

Oss: Se f è limitata
inferiormente e

$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x) = +\infty$ allora

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

$$E_s : f(x) = \sin x$$

$$g(x) = x$$

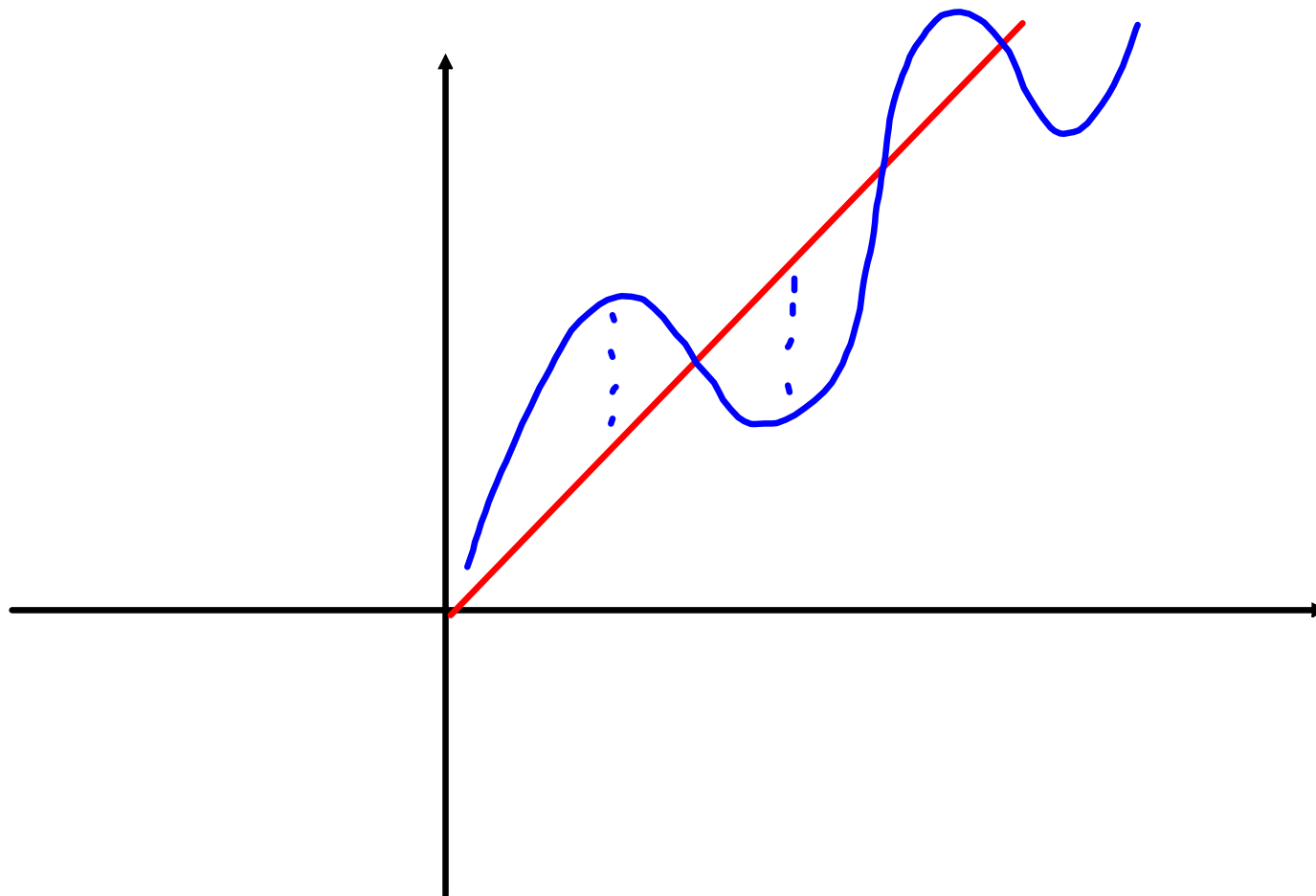
$$\nexists \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sin x$$

ma $\sin x \geq -1$ quindi

f è limitata inferiormente

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x = +\infty$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x + \sin x = +\infty$$



Oss: Se f è limitata

superiormente e

$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x) = -\infty$ allora

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

Oss: Se f è limitata

e $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x) = 0$

allora $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} (f \cdot g)(x) = 0$

