

Limiti di Funzioni - Definizioni

$$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

↑ molte cose funzionano anche se l'insieme di partenza è un sottoinsieme $A \subseteq \mathbb{R}$

Sia $x_0 \in \overline{\mathbb{R}}$

$$x_0 \begin{cases} \nearrow \in \mathbb{R} \\ \rightarrow +\infty \\ \searrow -\infty \end{cases} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x)$$

Se $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}$ avremo

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

↑
limite da destra

↑
limite da sinistra

1° caso $x_0 = +\infty$ (Caso + simile alle successioni)

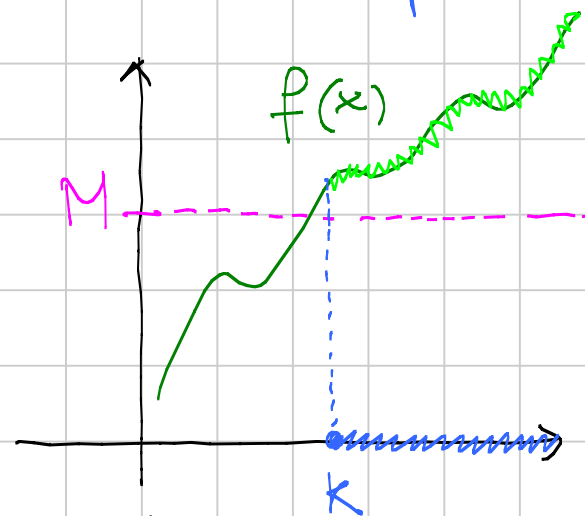
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \begin{cases} l \in \mathbb{R} & \textcircled{1} \\ +\infty & \textcircled{2} \\ -\infty & \textcircled{3} \\ \text{NON ESISTERE} & \textcircled{4} \end{cases}$$

Nessuno dei prec.

Def. ② Si dice che $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = +\infty$ se

$\forall M \in \mathbb{R}$ (anche enorme)

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

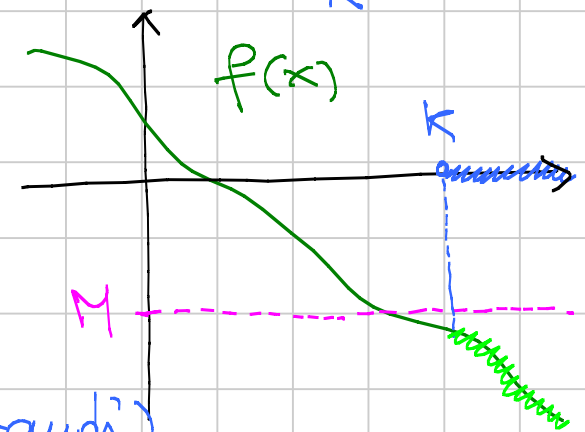


Def. ③ Si dice che $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = -\infty$ se

$\forall M \in \mathbb{R}$ (anche enorm. negativo)

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

(se un certo k va bene, vanno bene tutti i k +grandi)



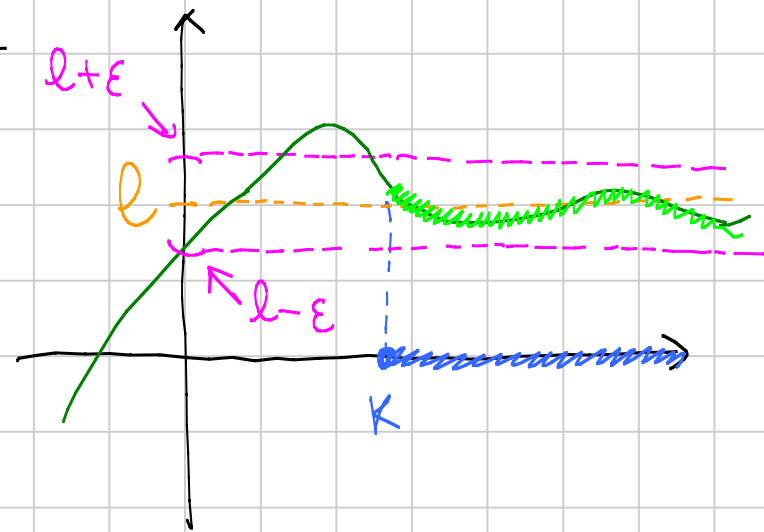
Def. ② Si dice $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = l \in \mathbb{R}$ se

$\forall \varepsilon > 0$ (anche molto vicino a zero)

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

$\forall x \geq k$

↓ il grafico, per $x \geq k$, sta nella striscia compresa tra $l - \varepsilon$ ed $l + \varepsilon$



