

4/10/2019

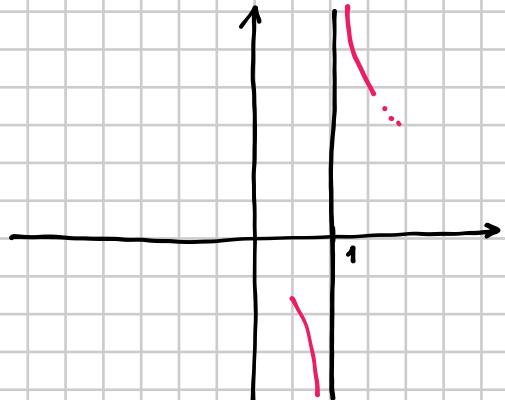
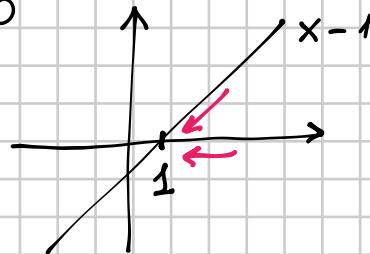
ESEMPIO DI CALCOLO

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 + x - 6}{x^2 - 3x + 2} = \frac{1+1-6}{1-3+2} = \frac{-4}{0} = \infty$$

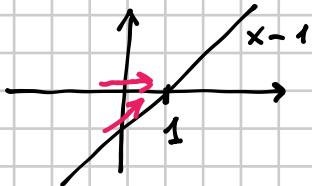
NON SO ANCORA
I SEgni (o il segno)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{(x+3)(x-2)}{(x-1)(x-2)} = \frac{1+3}{0^+} = \frac{4}{0^+} = +\infty$$

Se x si avvicina a 1 da destra, $x-1$ si avvicina a 0, ma sempre rimanendo maggiore di 0



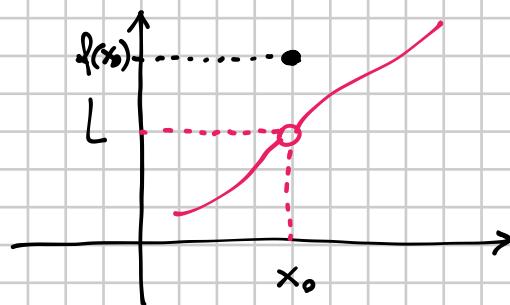
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{(x+3)(x-2)}{(x-1)(x-2)} = \frac{1+3}{0^-} = \frac{4}{0^-} = -\infty$$

OSSERVAZIONE

0^+ non è un numero! È un modo per indicare che una quantità tende a 0 mantenendosi sempre positiva ("dall'alto")

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = L \quad x_0, L \in \mathbb{R}$$

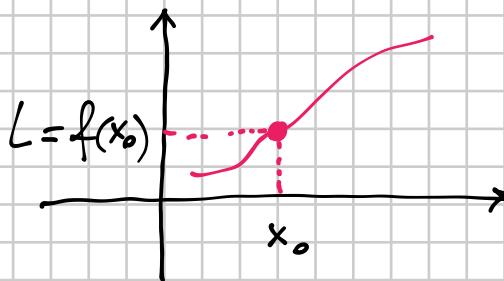
x_0 di accumulazione per il dominio di f (ad es. $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$)



$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad \exists I(x_0) : \forall x \in I(x_0) - \{x_0\}$$

$$|f(x) - L| < \varepsilon$$

Se $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = f(x_0)$, allora la funzione si dice CONTINUA IN x_0

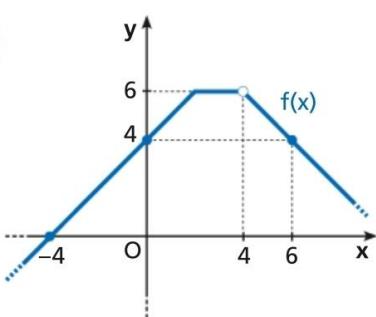


Definizione e significato

LEGGI IL GRAFICO Deduci i limiti indicati osservando le figure.

