

Lezione 15 - Analisi Matematica 1 - 29 ottobre 2013

Def $f: A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ x_0 p.d.o. per A

" f ha limite l per x che tende a x_0 "
e si scrive $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = l$

$$\forall \epsilon \in \mathbb{R}^+ \exists \delta \in \mathbb{R}^+ : f((V_\delta(x_0) \cap A)) \subseteq U$$

$$\text{OSS} : x_0 \text{ p.d.o. per } A \Rightarrow (V_\delta(x_0) \cap A) \neq \emptyset \quad \forall \delta \in \mathbb{R}^+$$

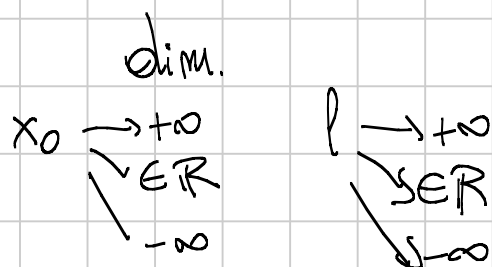
OSS : LA DEFINIZIONE DI LIMITE

NON PERMETTE DI CALCOLARE
IL LIMITE

CALCOLO DEL LIMITE $\neq$ VERIFICA
DEL LIMITE

Teorema $f: A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ x_0 p.d.o. per A

Se $\exists l = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x)$ allora l è unico



9 casi

Facciamo la dim. nel caso $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}$, $l_1 \neq l_2$, $l_1, l_2 \in \mathbb{R}$

Potò con $l_1 \neq l_2$

$$\begin{cases} \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta_1 > 0 : \forall x \in A \quad |x - x_0| < \delta_1 \Rightarrow -\varepsilon < f(x) - l_1 < \varepsilon \\ \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta_2 > 0 : \forall x \in A \quad |x - x_0| < \delta_2 \Rightarrow -\varepsilon < f(x) - l_2 < \varepsilon \end{cases}$$

$\uparrow$
 $\delta = \min \{\delta_1, \delta_2\}$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0 : \forall x \in A \quad |x - x_0| < \delta \Rightarrow \begin{cases} -\varepsilon < f(x) - l_1 < \varepsilon \\ -\varepsilon < l_2 - f(x) < \varepsilon \end{cases}$$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0 : \forall x \in A \quad |x - x_0| < \delta \Rightarrow -2\varepsilon < l_2 - l_1 < 2\varepsilon$$

$\Downarrow$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad -2\varepsilon < l_2 - l_1 < 2\varepsilon$$

$$\left(\forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad |l_2 - l_1| < 2\varepsilon \right) \Leftrightarrow l_1 - l_2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow l_1 = l_2$$

(ii) supponiamo $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}$ $l_1 = -\infty$ e $l_2 \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta_1 > 0 \forall x \in A \quad 0 < |x - x_0| < \delta_1 \Rightarrow l_2 - \varepsilon < f(x) < l_2 + \varepsilon \\ \forall \eta > 0 \exists \delta_2 > 0 \forall x \in A \quad 0 < |x - x_0| < \delta_2 \Rightarrow f(x) < -M \end{array} \right.$$

$$\delta = \min \{\delta_1, \delta_2\}$$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \forall \eta > 0 \exists \delta > 0 : \forall x \in A \quad 0 < |x - x_0| < \delta \Rightarrow \begin{cases} l_2 - \varepsilon < f(x) < l_2 + \varepsilon \\ M < -f(x) \end{cases}$$

$$" \quad " \quad " \quad " \quad " \quad \Rightarrow M + l_2 - \varepsilon < 0 < l_2 + \varepsilon$$

ma questo è manifestamente assurdo non appena $\eta \geq 2\varepsilon$

(iii) $l_1 \in \mathbb{R}$ $l_2 = +\infty$ $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta_1 > 0 : \forall x \in A \quad 0 < |x - x_0| < \delta_1 \Rightarrow l_1 - \varepsilon < f(x) < l_1 + \varepsilon$$

$$\forall M > 0 \exists \delta_2 > 0 \quad \forall x \in A \quad 0 < |x - x_0| < \delta_2 \Rightarrow M < f(x)$$

$$\delta = \min \{ \delta_1, \delta_2 \}$$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad \forall M > 0 \quad \forall x \in A \quad 0 < |x - x_0| < \delta \Rightarrow \begin{cases} l_1 - \varepsilon < f(x) < l_1 + \varepsilon \\ -f(x) < -M \end{cases}$$

$$\text{" " " " } \Rightarrow l_1 - \varepsilon < 0 < l_1 + \varepsilon - M$$

e questo è falso quando $\varepsilon - M \leq -\varepsilon$

ovvero $2\varepsilon < M$.

