

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

$\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$

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

$$a, \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$a > 0$$

$$a = 1 ?$$

$$\frac{a^x}{x^\alpha} = \frac{1}{x^\alpha}$$

$$E_s : a = \frac{1}{2} \quad \alpha = -3$$

$$\frac{a^x}{x^\alpha} = \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x}{x^{-3}} = \frac{x^3}{2^x} \rightarrow 0^+$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (1+x)^{1/x} = \\ & \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \log \left[(1+x)^{1/x} \right] \\ & = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{\frac{1}{x} \log(1+x)} \\ & = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^y \quad y = \frac{1}{x} \log(1+x) \end{aligned}$$

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

$$x \rightarrow 0^+ \Rightarrow y \rightarrow 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{\frac{1}{x} \log(1+x)} \\ = \lim_{y \rightarrow 1} e^y = e^1 = e \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Es: } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x =$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{x} = y &\Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{y} \\ x \rightarrow \infty &\Rightarrow y \rightarrow 0^+ \\ &= \lim_{y \rightarrow 0^+} (1 + y)^{\frac{1}{y}} = e \end{aligned}$$

Nuovi casi di indeterminazione

$$f(x) > 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x)^{g(x)} = ?$$

quando può dare indetermin.?

$$f(x)^{g(x)} = e^{\log[f(x)^{g(x)}]}$$
$$= e^{g(x) \log(f(x))}$$

quando $g(x) \cdot \log(f(x))$
è indeteriminato?

$$1) \quad g \rightarrow 0 \quad \log(f) \rightarrow +\infty$$

$$\Leftrightarrow$$

$$f \rightarrow +\infty$$

$$f^g = (+\infty)^0$$

$$2) \quad g \rightarrow 0 \quad \log(f) \rightarrow -\infty$$

$$f^g = (0^+)^0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow$$

$$f \rightarrow 0^+$$

$$3) \quad g \rightarrow \pm \infty \quad \log f \rightarrow 0$$
$$f^g = (1)^{\pm \infty}$$
$$f \rightarrow 1$$

$$\underline{Es}: \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x \log x = 0^+ \cdot (-\infty) \quad ?$$

$$y = \log x \iff x = e^y$$

$$\text{se } x \rightarrow 0^+ \implies y \rightarrow -\infty$$

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow -\infty} e^y \cdot y = 0^+ (-\infty)$$

$$y = -z$$

$$y \rightarrow -\infty \Rightarrow z \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow -\infty} e^y \cdot y = \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} e^{-z} (-z) =$$

$$= \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} -\frac{z}{e^z} = -(0^+) = 0^-$$

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

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

$$\forall \alpha > 0$$

Se $\alpha > 1$ è semplice

$$\begin{aligned}
 & x^2 \log x = \\
 & = \underbrace{x^2}_{\downarrow 0^+} \underbrace{\log x}_{\downarrow 0^-} \rightarrow 0^-
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Es: } & \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^x = \\
 & \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{\log(x^x)} = \\
 & \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{x \log x} = e^0 = 1
 \end{aligned}$$

The expression $x \log x$ is circled in red, with a red arrow pointing to a red 0 , indicating the limit of the exponent as $x \rightarrow 0^+$.

Prop: Se $f: (a, b) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
è debolmente crescente