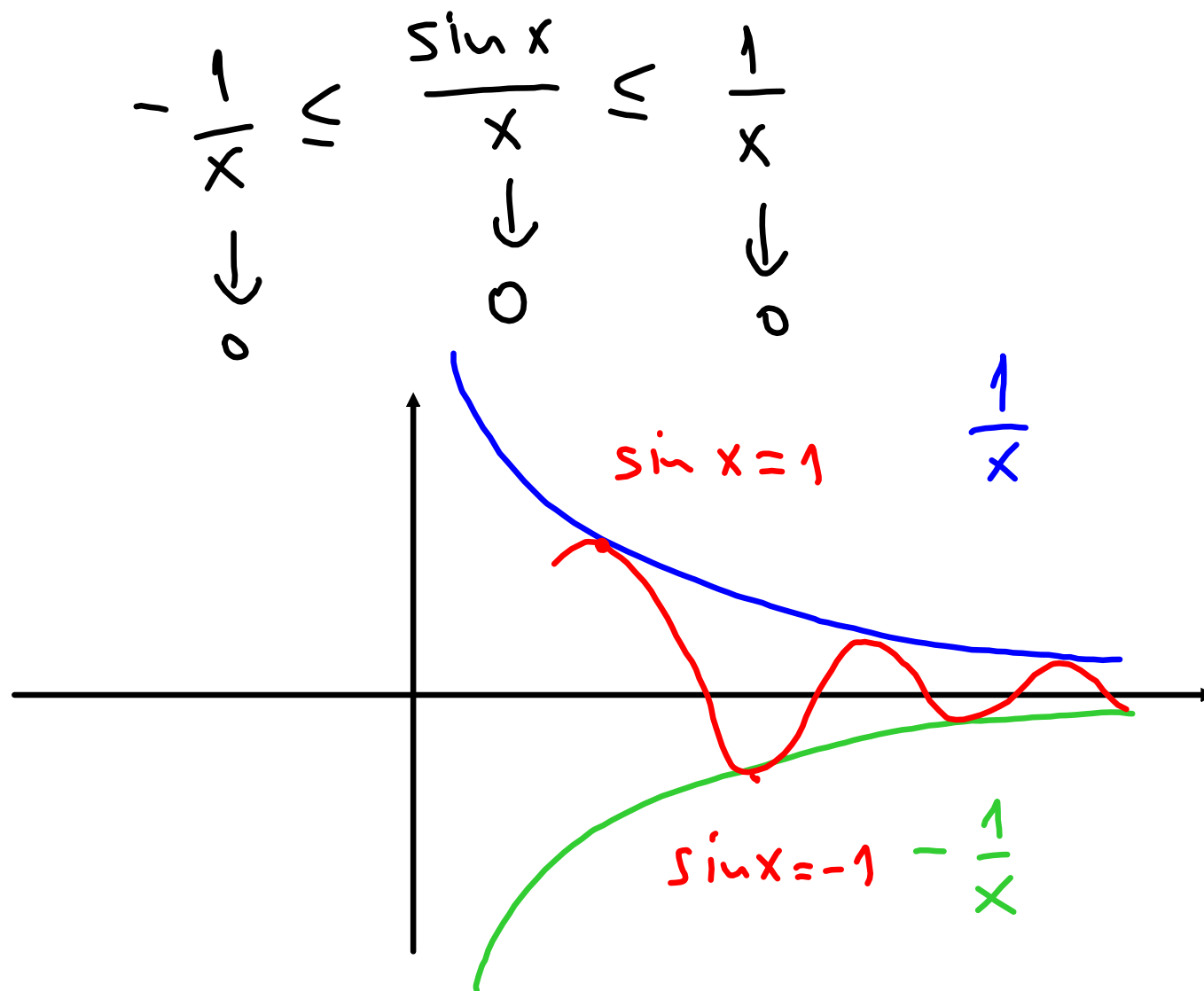
$$\underline{\text{Es}}: \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin x}{x}$$

$$f(x) = \sin x \quad |\sin x| \leq 1$$

$\Rightarrow f$ è limitata

$$g(x) = \frac{1}{x} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 0$$



ott 7-09:23

Se $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = 0$
f si dice infinitesima
per $x \rightarrow x_0$.