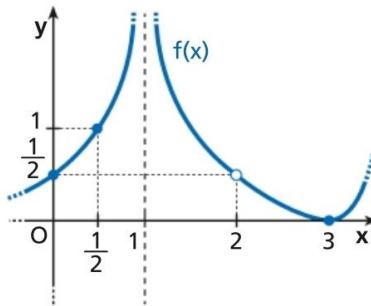
→ Teoria a p. 1351

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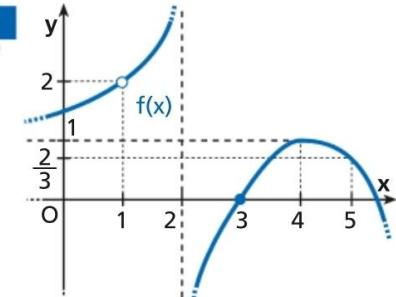
$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow -4} f(x); & \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x); \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} f(x); & \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 6} f(x). \end{aligned}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x); & \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} f(x); \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x); & \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}} f(x). \end{aligned}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x); & \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} f(x); \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} f(x); & \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} f(x). \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow -4} f(x) = 0 & \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} f(x) = 6 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 4 & \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 6} f(x) = 4 \end{aligned}$$

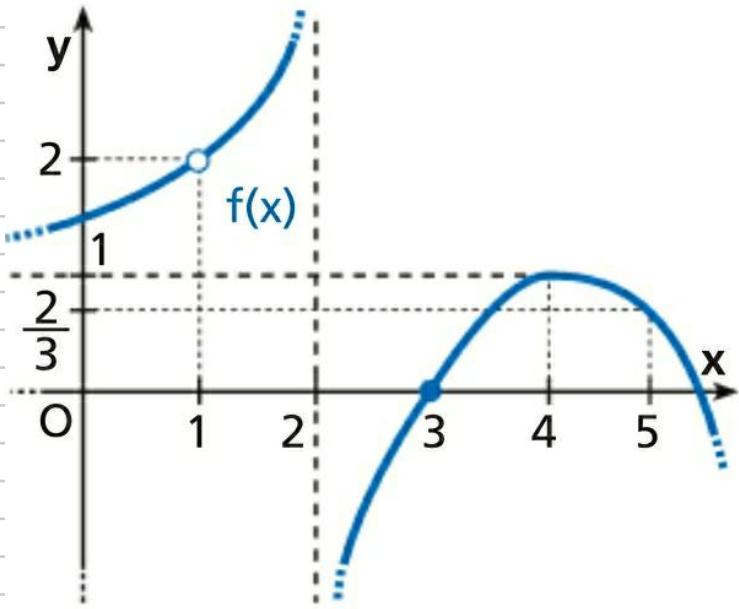
$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 4 & \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 6} f(x) = 4 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = \frac{1}{2} & \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}} f(x) = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \frac{1}{2} & \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} f(x) = 0 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}} f(x) = 1 & \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} f(x) = 1 & \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} f(x) = \frac{2}{3} \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} f(x) = \frac{2}{3} & \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} f(x) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = 2 & \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} f(x) = 0 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} f(x) = 1 & \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} f(x) = \frac{2}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} f(x) = 1 & \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} f(x) = \frac{2}{3} \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} f(x) = \frac{2}{3} & \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} f(x) = 0 \end{aligned}$$



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

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

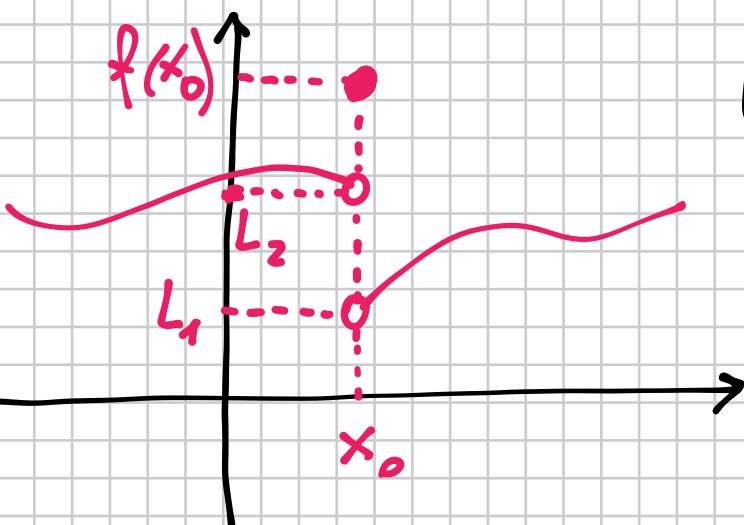
$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x)$ NON ESISTE (secondo impostaz. libres)

perché
abbiamo considerato
 $\overline{\mathbb{R}} = \mathbb{R} \cup \{-\infty, +\infty\}$

