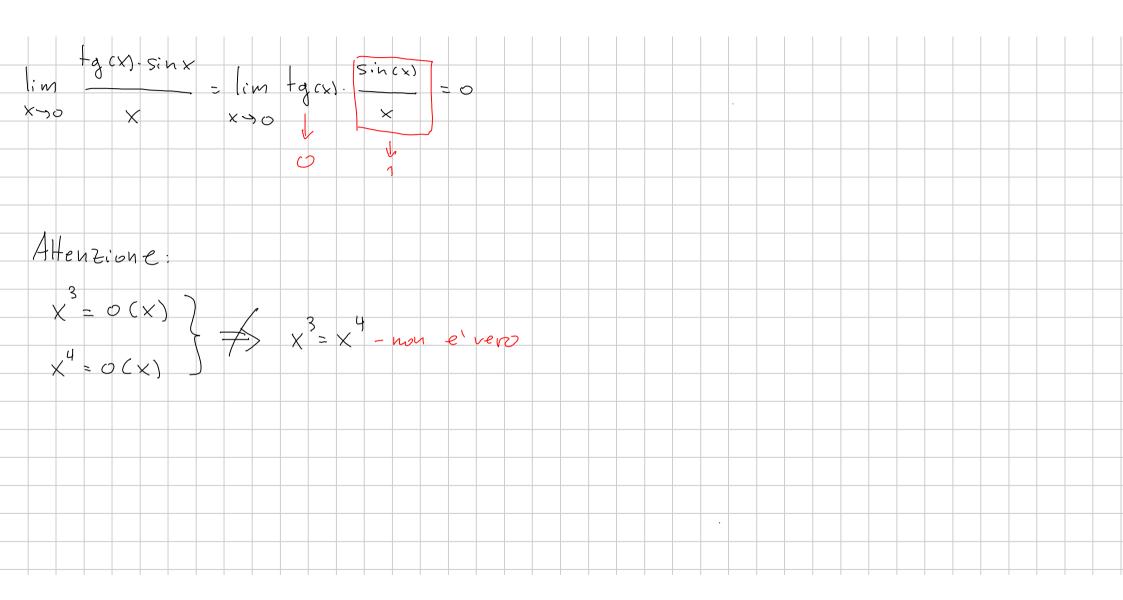
Lezione 17-10 $\{a:A\rightarrow \mathbb{R} \mid x\in Acc(A)\}$ Def. 5. dice che f è o-piccolo dig per

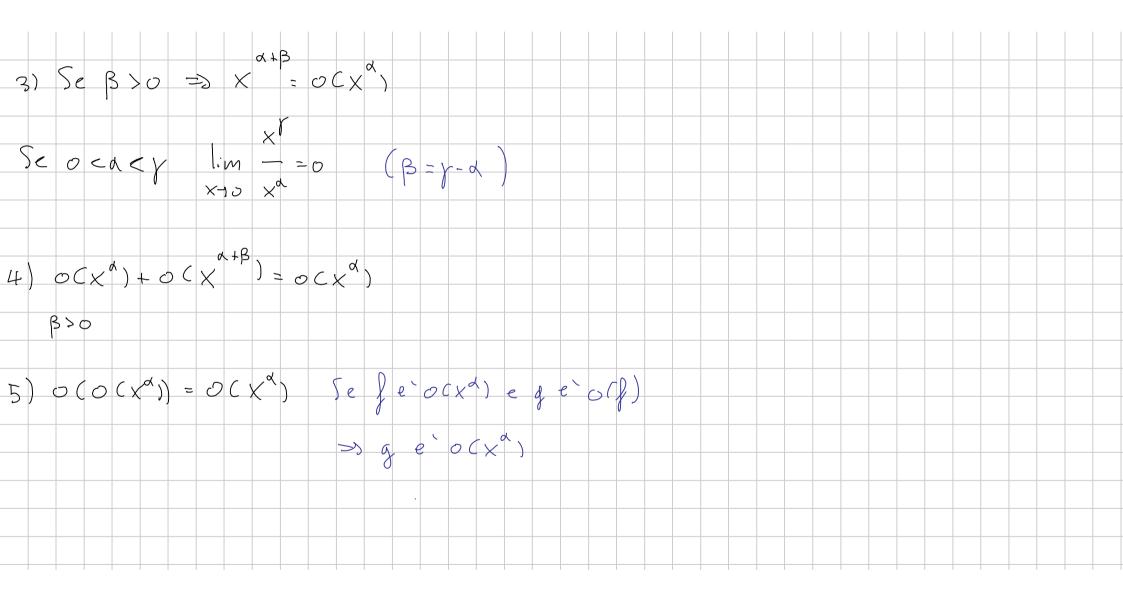
x > x se lim f(x) = o . Si scrive f(x) = o(g(x))