Se $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = +\infty$ si
dice che f diverge positivamente.
per $x \rightarrow x_0$.

div. negat. $\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = -\infty$

Prop: Se $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = 0^+$

allora $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{1}{f(x)} = +\infty$

Se $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = 0^-$

$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{1}{f(x)} = -\infty$

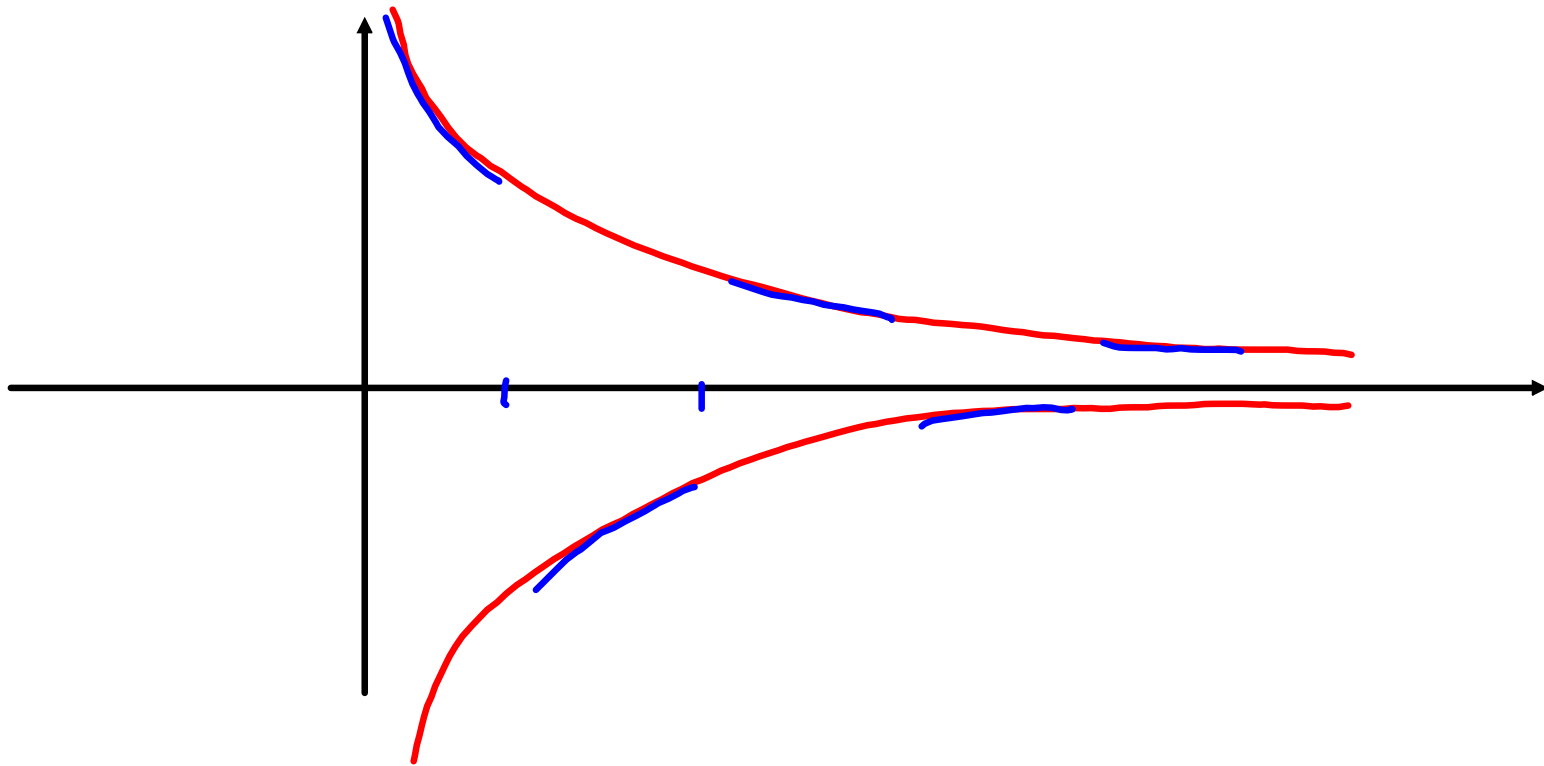
$$\text{Se } \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = +\infty$$
$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{1}{f(x)} = 0^+$$

$$\text{Se } \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = -\infty$$
$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{1}{f(x)} = 0^-$$

$$\text{Se } \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = l \quad \text{e } l \neq 0, \pm \infty$$
$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{1}{f(x)} = \frac{1}{l}$$

$$\underline{Es} : f(x) = (-1)^{[x]} \frac{1}{x}$$

$$f : (0, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$



ott 7-09:32

$$f(x) = (-1)^{[x]} \quad |f| \leq 1$$

f è limitata

$$g(x) = \frac{1}{x} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} g(x) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (-1)^{[x]} \frac{1}{x} = 0$$

