

$$f(x) = x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x}$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0 . \text{ limitata} = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x} &= \infty \cdot \sin 0 = \\ &= \infty \cdot 0 \quad ? \end{aligned}$$

$$\sin t = t + o(t^2) \quad t \rightarrow 0$$

$$t = \frac{1}{x} \quad x \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow t \rightarrow 0^+$$

$$\sin \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{x} + o\left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right)$$

$$x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x} = x^2 \left(\frac{1}{x} + o\left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right) \right) =$$

$$= x + o(1) \rightarrow +\infty + 0 = +\infty$$

non è solo asintoti orientati.

asintoto obliquo?

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x}}{x} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \sin \frac{1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \left(\frac{1}{x} + o\left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right) \right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} 1 + o\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = 1 + 0 = 1 = m$$

$$q = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) - mx =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x} - 1 \cdot x =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \left[x \sin \frac{1}{x} - 1 \right] =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \left[x \left(\frac{1}{x} + o\left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right) \right) - 1 \right] =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \left[\cancel{1} + o\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) - \cancel{1} \right] =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \cdot o\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = 0 = 0$$

$\Rightarrow y = x$ è asintoto obliquo

$$m = 1, \quad q = 0.$$

$$y = mx + q = x$$

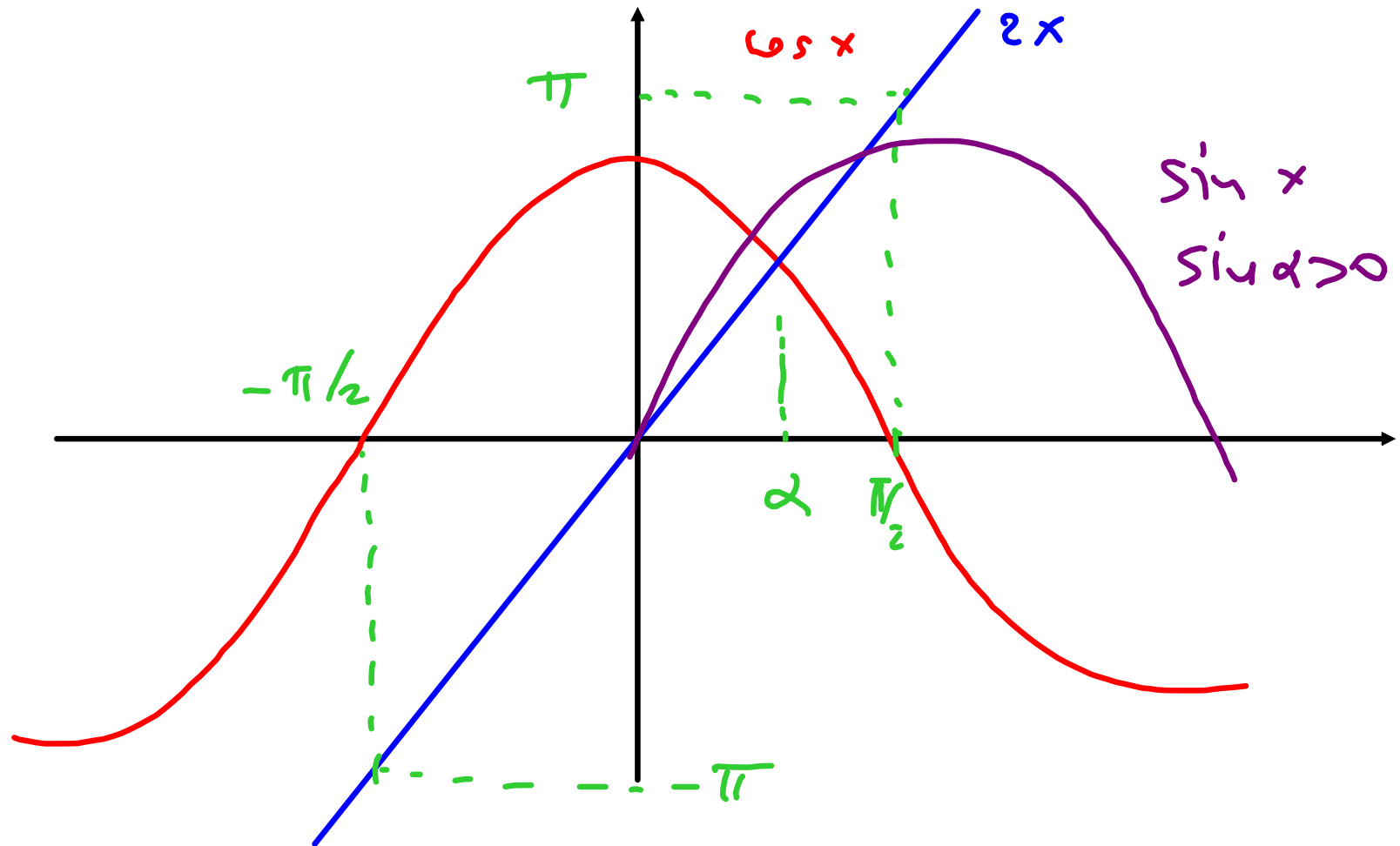
$$f(x) = \frac{3x + \sin x}{2x - \cos x}$$