Restano da vedere questi 3 casi quando

$x_0 = +\infty$ o $x_0 = -\infty$? questo esercizio viene

lasciato allo studente



Vediamo il legame tra limiti e continuità

Teorema

$f: A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $x_0 \in A$ p.d.o. per A

sono tra loro equivalenti

(i) f continua nel punto x_0

$$(ii) \underbrace{\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x)}_{\text{dim}} = f(x_0) = \underbrace{f(\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} x)}$$

(i) $\Rightarrow$ (ii)

$$\forall U \in \mathcal{T}_{f(x_0)} \exists V \in \mathcal{T}_{x_0} : f(V \cap A) \subseteq U \quad \leftarrow f \text{ continua in } x_0$$

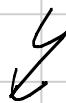
$$\Downarrow \leftarrow f(\Omega) \subseteq U \Rightarrow \forall \Omega \in \mathcal{T}_{x_0} f(\Omega) \subseteq U$$
$$\forall U \in \mathcal{T}_{f(x_0)} \exists V \in \mathcal{T}_{x_0} : f((V \setminus \{x_0\}) \cap A) \subseteq U \quad \leftarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f = f(x_0)$$

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

$$(ii) \exists \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = f(x_0) \Leftrightarrow \forall U \in \mathcal{T}_{f(x_0)} \exists V \in \mathcal{T}_{x_0} : f((V \setminus \{x_0\}) \cap A) \subseteq U$$
$$\text{ma } f(x_0) \in U$$

$$\Rightarrow \forall U \in \mathcal{T}_{f(x_0)} \exists V \in \mathcal{T}_{x_0} : f(V \cap A) \subseteq U$$

ovvero f continua in x_0



Def $x_0 \in A$ p.d.e. $f: A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

" f ha limite l per x che tende a x_0 da sinistra"
e si scrive $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^-} f(x) = l$

$$\Leftrightarrow \forall \epsilon \in \mathbb{R}^+ \exists \delta \in \mathbb{R}^+ : \forall x \in A \quad x \in V \cap]x_0, x_0 + \delta[\Rightarrow f(x) \in U$$

" f ha limite l per x che tende a x_0 da destra"
e si scrive $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} f(x) = l$

$$\Leftrightarrow \forall \epsilon \in \mathbb{R}^+ \exists \delta \in \mathbb{R}^+ : \forall x \in A \quad x \in V \cap]x_0 - \delta, x_0[\Rightarrow f(x) \in U$$

Teorema $f: A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ x_0 p.d.e. per A

Sono equivalenti

$$(i) \exists \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = l$$

$$(ii) \exists \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} f(x) = l_1, \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^-} f(x) = l_2 \quad \text{e} \quad l_1 = l_2 = l$$

dim

(i) $\Leftrightarrow$ (ii)

(i) $\Leftrightarrow \forall \epsilon \in \mathbb{R} \exists \delta \in \mathbb{R} : \forall x \in A \ x \neq x_0 \ x \in V \Rightarrow f(x) \in U$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \forall \epsilon \in \mathbb{R} \exists \delta \in \mathbb{R} : \forall x \in A \ x \in V \cap]-\infty, x_0] \Rightarrow f(x) \in U \\ \forall \epsilon \in \mathbb{R} \exists \delta \in \mathbb{R} : \forall x \in A \ x \in V \cap]x_0, +\infty[\Rightarrow f(x) \in U \end{array} \right\}$

Oss: Il Teorema precedente è utilissimo per

provare che $\nexists \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x)$

In fatti, se $\exists \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^-} f(x) = l_1 \neq l_2 = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} f(x)$

allora $\nexists \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x)$

Esempio Data $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & x > 0 \\ 0 & x < 0 \end{cases}$

provare che $\nexists \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)$

dim

$x_0 = 0$ è p.d.o. per il $\text{dom}(f) = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$?