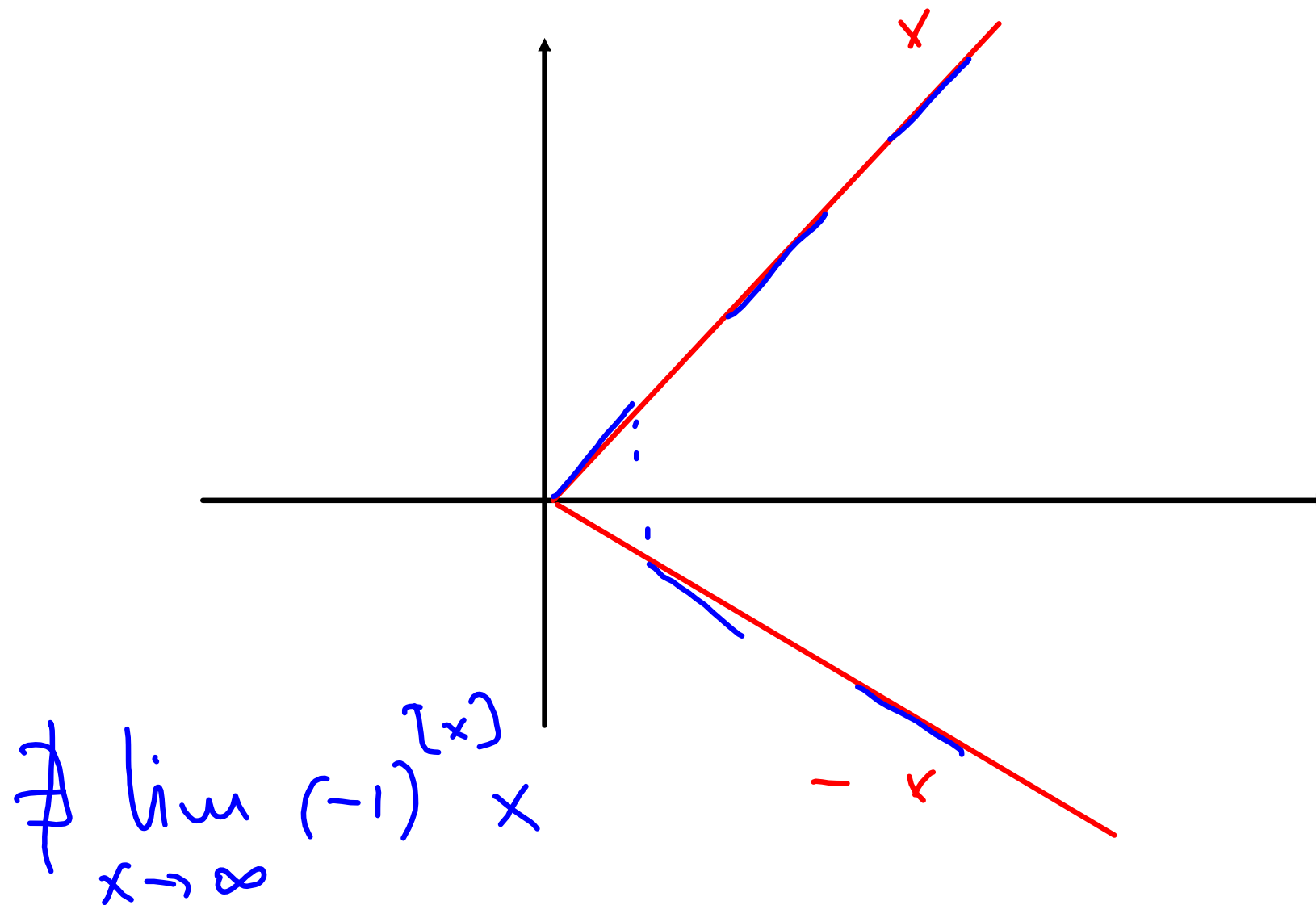
0 non è né 0^+ né 0^- .

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{(-1)^{[x]} \cdot \frac{1}{x}} = ?$$

$$\frac{1}{(-1)^{[x]} \cdot \frac{1}{x}} = \frac{x}{(-1)^{[x]}} = (-1)^{[x]} \cdot x$$

↑
perché

$$\frac{1}{1} = 1 \quad \frac{1}{-1} = -1$$



Limiti fondamentali.