a sintoti?

Verticali?

$0 = 2x - \cos x$ ha soluzione?

$$2x = \cos x$$



\exists unico α t.c. $2\alpha - \cos \alpha = 0$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{3x + \sin x}{2x - \cos x} = \frac{3\alpha + \sin \alpha}{0^+} =$$

$$= \frac{> 0}{0^+} = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{3x + \sin x}{2x - \cos x} = \frac{> 0}{0^-} = -\infty$$

c'è un'asintoto verticale

asintoto orizzontale?

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3x + \sin x}{2x - \cos x} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3 + \frac{\sin x}{x}}{2 - \frac{\cos x}{x}} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{3x + \sin x}{2x - \cos x} = \frac{3}{2}$$

è un asintoto orizzontale.

$$f(x) = \log(\log(\tan x))$$

$$f: \left(\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

f è strett. crescente

compositiva di 3 funzioni
strett. crescenti

$\Rightarrow f$ è iniettiva

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}^+} \log(\log(\tan x)) =$$

$$= \log(\log(1^+)) = \log(0^+) = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} \log(\log(\tan x)) =$$

$$\log(\log(+\infty)) = \log(+\infty) = +\infty$$

$$\inf f(x) = -\infty$$

$$\sup f(x) = +\infty$$

$\Rightarrow f$ è surgettiva.

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

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \underline{x+1} & \text{se } x \leq 1 \\ 3-2\alpha x^2 & \text{se } x > 1 \end{cases} \quad x \rightarrow 1^-$$

per quali α è derivabile in tutto \mathbb{R} ?

è ovviamente derivabile
in ogni $x \in \mathbb{R}$ $x \neq 1$.

Per quidi α è continua?

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} x+1 = 2$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} 3 - 2\alpha x^2 = 3 - 2\alpha$$

$$f(1) = 1 + 1 = 2$$

devono essere uguali

deve essere $3 - 2\alpha = 2$

$$1 = 2\alpha \quad \alpha = \frac{1}{2}$$

Se $\alpha = \frac{1}{2}$ f è continua.

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x+1 & \text{se } x \leq 1 \\ 3-x^2 & \text{se } x > 1. \end{cases}$$

$$f'_1(x) = D(x+1) = 1$$

$$f'_2(x) = D(3-x^2) = -2x$$

$$f'_+(1) = -2 \quad f'_-(1) = 1.$$

$\Rightarrow f$ non è derivabile.

