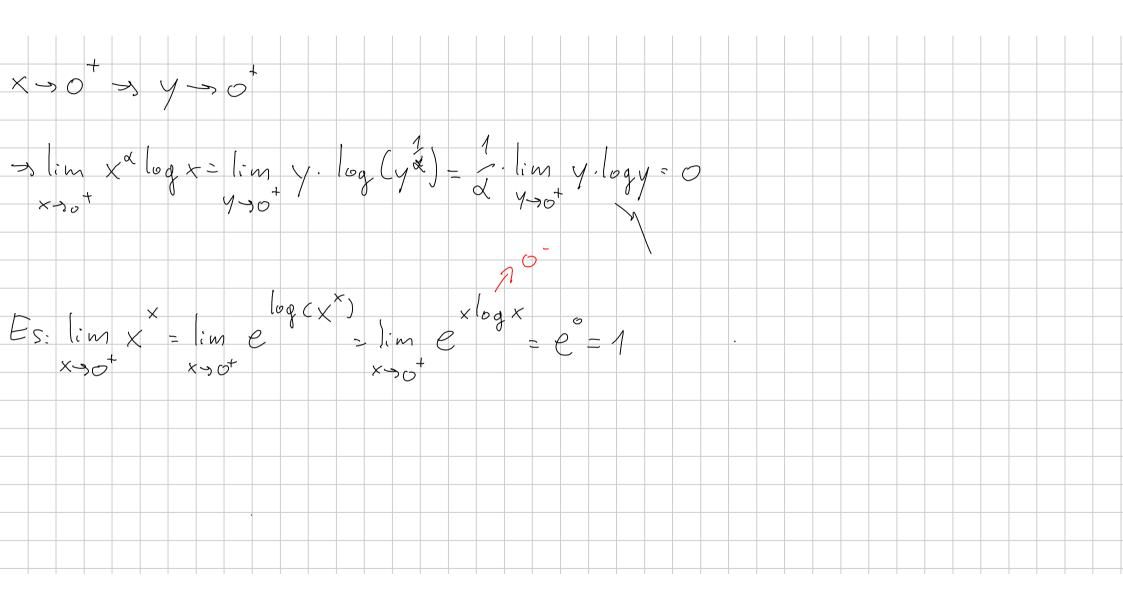
[im x->o <sup>+</sup>	(1+x)		lim e	log [c1+	*\\ \]	lim (	1. log	·(1+×)				
Ponia	mo y	= / /	oy (1+x)									
im x>o <sup>1</sup>	1 100 + X	(1+x)	<u> </u>	im e	logentx	) = lin	1 e	- e				
					1							



