



	11	_
ASINTORO VERT.	ASINTOTI VERTICALI	A SINTOTI VERTICALI
$x = -1$ lim $f(x) = +\infty$	$X=2$ $\lim_{x\to 2^{-}} f(x) = +\infty$	X=-Z lim f(x)=+60 ×=-z-
ASINTOZO ORIZZONTALE  y=0 PER x -> -00	lin- f(x)=-00 x->2+	lin f(x)=-68 X->-2+
lin_ f(x)=0	X = 5 lim f(x) = +∞ x → 5	X=1 lim f(x)=+00 X>1- 1 COINCIDE
	A SIN TO TO ORIZZONTALE	1 COINCIDE
	Sia per x→-00 che	lin f(x) = +00)
	fn x → + 60	
	y=0 fer ×→±00	
	lin f(x) = 0	
	lin f(x)=0	
	X->+>> 1	

	PUNTO	DI ACCOM	ULAZIONE	
	Siano $A \subseteq \mathbf{R}$ e $x_0$	Warrange &		and the second s
oppure della retta		-	,	-
$igsquare$ accumulazione per $igsquare$ distinto da $x_0$ . $\Box$	A quando ogni int	corno di $x_0$ co	ontiene aimeno	un punto ai A _
distillity da xu.				
Ipotesi. Il punto	$x_0$ è di accumu	ilazione per	$dom f. \square$	
	DEFINIZIONE	ELENERALZ	DI LIMITE	
D-6-:-:				
$x_0 \in L$ due element	Siano A un sotto: i della retta estesa			
un punto. Diciamo				
intorno I di L esist		- 10 <del>-10</del>		
abbia $f(x) \in I$ . $\square$				
VEDI (*)				
	T		,	<u>v</u> .
		f		
	$x_0$ $x$ —	<del></del>	f(x) L	
si travo	Come			
Conseque	nse di I			on seglie fer prims
				fer from
4 4 70 32		- C: A	44	
$+$ 4.4. Teorema di u $+$ di R, $f: A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$				
$L \in [-\infty, +\infty]$ . Se				-
ad alcun altro eleme	nto della retta este	esa. □		
CENHO DI DIMO	STRAZIONE			
	m 0 1	. 0 0	, 0	. 0 1
Sians Ly, Lz	Elk che sode	disjone la	definitione	de limite
con L, + L2			$I_{1} \cap I_{2} = \emptyset \leftarrow$	
21 217 2		,	1 2 7	
<u> </u>	I,	I <sub>2</sub>		
Je interes di xo tole	. dre f(x) ∈ I1	counders ?	10 Jz, preno	m XE JANJZ
I intons di xo tole	che f(x) ∈ I2	Allore &(X)	EI, ef(x) EI,	CONTRADDIZIONE
72 7 7				
(*) Un intoms Si +0	s è un intera	els del tips	$(a + \infty)$ cm	aeR
				( . A A . A ASSESS

10 
$$\lim_{x \to -1} (x^4 - x^3 - 4)$$
 [-2]

11  $\lim_{x \to +\infty} (e^x + \ln x)$  [+ $\infty$ ]

10)  $\lim_{x \to -1} (x^4 - x^3 - 4) = (-1)^4 - (-1)^3 - 4 = 1 - (-1)^4 - 4 = 1$ 

11  $\lim_{x \to +\infty} (e^x + \ln x) = \lim_{x \to -1} e^x + \lim_{x \to +\infty} \ln x = +\infty$ 

12  $\lim_{x \to +\infty} (e^x + \ln x) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} e^x + \lim_{x \to +\infty} \ln x = +\infty$ 

13  $\lim_{x \to -7^+} \frac{\sqrt{2 - x + x}}{7 + x}$ 

13  $\lim_{x \to 0^+} \frac{\ln(2 + \sin x)}{\sin x}$ 

14  $\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{e^{-x}}{x^2 + 2x}$ 

32) 
$$\lim_{x \to -7^{+}} \sqrt{2-x} + x = \sqrt{2-(-7)} - 7 = 3-7 = 0^{+}$$
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33) 
$$\lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{\ln (2 + \sin x)}{\sin x} = \frac{\ln (2 + 0)}{0^{+}} = \frac{\ln 2^{*}}{0^{+}}$$

34)  $\lim_{x \to 100} \frac{e^{-x}}{x^{2} + 2x} = \frac{e^{-\infty}}{(+\infty)^{2} + 2(+\infty)} = \frac{0^{+}}{+\infty} = 0^{+}$ 

37)  $\lim_{x \to 0^{+}} (x + 3)^{\frac{1}{x}}$ 

DOMINIO  $(x + 3) \to 0^{+}$ 

TRUCCO

 $f(x) = e^{-x} \ln f(x) + 3 \ln f(x)$ 
 $f(x) = e^{-x} \ln f(x) + 3 \ln f(x)$ 
 $f(x) = e^{-x} \ln f(x) + 3 \ln f(x)$ 
 $f(x) = e^{-x} \ln f(x) + 3 \ln f(x)$ 
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 $f(x) = e^{-x} \ln f(x)$ 
 $f(x) =$ 

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} (\sqrt{x^{2} + 1} - \sqrt{x^{2} - 4}) = +\infty - \infty \quad \text{F.I.}$$

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} (\sqrt{x^{2} + 1} - \sqrt{x^{2} - 4}) \cdot \sqrt{x^{2} + 1} + \sqrt{x^{2} - 4} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^{2} + 1}} + \sqrt{x^{2} - 4} = \frac$$