x > x se lim f(x) = o . Si scrive f(x) = o(g(x)) Esempio: $g(x) = x^3$, $g(x) = x^2$, x = 0 $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{x^3}{x\to 0} = \lim_{$

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e'iv						vlhe	54	pen	`oV	۷,	ad	٨	2.	c /	=	0	CX°	⁽) #	olv	X.>>	0						_
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Es:	₽c	٤) ۽	Lg	(X)· 5	in C	(X)	}	- Cx) =	O (X)		1		1		fin'										
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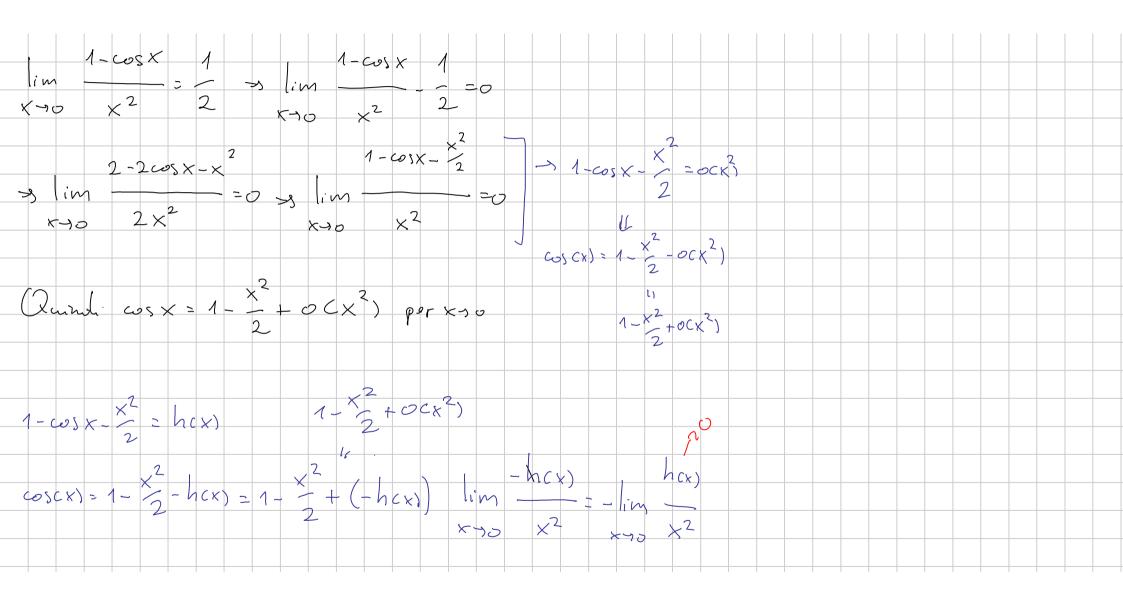
Proprietu degli o-picculi	
1) Se ke $R \rightarrow (e \cdot o(x^{\alpha}) = o(x^{\alpha})$	
1)) C (E(N S) (C.OC)) (O)	
Sefécx, allora k. fécx,	
$2) O(X^{4}) + O(X^{4}) = O(X^{4})$	
Sefero(xa), egero(xa), allong fly ero(xa)	
f(x) = f(x) = f(x)	
lim lim o	