Polinomi.

$$P(x) = a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 x + a_0$$

polinomio di grado n ($a_n \neq 0$).

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} p(x) = ?$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} 3x^2 - 5x = +\infty - \infty$$

$$3x^2 - 5x = x^2 \left(3 - \frac{5}{x} \right)$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \infty & 3 - 0 & \end{array}$$

$$\infty \left(3 - \frac{5}{+\infty} \right) = \infty \left(3 - 0^+ \right) = \infty \cdot 3 = \infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} p(x) = \operatorname{sgn}(a_n) \infty$$

$$a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 x + a_0 =$$

$$= x^n \left(a_n + a_{n-1} \cdot \frac{1}{x} + \dots + \frac{a_1}{x^{n-1}} + \frac{a_0}{x^n} \right)$$

\downarrow
 $+\infty$

$\rightarrow a_n + 0 + 0 + \dots + 0$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} p(x) = \begin{cases} \text{sgn}(a_n) \infty & \text{se } n \text{ \u00e9 pari} \\ \text{sgn}(a_n) (-\infty) & \text{se } n \text{ \u00e9 dispari} \end{cases}$$

Es.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} -5x^3 + 7x^2 = +\infty$$

$$\downarrow$$
$$-5(-\infty) = +\infty$$

i polinomi si comportano
a $\pm\infty$ come il loro
monomio di grado più alto.

Funzioni razionali

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{p(x)}{q(x)} \quad \leftarrow \text{grado } n$$
$$\quad \quad \quad \leftarrow \text{grado } m$$

$$p(x) = a_n x^n + \dots$$

$$q(x) = b_m x^m + \dots$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots}{b_m x^m + b_{m-1} x^{m-1} + \dots} = \\
 & = \frac{x^n \left(a_n + a_{n-1} \cdot \frac{1}{x} + \dots \right)}{x^m \left(b_m + b_{m-1} \cdot \frac{1}{x} + \dots \right)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n x^n}{b_m x^m}$$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n x^n}{b_m x^m} = \begin{cases} \operatorname{sgn}\left(\frac{a_n}{b_m}\right) (+\infty) & \text{se } n > m \\ \frac{a_n}{b_m} & \text{se } n = m \\ 0 & \text{se } n < m \end{cases}$

0^+ se $\frac{a_n}{b_m} > 0$

0^- se $\frac{a_n}{b_m} < 0$

Limite a $-\infty$

$$\text{Es: } \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{7x^5 + 5x^2}{-3x^3 + 2x + 1}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{7x^5}{-3x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} -\frac{7}{3}x^2$$

$$= -\frac{7}{3} (+\infty) = -\infty.$$

Limiti fondamentali

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} = \frac{(1 - \cos x)(1 + \cos x)}{x^2 (1 + \cos x)}$$

$$= \frac{1 - \cos^2 x}{x^2 (1 + \cos x)} = \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2 (1 + \cos x)}$$

$$= \left(\frac{\sin x}{x} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{\sin x}{x} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{1 + \cos x} \right) \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}$$