$\Rightarrow f$ non è derivabile per nessun valore di x .

$$f: \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

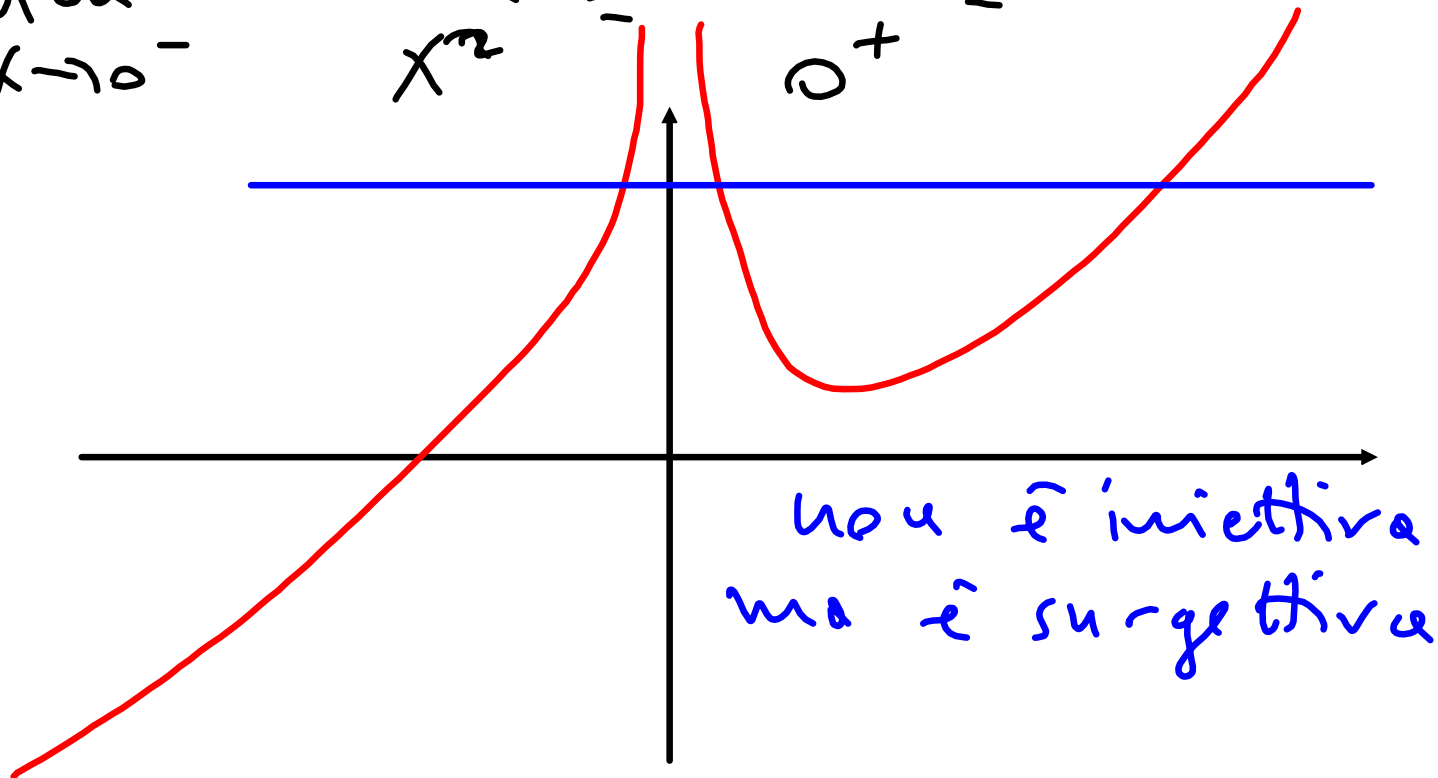
$$f(x) = \frac{(x+1)^3}{x^2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(x+1)^3}{x^2} = \frac{x^3 + \dots}{x^2} = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{(x+1)^3}{x^2} = \frac{x^3 + \dots}{x^2} = -\infty$$