6)
$$O(x^{\alpha} + O(x^{\alpha})) = O(x^{\alpha})$$

7) $O(x^{\alpha} + x^{\alpha+\beta}) = O(x^{\alpha})$ (\$>0)
8) $X^{\alpha} \cdot O(x^{\beta}) = O(x^{\alpha+\beta})$
9) $O(x^{\alpha}) \cdot O(x^{\beta}) = O(x^{\alpha+\beta})$
10) $X^{\beta} = O(x^{\alpha})$. (\$\(\sigma_{\cong} \alpha_{\cong} \beta_{\cong} \Big| \R, \alpha_{\cong} \Big| \Sigma_{\cong} \Big|

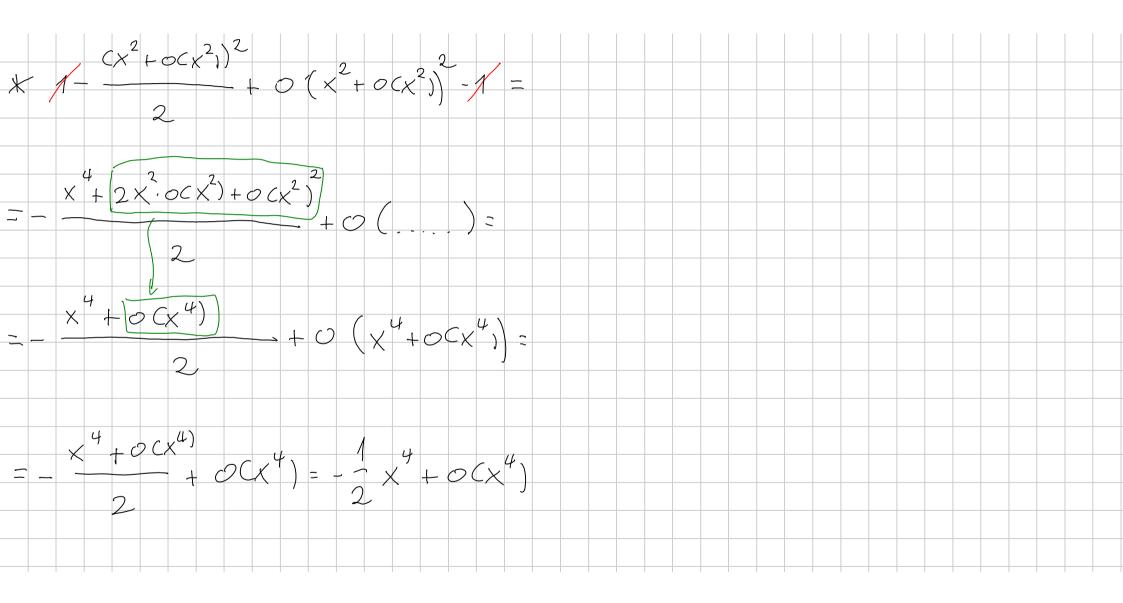
Oss: o(x)-o(x	x) = o(xd) Assolutionente non O.	
Es: x = o(x), x = o((\times) \times^{2} \times^{3} \neq \circ	
$\chi^2 - \chi^3 = O(\chi)$		
Esempio: Im sinx	1 => lim = 1=0 x>0 x	
5, 'nx-x > \ \ x > 0 \ \ x	$\Rightarrow Sin(x) - X = o(x) \Rightarrow Sin(x) = X + c$ $per(x + o)$	>C ×)