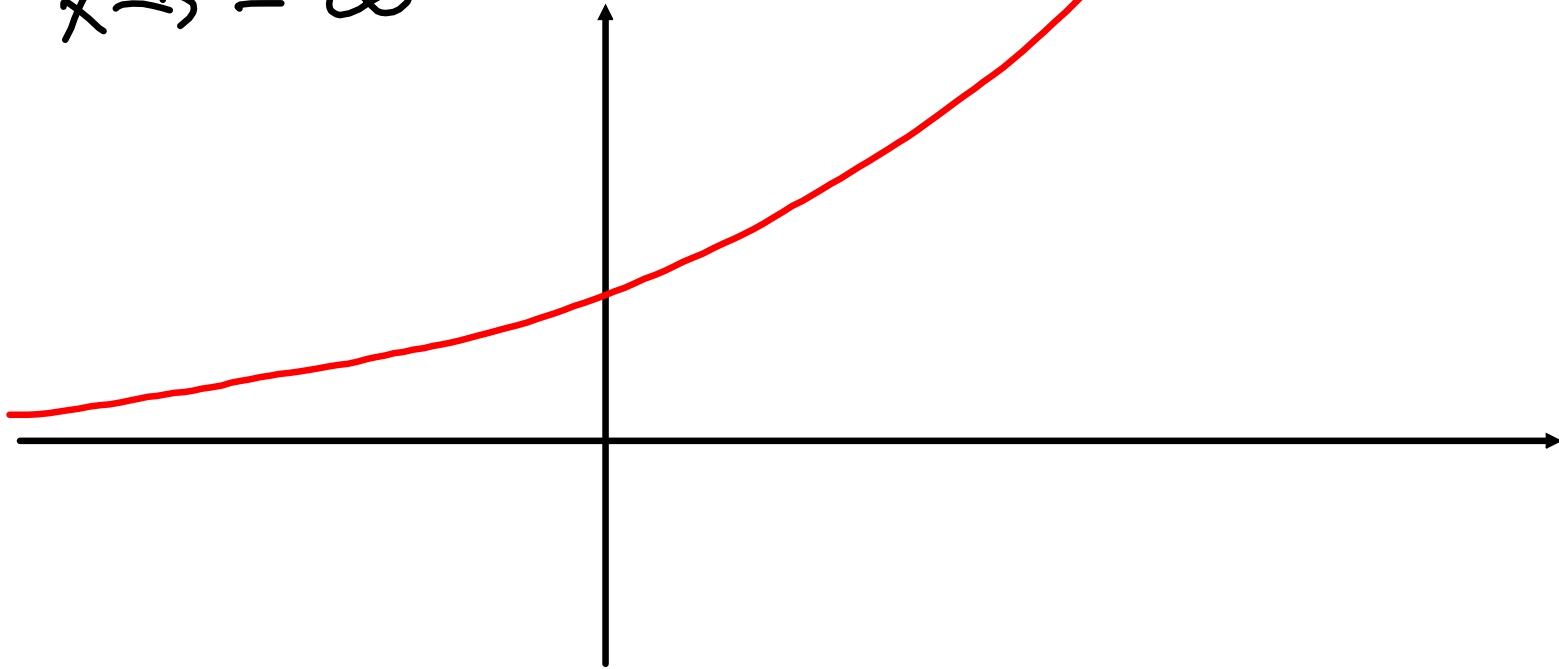
↓ 1
 ↓ 1
 ↓ $\frac{1}{1+1}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log(1+x)}{x} = 1$$

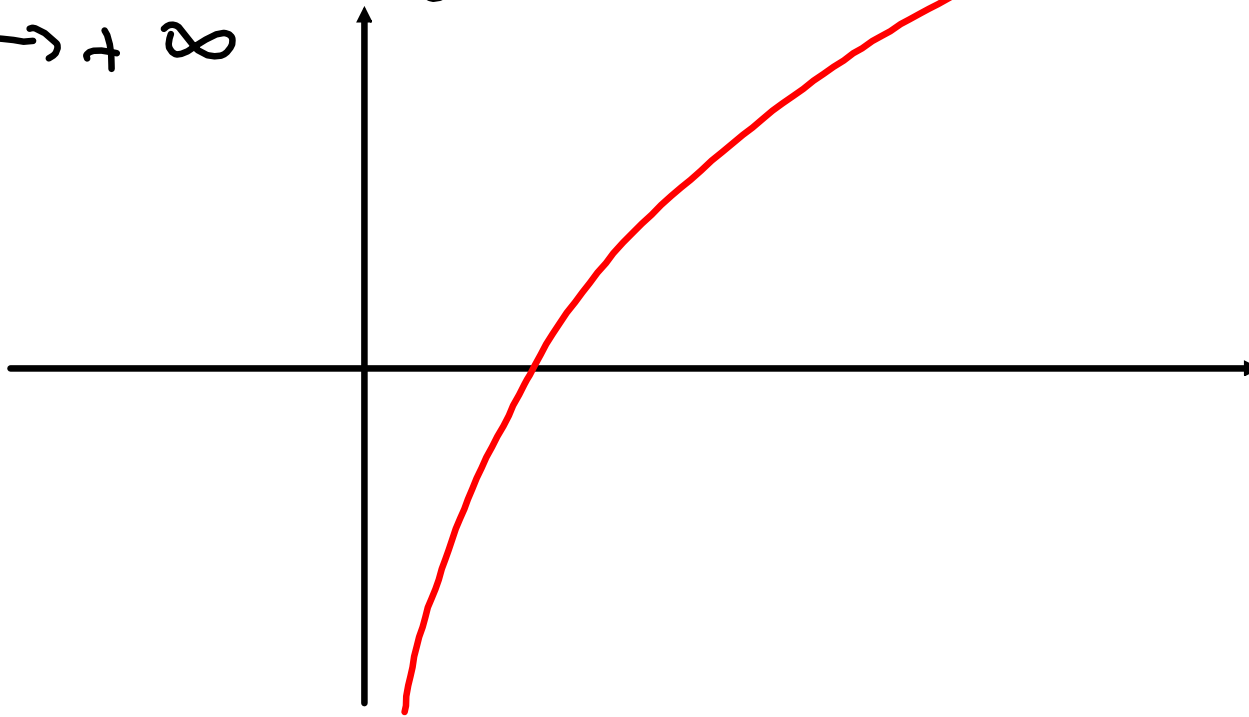
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e^x = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} e^x = 0^+$$