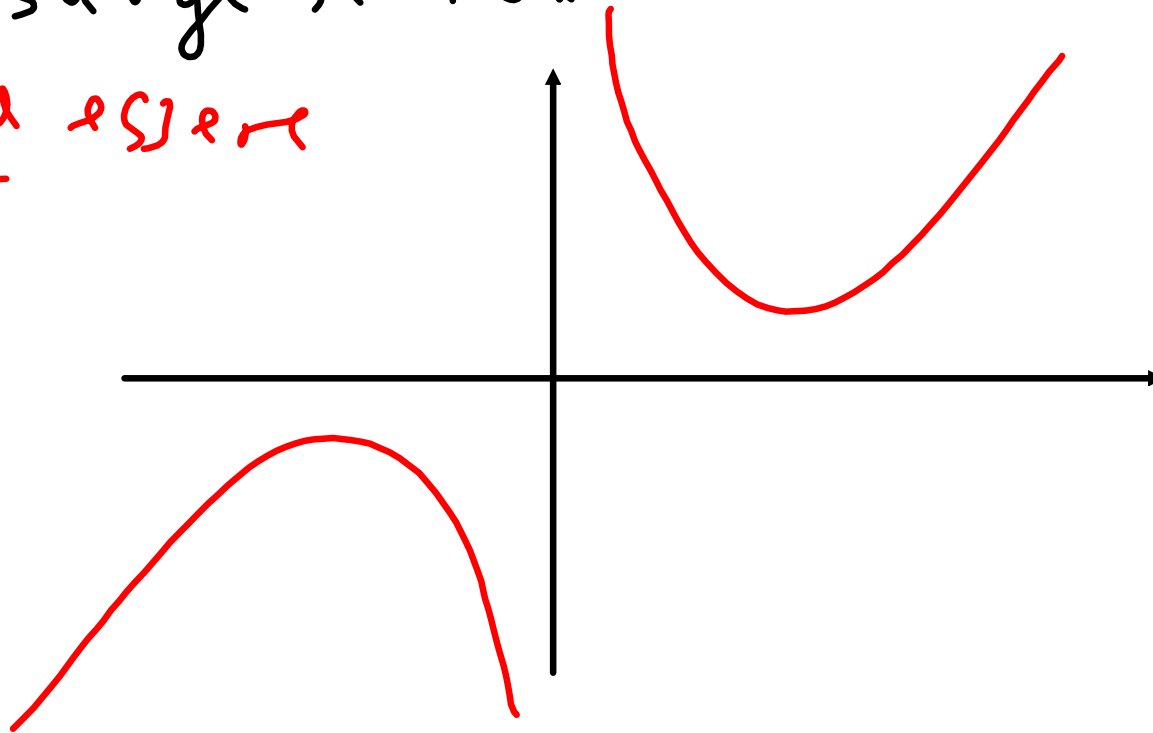
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{(x+1)^3}{x^2} = \frac{1}{0^+} = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{(x+1)^3}{x^2} = \frac{1}{0^+} = +\infty$$



senza fare i limiti in 0
non poteva risolvere della
surgittività

poteva essere
così



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\operatorname{tg}^3 x} - 1}{x (\cos x - e^{x^2})} =$$

$$\operatorname{tg} t = t + o(t^2)$$

$$\cos t = 1 - \frac{t^2}{2} + o(t^3)$$

$$e^t = 1 + t + o(t)$$

$$(fgx)^3 = (x + \sigma(x^2))^3 =$$

$$= \boxed{x^3 + \sigma(x^4)}$$

$$(fgx)^3 \quad x^3 + \sigma(x^4)$$

$$e^{-1} = e^{-1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} [x + \sigma(x^2)]^3 &= x^3 + 3x^2\sigma(x^2) + \\ &+ 3x(\sigma(x^2))^2 + (\sigma(x^2))^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$= x^3 + \sigma(x^4) + \sigma(x^5) + \sigma(x^6)$$