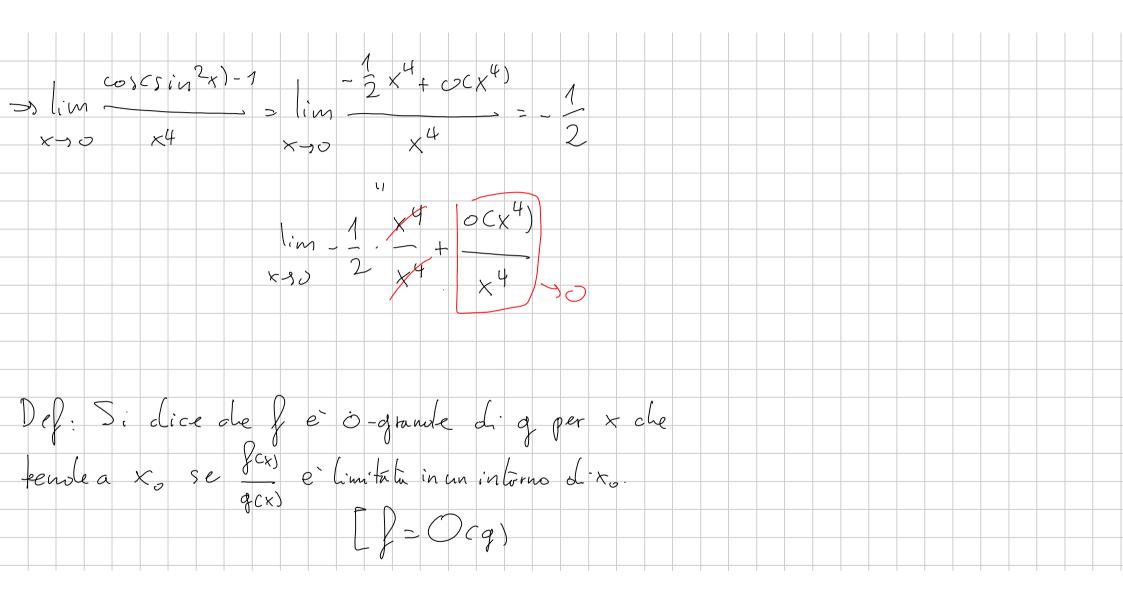


quhil - h(x) = o(x2)	
lim tyx - lim 5inx 1 sinx 1 xxx xxx xxx xxx xxx xxx xxx xxx xxx	
liver - lim lim	
X10 X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X	
facendo i conticome prima	
The state of the s	
tg cx)= x + 0 (x)	
Sempre dui limiti noterali:	
e = 1+x+o(x)	
$\log(1+x) = x + o(x)$	

Es.
$$(t_{q \times})^2 = ?$$
 $(t_{q \times})^2 = (x + o(x))^2 = x^2 + 2x \cdot o(x) + o(x)^2 = x^2 + o(x^2) = x^2 + o(x^2) = x^2 + o(x^2)$

Esempio:		
$\cos(\sin^2 x) - 1$		
(im		
x > 0 X 4		
$\cos(\sin^2x)-1 = \cos(\cos(x))^2$	1 -	
$Cos(Sin \times 1-1) - Cos(Sin \times 1-1)$		
$= cos(x^2 + o(x^2)) - 1 = x$	(25)/-1 42	
$= \cos(x + o(x))^{-1} = x$	$cosy-1-\frac{y^2}{2}+ocy^2$	
	450	
	Posso sostituire x2+0(x2) al	
	12 12 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	
	posto della y, poiche per	
	× 90 ×2+0Cx2) -> 0	





Vuolobre de 3 M>0 e au intorno V di xo tale	
Vuolohre de 3 M > 0 e un intorno V di xo tale che se xeV \ \x x 3 allora \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \le M	
Se j'e o-piccolo di g allon j'e O-granole di g	
Il vicevera non vale	
Esemplo JCX = X. sin X, gCX) = X Je O-grande d.g.	
$\left \frac{\partial u}{\partial cx}\right = \left \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x}\right = 1 \sin x \leq 1 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} e + O(g) \end{cases}$	