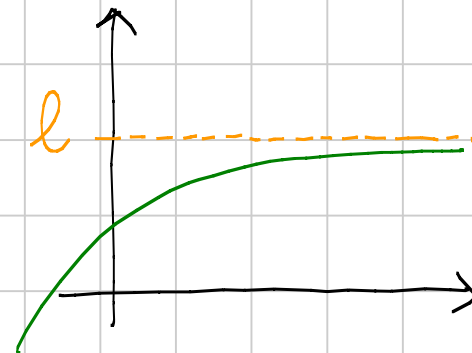
Varianti di ②: $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = l^+$

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



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

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



2° Caso

$$x_0 = -\infty$$

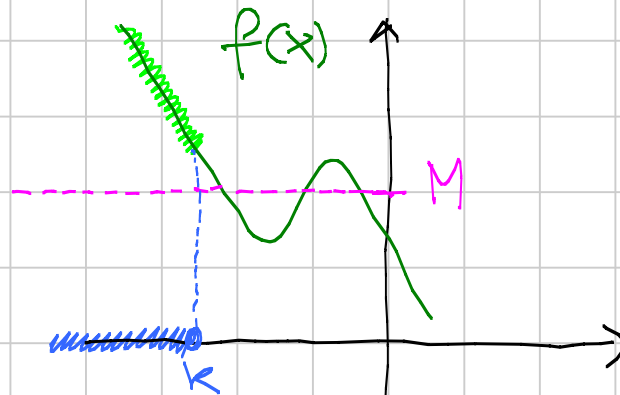
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \begin{cases} l \in \mathbb{R} & \textcircled{1} \\ +\infty & \textcircled{2} \\ -\infty & \textcircled{3} \\ \text{Non esiste} & \textcircled{4} \end{cases}$$

NDP

Def. di ② Si dice che $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = +\infty$ se

$\forall M \in \mathbb{R}$ (anche enorme)

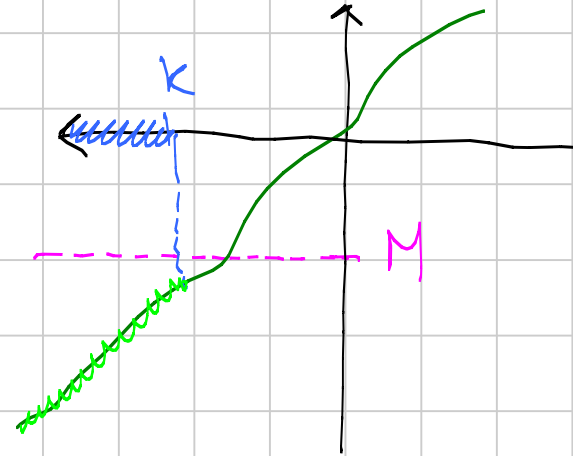
$$\exists k \in \mathbb{R} \text{ b.c. } f(x) \geq M \quad \forall x \leq k$$



Def. di ③ Si dice che $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = -\infty$ se

$\forall M \in \mathbb{R}$ (anche molto negativo)

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



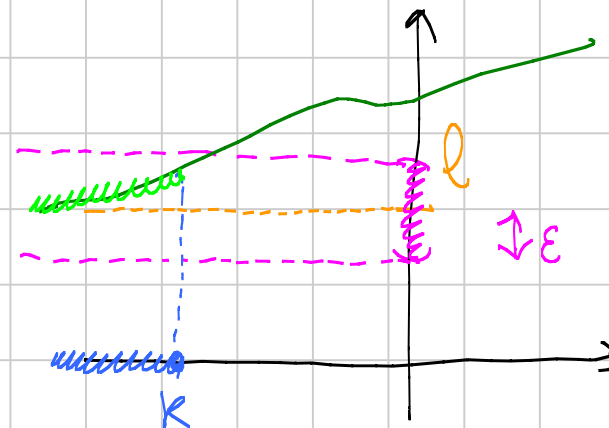
Def. ① Si dice che $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = l \in \mathbb{R}$ se

$\forall \varepsilon > 0$ (anche vicinissimo a 0)

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

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

(altro modo di scrivere
la stessa cosa)