$$= x^3 + \sigma(x^4)$$

$$x^3 + \sigma(x^4)$$

$$t = x^3 + \sigma(x^4)$$

$$e - 1 =$$

$$= \cancel{1} + x^3 + \sigma(x^4) + \sigma(x^3 + \sigma(x^4)) - \cancel{1}$$

$$= x^3 + \sigma(x^3)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \cos x - e^{x^2} &= e^t = 1 + \textcircled{t} + o(t) \\
 &= \cancel{1} - \frac{x^2}{2} + o(x^3) - \left[\cancel{1} + \textcircled{x^2} + o(x^1) \right] \\
 &= -\frac{3}{2}x^2 + o(x^2)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{e^{+g^3 x} - 1}{x(\cos x - e^{x^2})} \\
 & \approx \frac{x^3 + o(x^3)}{x\left(-\frac{3}{7}x^2 + o(x^2)\right)} \\
 & \approx \frac{x^3 + o(x^3)}{-\frac{3}{2}x^3 + o(x^3)} \rightarrow -\frac{2}{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(x+1)^9 - (x-1)^9}{(x+1)^8 + (x-1)^8}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (x+1)^9 - (x-1)^9 &= \left(x \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)\right)^9 \\ &- \left(x \left(1 - \frac{1}{x}\right)\right)^9 = \\ &x^9 \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^9 - x^9 \left(1 - \frac{1}{x}\right)^9 \end{aligned}$$

$$= x^g \left[\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^g - \left(1 - \frac{1}{x}\right)^g \right] =$$

$$(1+t)^\alpha = 1 + \alpha t + o(t) \quad \alpha = g$$

$t \rightarrow 0$ $t = \frac{1}{x}$ $x \rightarrow \infty$
 $\Rightarrow t \rightarrow 0.$

$$= x^g \left[\cancel{1} + g \cdot \frac{1}{x} + o\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) - \left(\cancel{1} + g \left(-\frac{1}{x}\right) + o\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \right) \right]$$

$t = -\frac{1}{x}$

$$= x^9 \left(\frac{18}{x} + \pi \left(\frac{1}{x} \right) \right) =$$

$$= 18x^8 + \sigma(x^8)$$

$$\frac{(x+1)^9 - (x-1)^9}{(x+1)^8 + (x-1)^8} = \frac{18x^8 + \sigma(x^8)}{(x+1)^8 + (x-1)^8}$$

→ g ha divisore numer.
e denom. per x^8

$$\frac{18x^8}{x^8} + \frac{x(x^8)}{x^8}$$

$$\frac{(x+1)^8}{x^8} \rightarrow \frac{(x-1)^8}{x^8}$$
$$\frac{18+0}{1+1} = 9$$

$$f(x) = e^{\frac{x^5 + \sin x}{x^4 + (\cos x)^2}}$$

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

$$f(x) > 0$$

sempre

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^5 + \sin x}{x^4 + (\cos x)^2} &= \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^5 \left(1 + \frac{\sin x}{x^5} \right)}{x^4 \left(1 + \frac{(\cos x)^2}{x^4} \right)} = +\infty \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^5 + \sin x}{x^4 + (\cos x)^2} = -\infty.$$

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

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

f non è superiormente
limitata $\sup f = +\infty$.

$\inf f = 0 \Rightarrow f$ è inf.

limitata. Non ha minimo
perché dovrebbe essere

$\min f = \inf f = 0$ ma

$f(x) \neq 0$.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{2}{x}\right)^{3x} \quad \left| \log(1+t) = t + o(t) \right.$$

$$\left(1 - \frac{2}{x}\right)^{3x} = e^{3x \log\left(1 - \frac{2}{x}\right)} \quad \boxed{t = -\frac{2}{x}}$$

$$= e^{3x \left[-\frac{2}{x} + o\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \right]}$$