Sì in quanto $\forall \delta > 0 \quad (]-\delta, \delta[\setminus \{0\}) \cap (\mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}) = (]-\delta, \delta[\setminus \{0\}) \cap \mathbb{R} \neq \emptyset$

in both $-\delta/2 \in (]-\delta, \delta[\setminus \{0\}) \cap \mathbb{R}$

Voglio calcolare $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x)$

Congetture che $0 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x)$



$$\forall U \in \mathcal{I}_0 \exists V \in \mathcal{I}_0 : \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\} \quad x \in V \cap]-\infty, 0[\Rightarrow f(x) \in U$$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0 : \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\} \quad \underbrace{x \in]-\delta, 0[} \Rightarrow f(x) \in]-\varepsilon, \varepsilon[$$

$f(x) = 0 \quad \forall x < 0 !!$

Congetture che $1 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x)$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0 : \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\} \quad x \in]0, \delta[\Rightarrow f(x) \in]1-\varepsilon, 1+\varepsilon[$$

ma questo è vero poiché
 $\forall x \in]0, \delta[\quad f(x) = 1$

Allora $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = 0 \neq 1 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x)$

ovvero $\nexists \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)$ ⚡

Proviamo che $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)$ non esiste in un modo $\neq$

1) se $l \geq \frac{1}{2}$ allora non è vero che $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = l$

devo provare

$$\exists \varepsilon_0 \geq 0 \quad \forall \delta > 0 \quad \exists x_\delta \in]-\delta, \delta[\setminus \{0\} : |f(x_\delta) - l| \geq \varepsilon_0$$

$$\text{Prendo } \varepsilon_0 = \frac{1}{4} \quad \forall \delta > 0 \quad \exists x_\delta = -\frac{\delta}{2} \in]-\delta, \delta[\setminus \{0\} : |f(x_\delta) - l| = |l| \geq \frac{1}{2} > \frac{1}{4} = \varepsilon_0$$

(ii) Se $l \leq \frac{1}{2}$, allora non è vero che $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = l$
debo provare che

$$\exists \varepsilon_0 \geq 0 \quad \forall \delta > 0 \quad \exists x_\delta \in]-\delta, \delta[\setminus \{0\} : |f(x_\delta) - l| \geq \varepsilon_0$$

$$\text{Prendo } \varepsilon_0 = \frac{1}{4} \quad \forall \delta > 0 \quad \exists x_\delta = \frac{\delta}{2} \in]-\delta, \delta[\setminus \{0\} : |f(x_\delta) - l| = |1 - l| \geq \frac{1}{2} > \frac{1}{4} = \varepsilon_0$$

✓

Def: $f: A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ x_0 p.d.e. per A

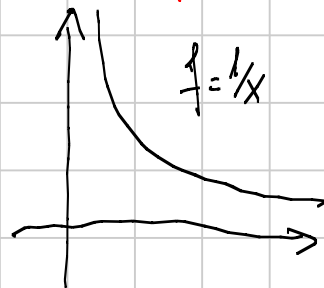
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = l^+ \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0 : \forall x \in A \quad 0 < |x - x_0| < \delta \Rightarrow l \leq f(x) < l + \varepsilon$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = l^- \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0 : \forall x \in A \quad 0 < |x - x_0| < \delta \Rightarrow l - \varepsilon < f(x) \leq l$$

Esempio: $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x} = 0^+$



Devo provare

$$\rightarrow \forall U \in \mathcal{I}_0 \exists V \in \mathcal{I}_{+\infty} : x \in V \Rightarrow f(x) \in U \cap]0, +\infty[\quad \S$$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists M > 0 : x \in]M, +\infty[\Rightarrow \frac{1}{x} \in]0, \varepsilon[\quad \S$$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists M > 0 : M < x \Rightarrow 0 < \frac{1}{x} < \varepsilon \quad \S$$

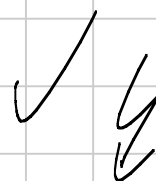
$$\text{"} \quad \text{"} \quad \text{"} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{1}{\varepsilon} < x \quad \S$$

$$\text{se } x > M \text{ allora } \frac{1}{\varepsilon} < x$$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists M_\varepsilon : M_\varepsilon < x \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\varepsilon} < x$$

$$\text{mi basta prendere } M_\varepsilon = \frac{1}{\varepsilon}$$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists M_\varepsilon = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} : \frac{1}{\varepsilon} < x \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\varepsilon} < x$$



Esercizio $f = \begin{cases} x^2 + 2x, & |x| \geq 2 \\ ax - b, & |x| < 2 \end{cases}$

determinare (e esistano) $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$ t.c.
 f sia continua $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

dim osservando che $|x| \geq 2 \Leftrightarrow -x \geq 2$ o $x \geq 2$
 $|x| < 2 \Leftrightarrow -2 < x < 2$ si ha