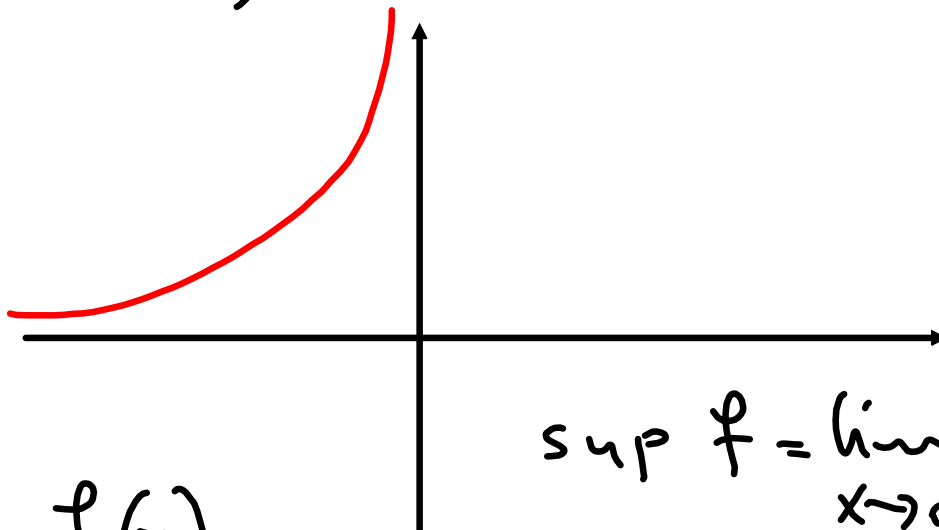
allora

$$\exists \lim_{x \rightarrow b^-} f(x) = \sup_{(a, b)} f$$

$$\exists \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x) = \inf_{(a, b)} f$$

$$Es: f(x) = -\frac{1}{x}$$

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



$$\inf_{(-\infty, 0)} f = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sup f &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) \\ &= +\infty \end{aligned}$$

$$\underline{\text{Oss}}: \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = 0$$

se e solo se

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} |f(x)| = 0$$

$$\underline{\text{dim}}: f \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow |f| \rightarrow 0$$

uso la continuità del valore
e scelto

cambio variabile

$$y = f(x) \quad x \rightarrow x_0 \Rightarrow y \rightarrow 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} |f(x)| = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} |y| = 0$$

ricorrendo vediamo che

$$|f| \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow f \rightarrow 0$$

segue da

$$-|f| \leq f \leq |f|$$

Condizioni:

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

Es: Sia

$$A = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R} : \frac{e^{3x^3} \cdot e^3}{e^{2x}} > e \right\}$$

dire se A è inferiormente
o superiormente limitato.