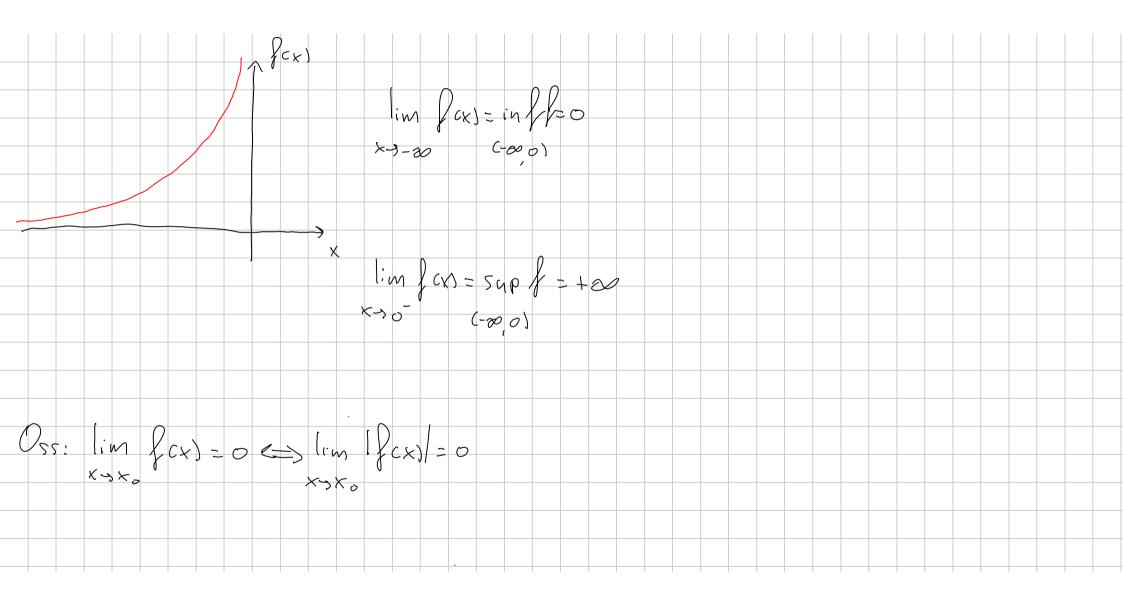


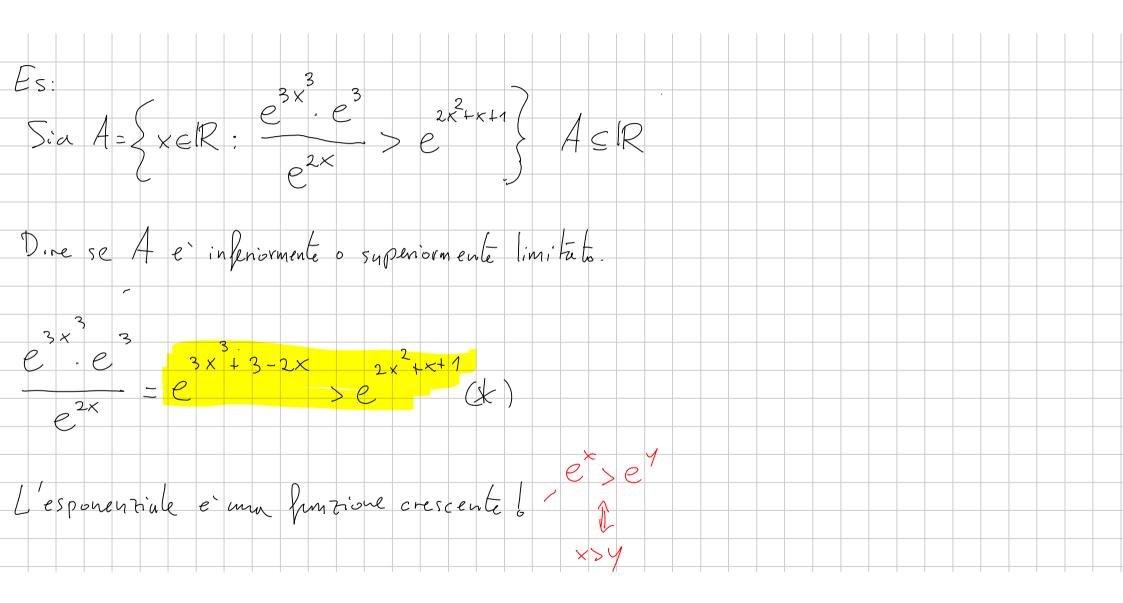


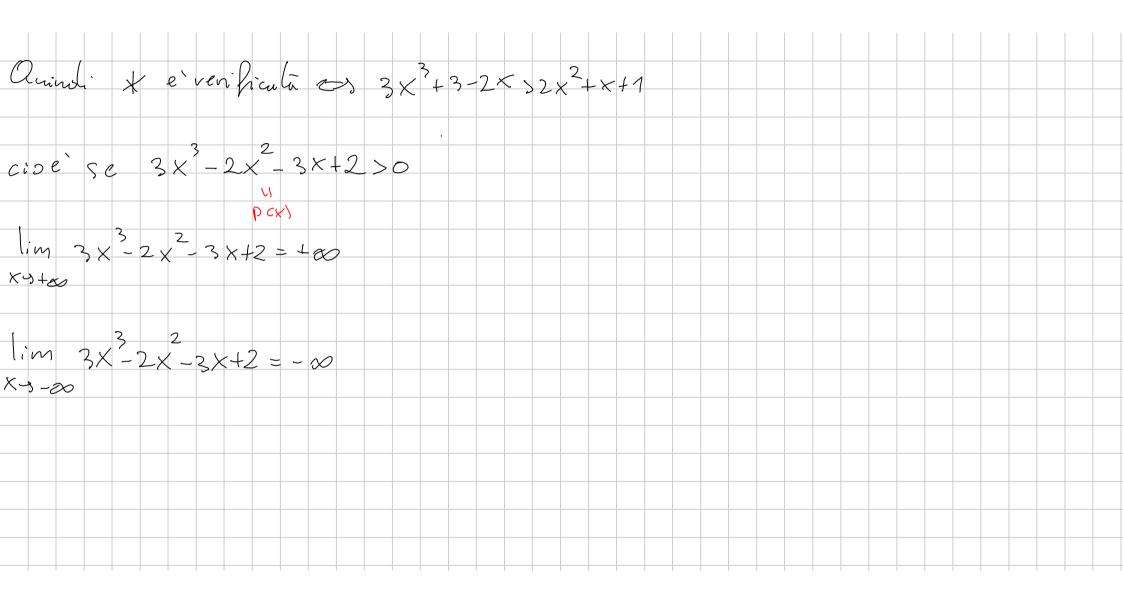


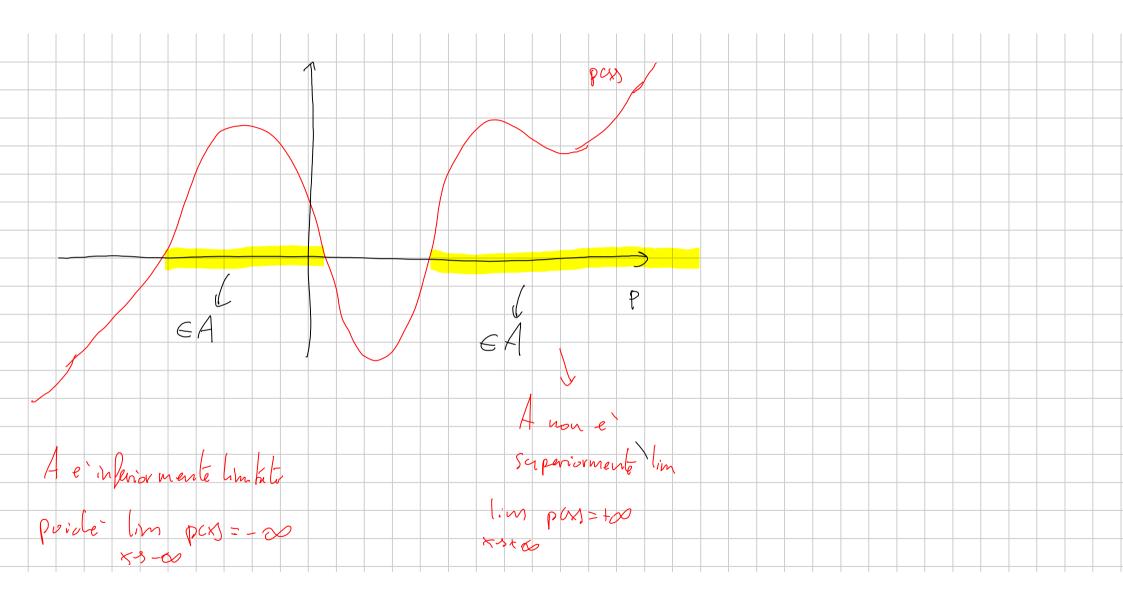


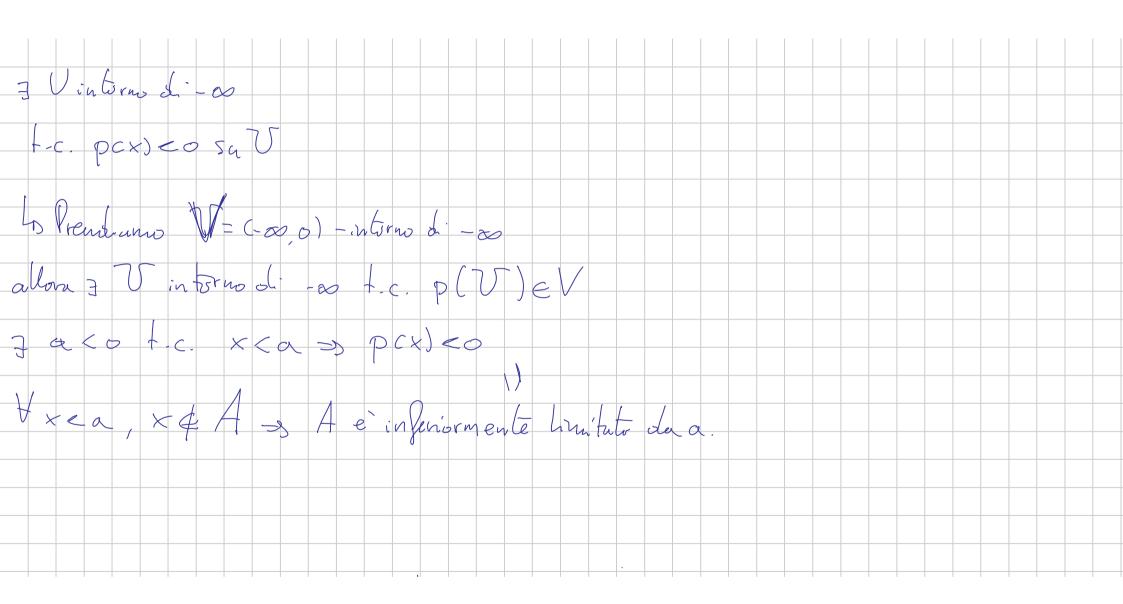
Prop: Se J: ca, b) -> R	deholmente cr	escente.	a,bell	
allora	de	crescente		
allow  3 ling SCX = 5ap  x->b  cab  inf				
$\frac{1}{2}$ (im $\frac{1}{2}$ (x) = in $\frac{1}{2}$				
Sup				
Esempio & (-00,0)	$\longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$			
			V	











Julin'tes:un  $x, \in A \subset CA)$ Def. Si dice che (

X-3X, se e o-piccolo di g per Abtenzione: pisogna specifiare

