645 
$$\lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{e^{-x}}{x^4} = \frac{+60}{+60} \quad \text{F.I.} [+\infty]$$

$$= \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{2^{\frac{1}{4}}}{t^4} = +\infty \quad \text{2 is an infinite di ordine superine}$$

$$t = -x$$

$$x \to -\infty \Rightarrow t \to +\infty \quad \text{exponentials on large } 4 > 1$$

$$648 \quad \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{3 \cdot 4^{x+1}}{x^{100}} = +\infty \quad [+\infty]$$

$$4^{\frac{1}{4}} = \lim_{x \to 0^+} \frac{1}{x^{100}} = +\infty \quad [+\infty]$$

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662 
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\ln^2 x + x^2}{e^{2x}} = [0]$$

$$= \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\ln^2 x}{e^{2x}} + \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{x^2}{e^{2x}} = 0 + 0 = 0$$

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$$= \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\ln^2 x}{e^{2x}} + \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{x^2}{e^{2x}} + \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\ln^2 x}{e^{2x}} = 0 + 0 = 0$$

$$= \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\ln^2 x}{e^{2x}} + \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\ln^2 x}{e^{2x}}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{x} = \infty^{0} \quad \text{F.i.} \quad [1]$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{1}{x} \ln(t) = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{\ln(t)}{t} = 0^{+}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{1}{t} \ln(t) = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{\ln(t)}{t} = 0^{+}$$

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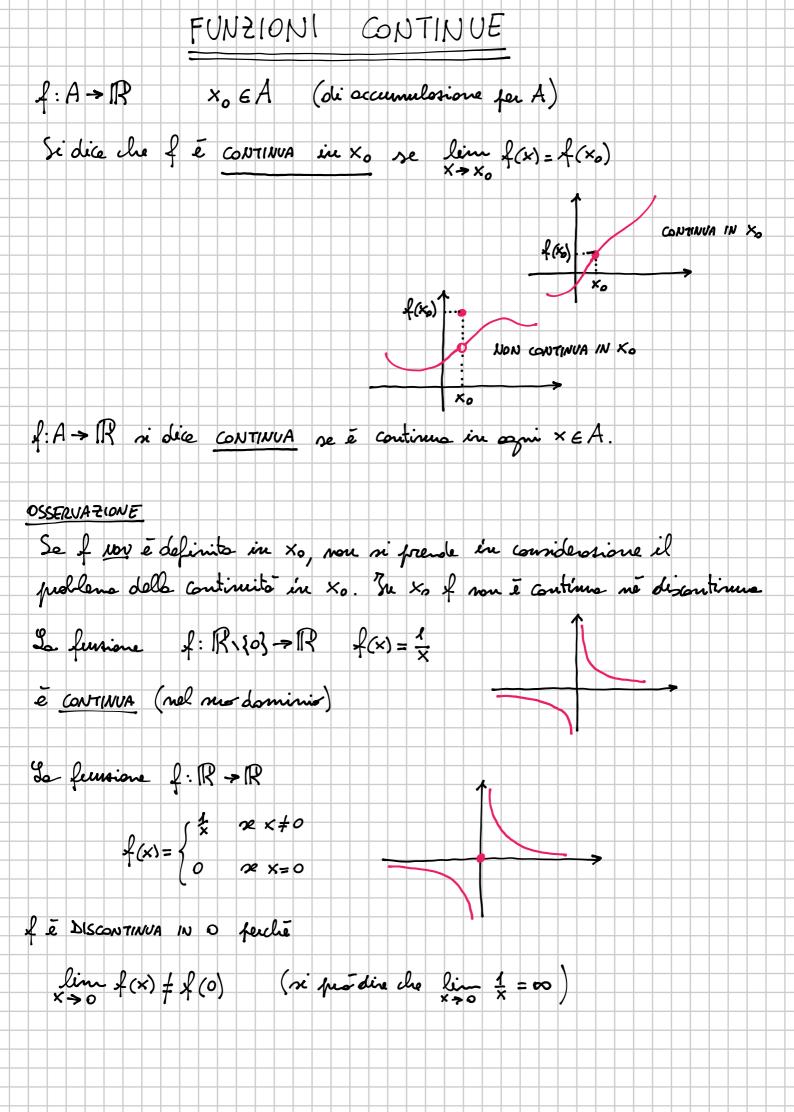
$$\lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{1}{t} \ln(t) = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{\ln(t)}{t} = 0^{+}$$

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Dire se la femsione à continue o discontinue 762  $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^3 - 2 & \text{se } x \le 1 \\ -x + \ln x & \text{se } x > 1 \end{cases}$ [ f(x) continua  $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$  ] Somme, prodotti, quosienti, componisioni de leusioni elementari sono sempre femioni continue L'unico pento da studiose è il pento di roccordo x=1  $f(1) = 1^3 - 2 = 1 - 2 = -1$  $\lim_{x\to 4^-} f(x) = \lim_{x\to 4^-} (x^3-2) = 1-2 = -1$  (ovris feche  $x^3-2$  è continue) lim f(x) = lim (-x+lux) = -1+lu(1) = -1
x > 1+ quindi lim f(x) = -1 = f(1) cisé  $f \in CONTINUA$  in 1 existe facte lin f(x) = lin f(x) x > 1+ (x) = lin f(x) L E CONTINUA

STUDIALE LA COMINUITA

763 
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} xe^{x-2} & \text{se } x < 2 \\ x^2 - 2x + 1 & \text{se } x \ge 2 \end{cases}$$

[f(x) discontinua in x = 2

$$f(2) = 2^2 - 2 \cdot 2 + 1 = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \to 2^{-}} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 2^{-}} x \ell = 2 \ell^{-2} = 2 + f(2)$$

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Determinere a, b in mots che f sia continua (su P)

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 + x - 6 & \text{se } x \le -3 \\ ax + b & \text{se } -3 < x \le 2 \\ x^3 + a & \text{se } x > 2 \end{cases}$$

$$[a = 2, b = 6]$$

$$-3a+b=0$$

$$\lim_{x\to 2^+} f(x) = \lim_{x\to 2^-} f(x) = > \lim_{x\to 2^+} (x^3 + a) = \lim_{x\to 2^-} (ax + b)$$

$$\begin{cases} -3a+b=0 \\ 8+a=2a+b \end{cases}$$
  $\begin{cases} b=3a \\ 8+a-2a-3a=0 \end{cases}$   $\begin{cases} a=2 \\ b=6 \end{cases}$