$$\frac{e^{3x^3} \cdot e^3}{e^{2x}} = e$$

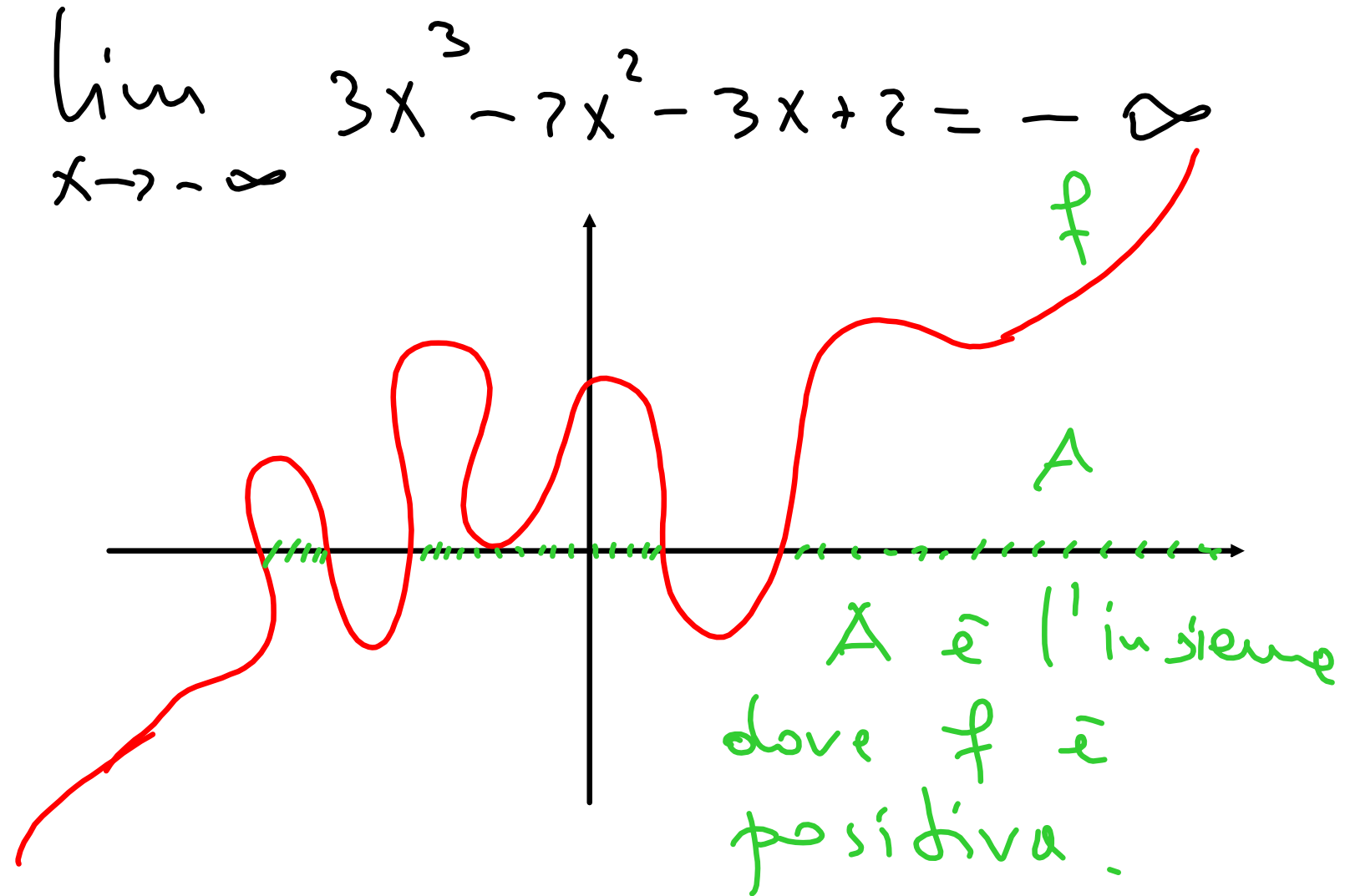
$$e^{3x^3 - 2x + 3} > e^{2x^2 + x + 1}$$

l'esponenziale è crescente

$$\Rightarrow 3x^3 - 2x + 3 > 2x^2 + x + 1$$

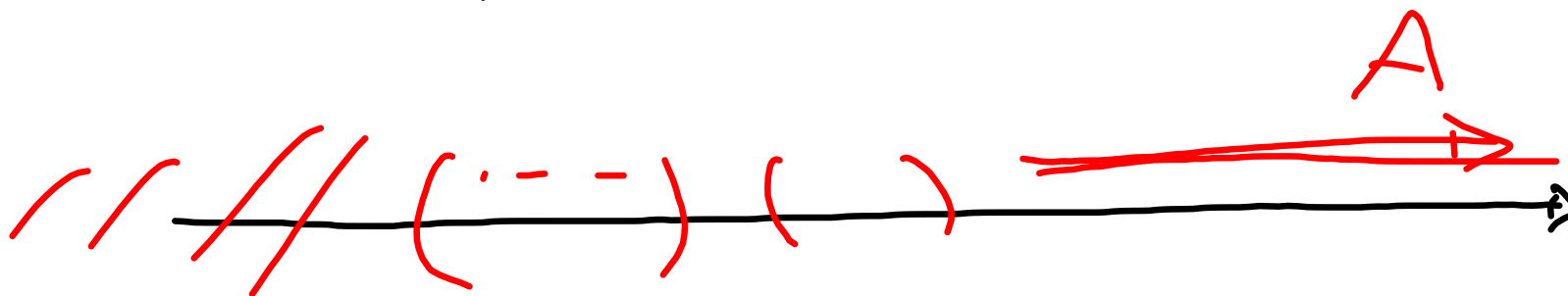
$$3x^3 - 2x^2 - 3x + 2 > 0 \quad (*)$$

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



Se x è abbastanza grande
 $f(x) > 0$ e x è abbastanza
piccolo $f(x) < 0$
(peruenenza del segno).

