

LIMITI DI FUNZIONE  $D \subseteq \mathbb{R}$  e  $f: D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 

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

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

$\uparrow$  dato

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} f(x)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^-} f(x)$$

Ciascuno di questi ha i soliti 4 possibili comportamenti

①  $l \in \mathbb{R}$

②  $+\infty$

③  $-\infty$

④ Non esiste  $\leftarrow$  Nessuno dei precedenti

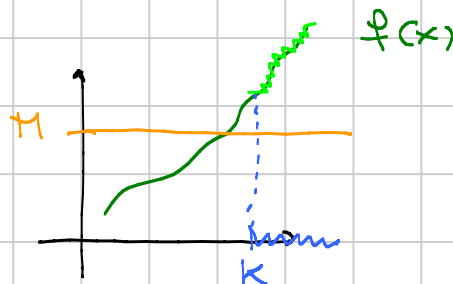
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x)$$

②  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = +\infty$

$$\forall M \in \mathbb{R} \exists k \in \mathbb{R} \text{ t.c. } f(x) \geq M$$

$\uparrow$   
anche molto grande

$$\forall x \in D \cap [k, +\infty)$$

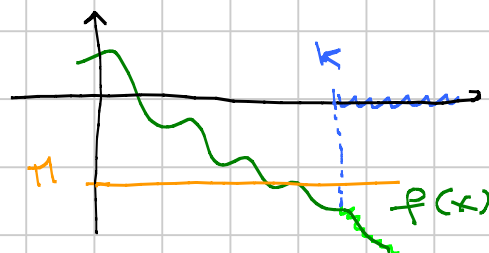


③  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = -\infty$

$$\forall M \in \mathbb{R} \exists k \in \mathbb{R} \text{ t.c. } f(x) \leq M$$

$\uparrow$   
anche molto negativo

$$\forall x \in D \cap [k, +\infty)$$



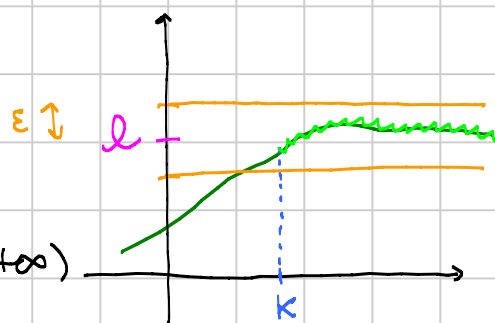
①  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = l \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists k \in \mathbb{R} \text{ t.c. } l - \varepsilon \leq f(x) \leq l + \varepsilon$$

$\uparrow$   
anche molto vicino a 0

$$|f(x) - l| \leq \varepsilon$$

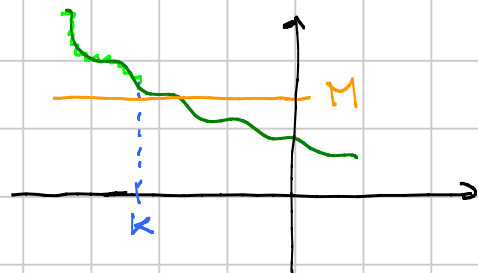
$$\forall x \in D \cap [k, +\infty)$$



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

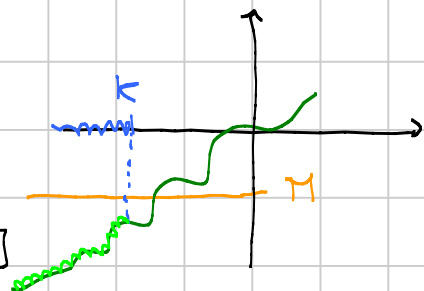
$$\textcircled{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = +\infty$$

$$\forall M \in \mathbb{R} \exists k \in \mathbb{R} \text{ t.c. } f(x) \geq M \quad \forall x \in D \cap (-\infty, k]$$