Se avessimo esteso lo retta con i punti $\Rightarrow \tilde{\mathbb{R}} = \mathbb{R} \cup \{\infty\}$

con questa impostazione
si può scrivere

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



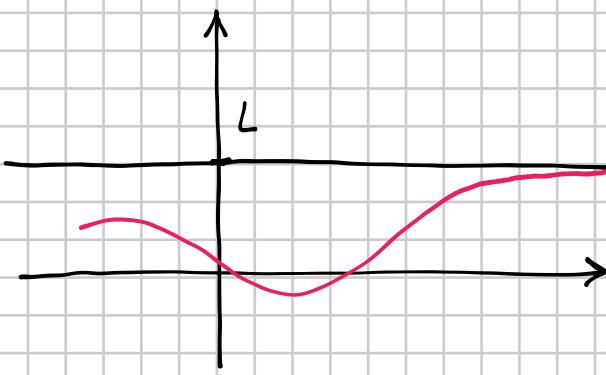
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} f(x) = L_1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^-} f(x) = L_2$$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x)$ NON ESISTE perché
 $L_1 \neq L_2$

$f(x_0) \neq L_1$] $f(x_0)$ non ENTRA
 $f(x_0) \neq L_2$] IN gIoco

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

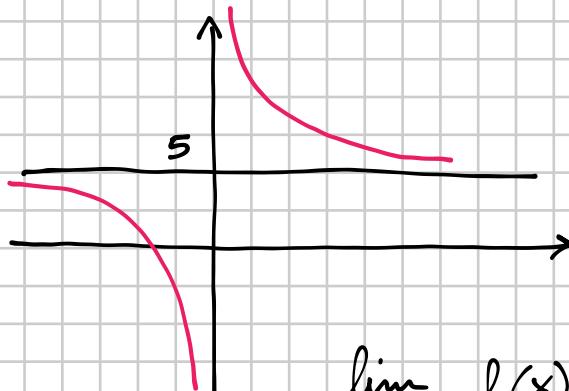


La retta $y=L$ si chiama ASINTOZO ORIZZONTALE (per $x \rightarrow +\infty$)

ESEMPIO

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

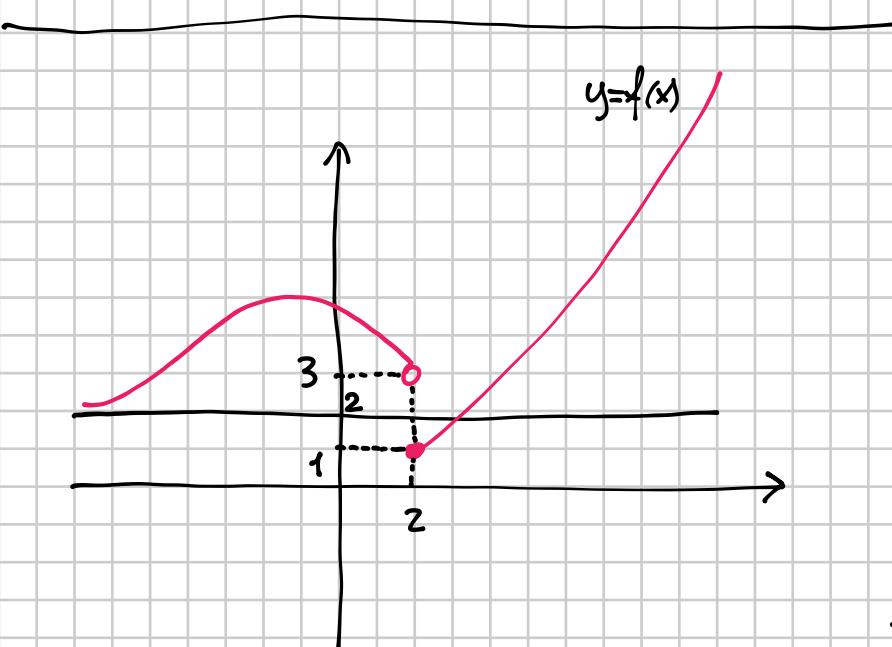
$$f(x) = 5 + \frac{1}{x}$$



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = 5$$

$y=5$ è ASINTOZO ORIZZONTALE
per $x \rightarrow -\infty$ e anche per $x \rightarrow +\infty$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = 5$$



$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \infty$ oppure
NON ESISTE

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = 2$$

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

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

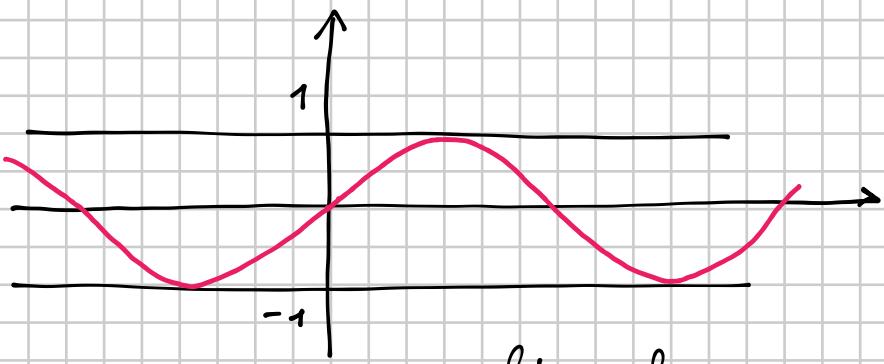
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) \text{ NON ESISTE}$$

$$f(2) = 1$$

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

$y=2$ è ASINTOZO ORIZZONTALE per $x \rightarrow -\infty$

$$f(x) = \sin x \quad f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow [-1, 1]$$