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 + 2x & x \leq -2 \\ ax - b & -2 < x < 2 \\ x^2 + 2x & 2 \leq x \end{cases}$$

Per $x \leq -2$ $f(x) = x^2 + 2x$ è un polinomio ed è
una funzione continua

$-2 < x < 2$ $f(x) = ax - b$ è un polinomio, quindi
è continua $\forall a, b \in \mathbb{R}$

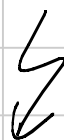
$2 \leq x$ $f(x) = x^2 + 2x$ è un polinomio ed è
una funzione continua

→ $(x = -2)$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2^-} x^2 + 2x = 0 = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2^+} ax - b$
 $\parallel$
 $-2a - b$

→ $(x = 2)$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} ax - b = 2a - b = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} x^2 + 2x = 8$

Dunque a e b devono soddisfare

$$\begin{cases} -2a - b = 0 \\ 2a - b = 8 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} -2b = 8 \\ a = \frac{b+8}{2} \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} b = -4 \\ a = 2 \end{cases}$$



Esercizio Determinare (o esistere)

$a, b \in \mathbb{R}$ T.c.

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \operatorname{ordg} \frac{1}{x} & x \in]0,1[\\ ax+b & x \notin]0,1[\end{cases}$$

sia continua su $\mathbb{R}$

Teorema (Algebra dei limiti)

$f, g: A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ x_0 p.d.o. per A

$$(i) \exists \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = l; \exists \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x) = m \Rightarrow \exists \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} (f+g)(x) = l+m \quad (*)$$

$$(ii) \quad " \quad ; \quad " \quad \Rightarrow \exists \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} (f \cdot g)(x) = l \cdot m \quad (**)$$

$$(iii) \quad " \quad ; \quad " \quad ; m \neq 0 \Rightarrow \exists \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \left(\frac{f}{g} \right)(x) = \frac{l}{m}$$

(*) L'uguaglianza non vale quando $l+m = +\infty - \infty$
Forme Indeterminate

(**) L'uguaglianza non vale quando $l \cdot m = 0 \cdot \infty$

Nell'esempio che segue si prova che

$\begin{matrix} +\infty - \infty & \text{può assumere} & \neq \text{valori} \\ 0 \cdot \infty & " & " & " & " \end{matrix} \left. \vphantom{\begin{matrix} +\infty - \infty \\ 0 \cdot \infty \end{matrix}} \right\} \text{sono Forme Indeterminate}$

N.B. Tutte le forme indeterminate sono equivalenti
e % !!

Exemplos (forme indeterminate)

$$(i) \begin{cases} f(x) = 2x & g(x) = -x \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = +\infty & \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} g(x) = -\infty \end{cases}$$

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

$$\begin{cases} f(x) = x + 5 & g(x) = -x \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = +\infty & \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} g(x) = -\infty \end{cases}$$

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

$$(ii) \quad 0 \cdot \infty$$

$$\begin{cases} f(x) = x & g(x) = \frac{1}{x^2} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x = +\infty & \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} = 0^+ \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f \cdot g = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x} = 0^+$$

$$\begin{cases} f(x) = x & g(x) = \frac{1}{x} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = +\infty & \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} g(x) = 0^+ \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (f \cdot g)(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \cdot \frac{1}{x} = 1$$

dim (Teorema algebrico)

$$(i) \begin{cases} \forall U \in \mathcal{I}_\ell \exists V \in \mathcal{I}_m : x \in A \quad x \in V \setminus \{x_0\} \Rightarrow f(x) \in U \\ \forall \tilde{U} \in \tilde{\mathcal{I}}_\ell \exists \tilde{V} \in \tilde{\mathcal{I}}_m : x \in A \quad x \in \tilde{V} \setminus \{x_0\} \Rightarrow g(x) \in \tilde{U} \end{cases}$$

$$x_0 \in \mathbb{R} \text{ e } \ell, m \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\begin{cases} \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta_1 > 0 : x \in A \quad x \in]x_0 - \delta_1, x_0 + \delta_1[\setminus \{x_0\} \Rightarrow |f(x) - \ell| < \varepsilon \\ \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta_2 > 0 : x \in A \quad x \in]x_0 - \delta_2, x_0 + \delta_2[\setminus \{x_0\} \Rightarrow |g(x) - m| < \varepsilon \end{cases}$$

$$\delta = \min\{\delta_1, \delta_2\}$$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0 : \forall x \in A \quad 0 < |x - x_0| < \delta \Rightarrow \begin{cases} |f(x) - \ell| < \varepsilon \\ |g(x) - m| < \varepsilon \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & |f(x) + g(x) - (\ell + m)| = \\ & = |(f(x) - \ell) + (g(x) - m)| \leq |f(x) - \ell| + |g(x) - m| \end{aligned}$$