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

$$\forall M \in \mathbb{R} \exists k \in \mathbb{R} \text{ t.c. } f(x) \leq M \quad \forall x \in D \cap (-\infty, k]$$

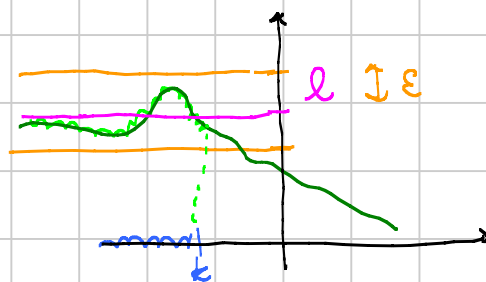


Commento non richiesto: + prendo M piccolo (grande negativo)  
+ k dovrà essere grande negativo

$$\textcircled{1} \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = l \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists k \in \mathbb{R} \text{ t.c. } |f(x) - l| \leq \varepsilon \quad \forall x \in D \cap (-\infty, k].$$

— 0 — 0 —



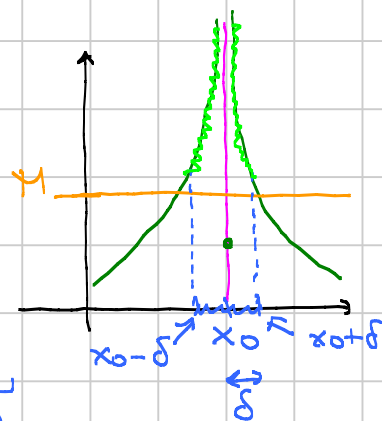
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x)$$

Si intende che  $x_0$  è dato e che  $f(x)$  è definita "dalle parti di  $x_0$ ".

$$\textcircled{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = +\infty$$

$$\forall M \in \mathbb{R} \exists \delta > 0 \text{ t.c. } f(x) \geq M \quad \forall x \in ([x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta] \cap D) \setminus \{x_0\}$$

Tutto

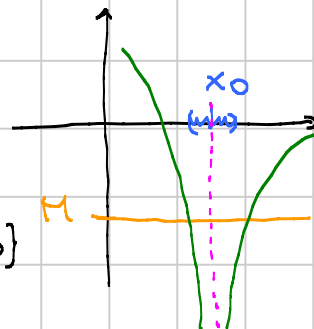


La definizione di limite SE NE FRECA del valore di  $f(x)$  nel p.to  $x_0$ . Di più:  $f(x)$  potrebbe anche non essere definita per  $x = x_0$ .

Commento: più M è grande, più delta sarà piccolo

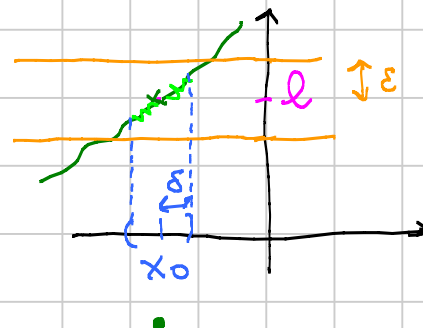
$$\textcircled{3} \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = -\infty$$

$$\forall M \in \mathbb{R} \exists \delta > 0 \text{ t.c. } f(x) \leq M \\ \forall x \in ([x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta] \cap D) \setminus \{x_0\}$$



$$\textcircled{1} \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = l \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0 \text{ t.c. } l - \varepsilon \leq f(x) \leq l + \varepsilon \\ \forall x \in ([x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta] \cap D) \setminus \{x_0\}$$



Commento :  $\varepsilon$  è piccolo (vicino a 0)  
 $\delta$  deve essere piccolo.