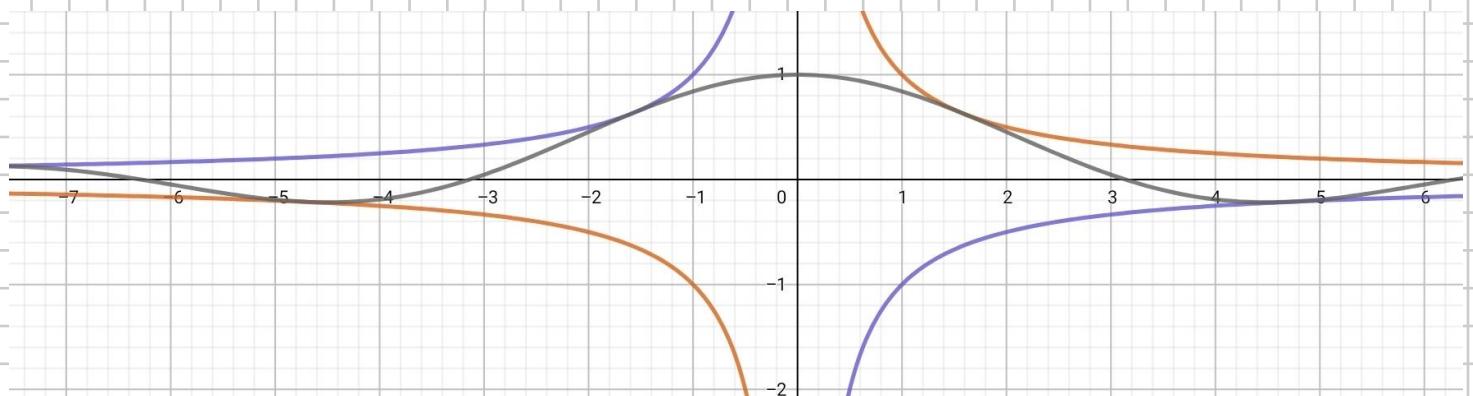
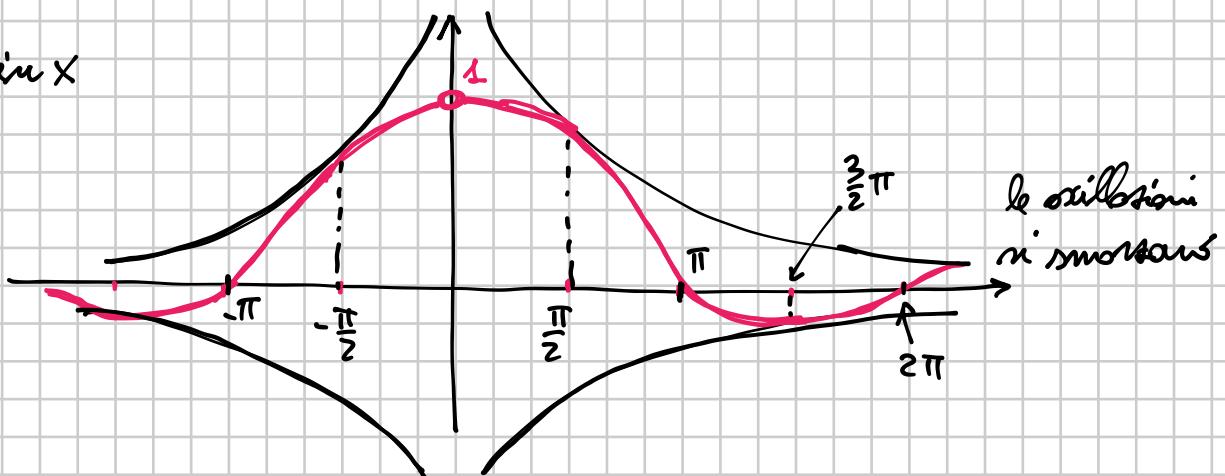


$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x)$ NON ESISTE

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x)$ NON ESISTE

Il grafico continua a oscillare tra -1 e 1

$$g(x) = \frac{1}{x} \cdot \sin x$$



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

in $x=0$ $g(x)$ NON È DEFINITA

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

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

$y=0$ è ASINTOLO ORIZZONTALE per $x \rightarrow \pm\infty$