quindi se x è abbastanza grande $\textcircled{*}$ vale
 $\Rightarrow x \in A$ se x è abbastanza
 piccolo $\Rightarrow \textcircled{*}$ non vale
 e $x \notin A$.



quindi A è inferiormente
limitato ma non superiormente
limitato.

Infinitesimi.

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

$$x_0 \in \text{Acc}(A)$$

f e g infinitesime per
 $x \rightarrow x_0$ cioè

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = 0, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x) = 0$$

Def: Si dice che f
è σ -piccolo di g per

$x \rightarrow x_0$

se

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

e si scrive

$$f(x) = \sigma(g(x))$$

$$E_5: f(x) = x^3$$

$$g(x) = x^2 \quad x \rightarrow 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3}{x^2} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x^3 = o(x^2)$$

Se non è specificato
diversamente si intende
 $x \rightarrow 0$.

Def: Si dice che f è
infinitesima di ordine
superiore ad $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}, \alpha > 0$

$$\text{Se } f = a(|x|^\alpha)$$

per $x \rightarrow 0$.

$$\text{cio \u00e9 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{|x|^\alpha} = 0$$

$$E_s: f(x) = \operatorname{tg} x \cdot \sin x$$

$$f(x) = o(|x|) \quad \text{perché?}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} x \cdot \sin x}{|x|} = \text{limitato}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \underbrace{\operatorname{tg} \cdot x}_{\rightarrow 0} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{\sin x}{|x|}} = 0$$

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

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

$\Rightarrow \frac{\sin x}{|x|}$ è limitata vicino a \emptyset .

A flessione

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} X^3 = a(1x1) \\ X^4 = a(1x1) \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow X^3 = X^4$$

Proprietà degli σ -piccoli

$$1) \quad \text{Se } k \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow k \sigma(|x|^\alpha) = \sigma(|x|^\alpha) \\ k \neq 0$$

$$2) \quad \sigma(|x|^\alpha) + \sigma(|x|^\alpha) = \sigma(|x|^\alpha)$$

$$3) \quad \text{Se } \beta > 0 \Rightarrow x^{\alpha+\beta} = \sigma(|x|^\alpha)$$

$$4) \sigma(|x|^\alpha) + \sigma(|x|^{\alpha+\beta}) = \sigma(|x|^\alpha)$$

$$5) \sigma(\sigma(|x|^\alpha)) = \sigma(|x|^\alpha)$$

$$6) \sigma(|x|^\alpha + \sigma(|x|^\alpha)) = \sigma(|x|^\alpha)$$

$$7) \sigma(|x|^\alpha + |x|^{\alpha+\beta}) = \sigma(|x|^\alpha)$$

$$8) |x|^\alpha \cdot \sigma(|x|^\beta) = \sigma(|x|^{\alpha+\beta})$$

$$9) \sigma(|x|^\alpha) \cdot \sigma(|x|^\beta) = \sigma(|x|^{\alpha+\beta})$$

$$10) \frac{\sigma(|x|^{\alpha+\beta})}{|x|^\beta} = \sigma(|x|^\alpha)$$

$$\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\alpha, \beta > 0.$$

Es: vediamo che

$$|x|^\alpha \cdot o(|x|^\beta) = o(|x|^{\alpha+\beta})$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{|x|^\alpha \cdot o(|x|^\beta)}{|x|^{\alpha+\beta}} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cancel{|x|^\alpha} \cdot o(|x|^\beta)}{\cancel{|x|^\alpha} \cdot |x|^\beta} = 0$$

per la definizione
di o