— 0 — 0 —

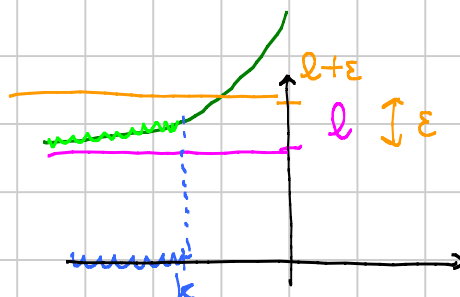
Varianti possibili

1- limiti  $l^+$  ed  $l^-$

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

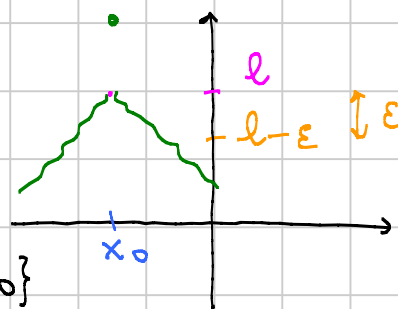
$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists k \in \mathbb{R} \text{ t.c. } l < f(x) \leq l + \varepsilon \quad \forall x \in D \cap (-\infty, k]$$

$\uparrow$  essenziale       $\uparrow$  può essere o una stretta



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

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0 \text{ t.c. } l - \varepsilon \leq f(x) < l \quad \forall x \in ([x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta] \cap D) \setminus \{x_0\}$$



2- limiti per  $x \rightarrow x_0^+$  e  $x \rightarrow x_0^-$

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

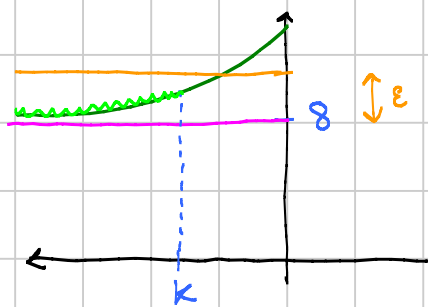
$$\forall M \in \mathbb{R} \exists \delta > 0 \text{ t.c. } f(x) \geq M \quad \forall x \in (x_0, x_0 + \delta] \cap D$$

ESCLUSO



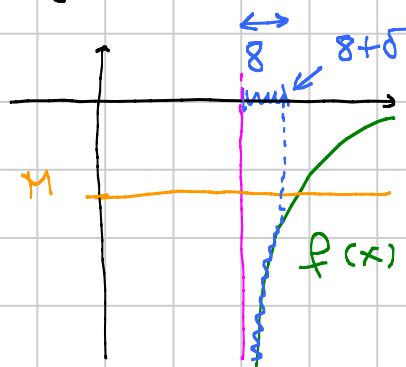
# Esercizio Scrivere le definizioni di

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = 8^+$$



$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists k \in \mathbb{R} \text{ t.c. } 8 < f(x) \leq 8 + \varepsilon \\ \forall x \in (-\infty, k] \cap D$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 8^+} f(x) = -\infty$$



$$\forall M \in \mathbb{R} \exists \delta > 0 \text{ t.c. } f(x) \leq M \quad \forall x \in (8, 8 + \delta] \cap D$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 7^+} f(x) = 6^-$$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0 \text{ t.c. } 6 - \varepsilon \leq f(x) < 6 \\ \forall x \in (7, 7 + \delta] \cap D$$

## Definizione "barocca di limite"

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

$$\exists g: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \text{ t.c. } f(x) \leq M \quad \forall x \in [g(M), +\infty) \cap D$$

Moralmente:  $g$  è una funzione che ad  $M$  associa il  $K$ .

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

$$\exists g: (0, +\infty) \rightarrow (0, +\infty) \text{ t.c.}$$

$$|f(x) - l| \leq \varepsilon$$

$$\forall x \in ([x_0 - g(\varepsilon), x_0 + g(\varepsilon)] \cap D) \setminus \{x_0\}$$

Moralmente:  $g$  è una funzione che ad  $\varepsilon$  associa un possibile  $\delta$

Tale funzione  $g$  si dice MODULO DI CONTINUITÀ di  $f$  in  $x_0$ .