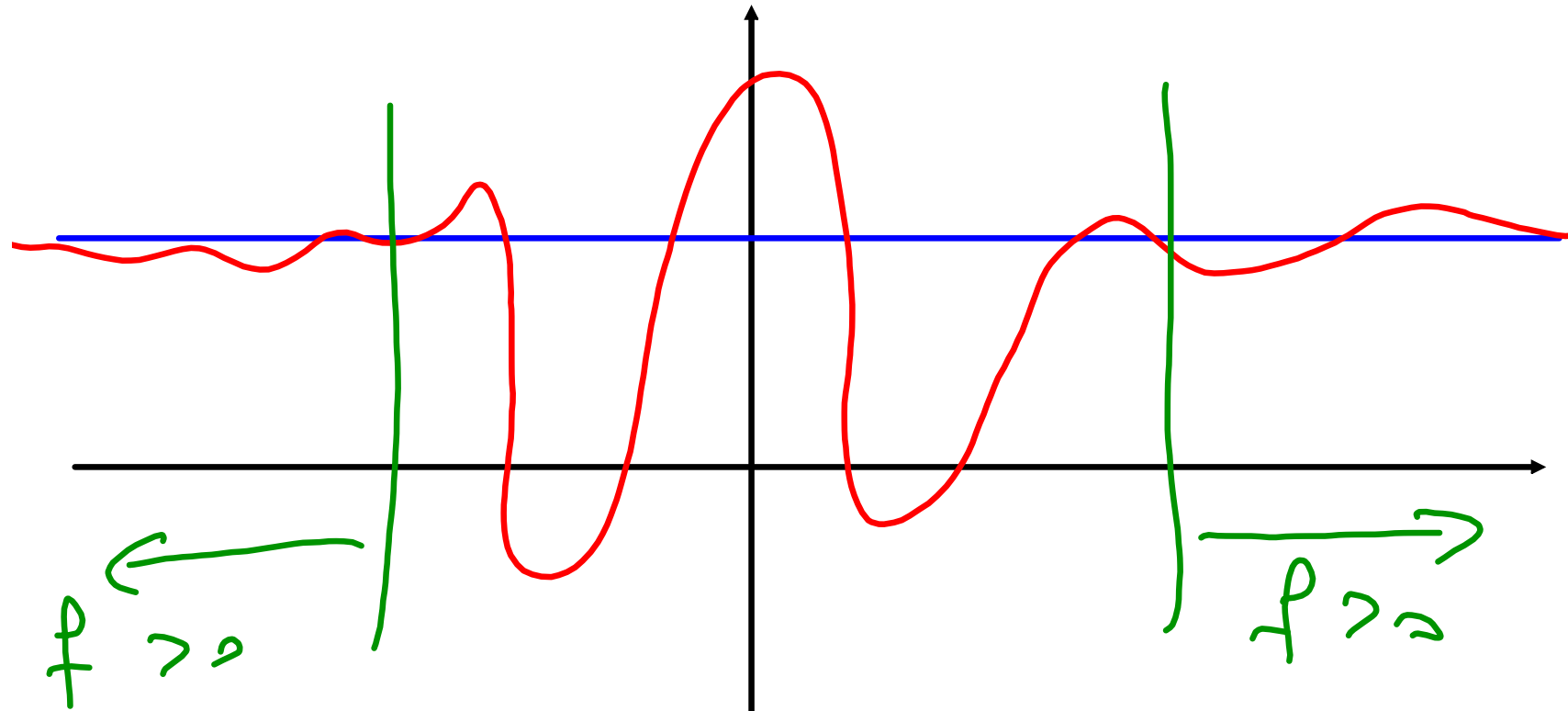
$$= e^{-6 + o(1)} \rightarrow e^{-6} = \frac{1}{e^6} .$$

$$A = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R} : \frac{x^2 - 2x}{x^2 - 4x + 3} > 0 \right\}$$

A è limitato? sup, inf?

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2 - 2x}{x^2 - 4x + 3} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^2 - 2x}{x^2 - 4x + 3} = 1$$



per menezza del legno.

l'insieme A è l'insieme
 delle x dove la funzione
 è positiva.

A contiene una semiretta
 tipo $(k, +\infty)$ e una
 tipo $(-\infty, h)$ $\Rightarrow A$
 non è limitato né

inferiormente ni
superiormente.