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \log x = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \log x = +\infty$$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{E.S. : } & \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\log x}{x} = \frac{-\infty}{0^+} \\ & = -\infty \cdot \frac{1}{0^+} = -\infty \cdot (+\infty) = -\infty \end{aligned}$$

Limite della composizione

$$A, B \subset \mathbb{R} \quad f: A \rightarrow B, \quad g: B \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$x_0 \in \text{Acc}(A)$. Se esiste

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = y_0 \quad \text{e} \quad y_0 \in \text{Acc}(B)$$

allora

1) Se $y_0 \in B$ e g è continua
in y_0 allora

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} (g \circ f)(x) = g(y_0)$$

2) Se $\lim_{y \rightarrow y_0} g(y) = l$ e \exists

$\mathcal{U} \in \mathcal{I}(x_0)$ t.c. $f(x) \neq y_0$

$\forall x \in \mathcal{U} \cap A \setminus \{x_0\}$ allora

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

$$\underline{\text{Es}} : \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \arctan(x^2)$$

$$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad f(x) = x^2$$

$$g: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad g(y) = \arctan y$$

$$\begin{aligned} (g \circ f)(x) &= g(f(x)) = g(x^2) = \\ &= \arctan(x^2) \end{aligned}$$

$$x_0 = -\infty.$$

$$y_0 = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x^2 = +\infty$$

siamo nel caso 2) perché

$$+\infty \notin B = \mathbb{R}$$

$$l = \lim_{y \rightarrow y_0} g(y) = \lim_{y \rightarrow +\infty} \arctan(y) = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

devo verificare che $\exists U \in \mathcal{J}(x_0)$

t.c. $x \in A \cap U \setminus \{x_0\} \Rightarrow f(x) \neq y_0$

ma $y_0 = \pm \infty$ quindi la condizione
vale per un qualsiasi U

(il caso 2) è sempre verificato
se $y_0 = \pm \infty$).

\Rightarrow per il teorema

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} (g \circ f)(x) = l \quad \text{cioè}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \underbrace{-\infty}_{x_0}} \arctan(x^2) = \underbrace{\frac{\pi}{2}}_l .$$

È un teorema di
cambiamento di variabile nel
limite.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \arctan(x^2)$$

pongo

$$y = x^2 \quad (\text{cambio variabile})$$

la cambio da tutte le
parti

Se $x \rightarrow -\infty$ allora

$$y = x^2 \rightarrow +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \arctan(x^2) = \lim_{y \rightarrow +\infty} \arctan(y)$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} .$$

Perché il caso 2) è così complicato?

$$\underline{\text{Es}}: f(x) = 3 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$g(y) = \begin{cases} 5 & \text{se } y \neq 3 \\ 1 & \text{se } y = 3 \end{cases}$$