Analogamente a prima si definiscono

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

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

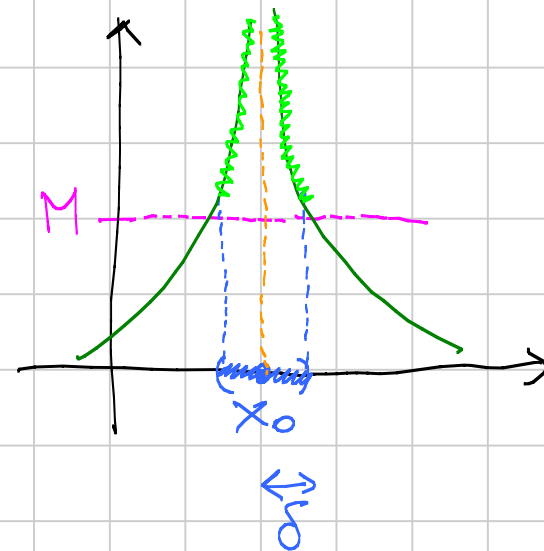
3° Caso $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = \begin{cases} l \in \mathbb{R} & \textcircled{1} \\ +\infty & \textcircled{2} \\ -\infty & \textcircled{3} \\ \text{Non esiste} & \textcircled{4} \text{ NDP} \end{cases}$$

Def. di ② Si dice che $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = +\infty$ se

$\forall M \in \mathbb{R}$ (anche enorme)

$\exists \delta > 0$ t.c. $f(x) \geq M$



$$\forall x \in [x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta] \setminus \{x_0\}$$

intorno di x_0 di ampiezza δ meno il punto x_0

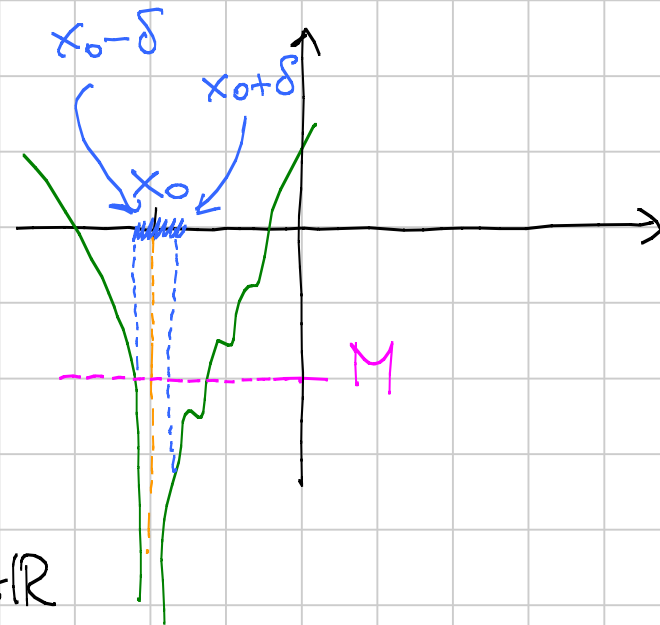
Il limite non considera quello che accade per $x = x_0$

Def di ③ Si dice che $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = -\infty$ se

$\forall M \in \mathbb{R}$ (anche molto negativo)

$\exists \delta > 0$ t.c. $f(x) \leq M$

$\forall x \in [x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta] \setminus \{x_0\}$
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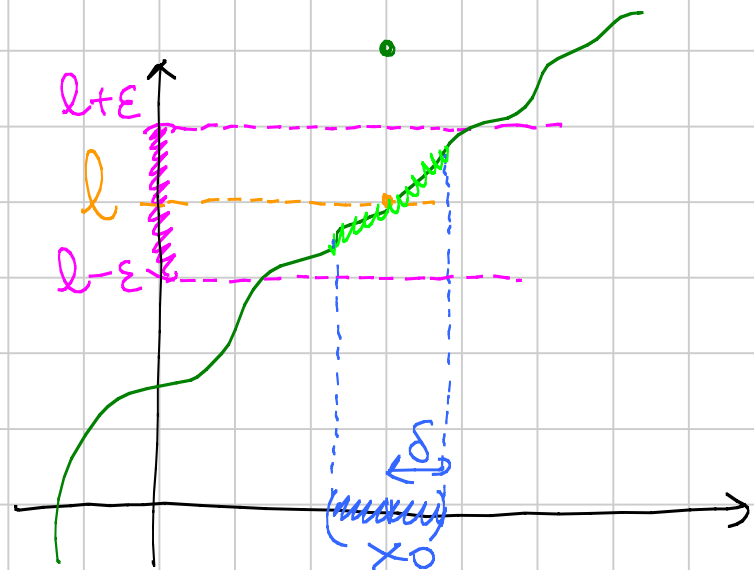
Def. di ① Si dice che $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = l \in \mathbb{R}$

se

$\forall \varepsilon > 0$ (anche molto vicino a 0)

$\exists \delta > 0$ t.c. $l - \varepsilon \leq f(x) \leq l + \varepsilon$

$\forall x \in [x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta] \setminus \{x_0\}$



NON IMPORTA QUANTO VALE $f(x_0)$