$$f(x) = \frac{x^4}{x^6 + (\sin x)^2}$$

$$f: \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

f è pari

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x^4}{x^6 + (\sin x)^2}$$

$$\textcircled{x \rightarrow 0}$$

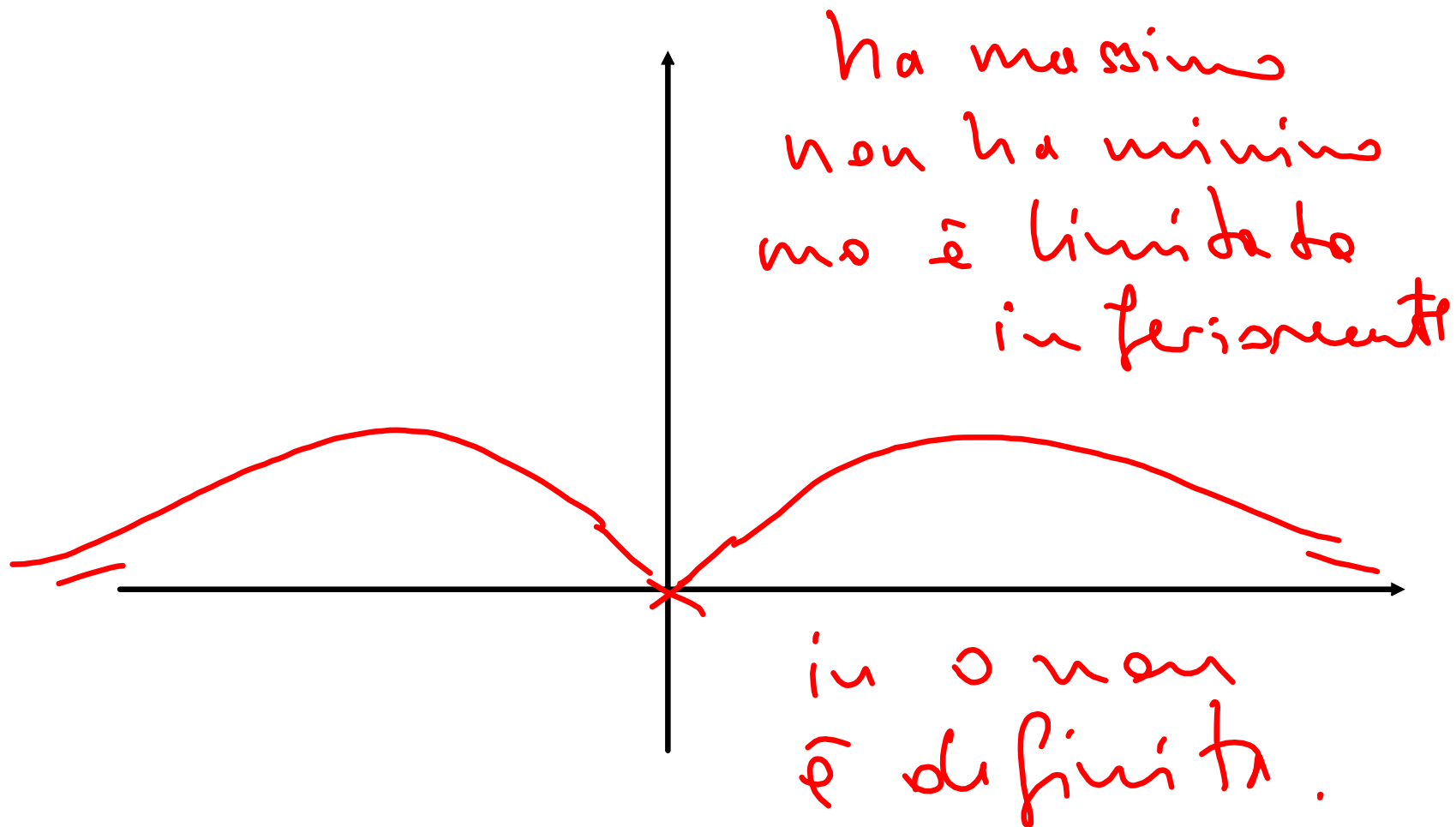
$$\frac{x^4}{x^6 + (\sin x)^2} =$$

$$= \frac{x^4}{x^6 + [x + o(x^2)]^2} =$$

$$= \frac{x^4}{x^6 + x^2 + o(x^3)} = \frac{x^2}{x^4 + 1 + o(x)}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{0}{1} \rightarrow 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^4}{x^6 + (\sin x)^2} = \\ & = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x^2 + \frac{(\sin x)^2}{x^4}} = \frac{1}{\infty} = 0^+ \end{aligned}$$



$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^4}{x^6 + (\sin x)^2} & \text{if } x \neq 0 \\ 0 & \text{if } x = 0 \end{cases}$$

questa ha minimo.