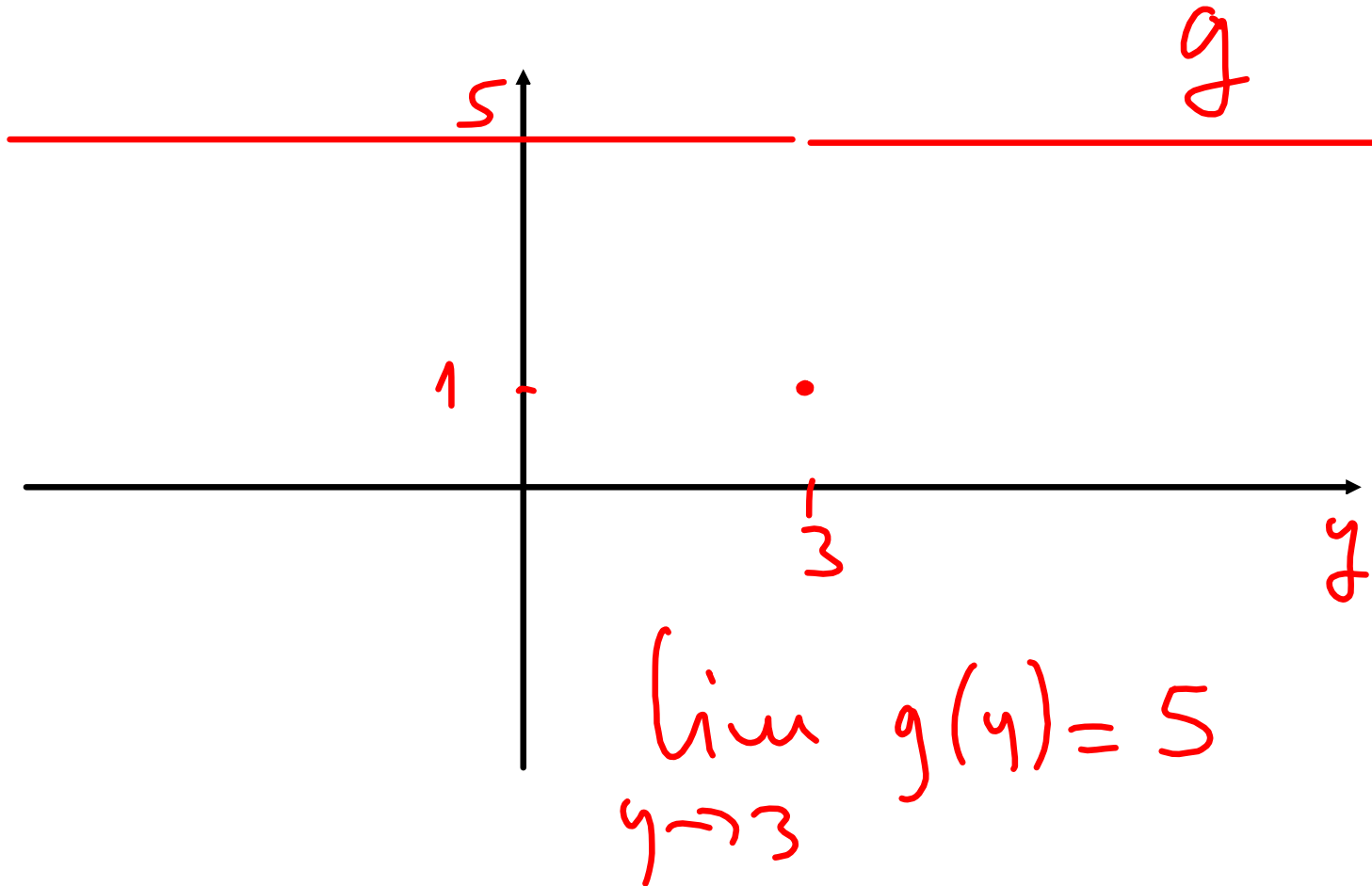
$$A = \mathbb{R}, \quad B = \mathbb{R} \quad \begin{array}{l} f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \\ g: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \end{array}$$

Prendo $x_0 = 2$. Chi è y_0 ?

$$y_0 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = 3$$

quanto vale l ?

$$l = \lim_{y \rightarrow y_0} g(y) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 3} g(y)$$



$$(g \circ f)(x) = g(f(x)) = g(3) = 1$$

$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (g \circ f)(x) = 1$$

ma $l = 5$.

ma la condizione 2) non vale
perché dovrei trovare
 \mathcal{U} intorno di $x_0 = 2$ f.c.

$$x \in \mathcal{U} \setminus \{2\} \Rightarrow f(x) \neq y_0 = 3$$

ma non è possibile perché
 $f(x) = 3 \quad \forall x.$

Limiti fondamentali.

$a > 0$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} a^x = \begin{cases} +\infty & \text{se } a > 1 \\ 1 & \text{se } a = 1 \\ 0^+ & \text{se } 0 < a < 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} a^x = \lim_{y \rightarrow +\infty} a^{-y} \quad \text{mett } y = -x$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 y &= -x && \text{se } x \rightarrow +\infty \\
 \Downarrow &&& \Rightarrow y \rightarrow -\infty \\
 x &= -y \\
 \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} a^x &= \lim_{y \rightarrow +\infty} a^{-y} \\
 &= \lim_{y \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{a^y} = \begin{cases} 0^+ & \text{se } a > 1 \\ 1 & \text{se } a = 1 \\ +\infty & \text{se } 0 < a < 1 \end{cases}
 \end{aligned}$$