Disuguaglianza Triangolare

Veri quando $0 < |x - x_0| < \delta$

$$\leq \varepsilon + \varepsilon = 2\varepsilon$$

d'ora si segue

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0 : \forall x \in A \quad 0 < |x - x_0| < \delta \Rightarrow |f(x) + g(x) - \ell - m| < 2\varepsilon$$

$$(ii) \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = \ell \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x) = m$$

$$\delta = \min\{\delta_1, \delta_2\}$$

All'inizio è uguale
a quella del caso (i)

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0 : \forall x \in A \quad 0 < |x - x_0| < \delta \Rightarrow \begin{cases} |f(x) - \ell| < \varepsilon \\ |g(x) - m| < \varepsilon \end{cases}$$

$$|f(x)g(x) - l \cdot m| = |f(x)g(x) - \overset{\text{Tolgo}}{f(x)m} + \overset{\text{aggiungo}}{f(x)m} - l \cdot m|$$

$$= |f(x)(g(x) - m) + m(f(x) - l)|$$

Triangolo

$$\leq |f(x) \cdot (g(x) - m)| + |m(f(x) - l)|$$

modulo prodotto = prodotto moduli

$$= |f(x)| \cdot |g(x) - m| + |m| \cdot |f(x) - l|$$

$$\leq |l + \varepsilon| \cdot \varepsilon + |m| \cdot \varepsilon = \varepsilon (|m| + |l + \varepsilon|)$$

Vero quando $0 < |x - x_0| < \delta$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0 : \forall x \in A \quad 0 < |x - x_0| < \delta \Rightarrow \underbrace{|f(x)g(x) - l \cdot m|}_{\parallel} \leq \varepsilon (|m| + |l + \varepsilon|)$$

(iii) Come in (i) e (ii) si ottiene

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0 : \forall x \in A \quad 0 < |x - x_0| < \delta \Rightarrow \begin{cases} l - \varepsilon < f(x) < l + \varepsilon \\ m - \varepsilon < g(x) < m + \varepsilon \end{cases}$$

$$\left| \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} - \frac{l}{m} \right| = \left| \frac{m f(x) - l g(x)}{m \cdot g(x)} \right| = \frac{|m f(x) - f(x)g(x) + f(x)g(x) - l g(x)|}{|m| |g(x)|}$$

$$= \frac{|f(x) \cdot (g(x) - m) + g(x)(f(x) - l)|}{|m| \cdot |g(x)|} \leq \frac{|f(x)| \cdot |g(x) - m| + |g(x)| |f(x) - l|}{|m| |g(x)|}$$

$$\leq \frac{|l + \varepsilon| \cdot \varepsilon + |m + \varepsilon| \cdot \varepsilon}{|m| \cdot |m - \varepsilon|} = \varepsilon \cdot \frac{|l + \varepsilon| + |m + \varepsilon|}{|m| \cdot |m - \varepsilon|}$$

$$0 < |x - x_0| < \delta$$

$$m - \varepsilon > 0$$

limitato

e dunque

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0 : \forall x \in A \quad 0 < |x - x_0| < \delta \Rightarrow \left| \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} - \frac{l}{m} \right| \leq \varepsilon \cdot \frac{|l + \varepsilon| + |m + \varepsilon|}{|m| (m - \varepsilon)}$$

✓

Teorema (Confronto)

$f, g: A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ x_0 p.d.e per A

$$(1) \exists \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = l \quad \exists \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x) = m \Rightarrow l \leq m$$
$$f(x) \leq g(x) \quad \forall x \in A$$

$$(2) \exists \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = +\infty \Rightarrow \exists \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x) = +\infty$$
$$f(x) \leq g(x) \quad \forall x \in A$$

$$(3) \exists \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x) = -\infty \Rightarrow \exists \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = -\infty$$
$$f(x) \leq g(x) \quad \forall x \in A$$

Teorema (dei 2 Corollari)

$f, g, h: A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ x_0 p.d.e per A

$$\exists \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = l = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} h(x)$$

$$f(x) \leq g(x) \leq h(x) \quad \forall x \in A$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x) = l$$

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

$$\Leftrightarrow \forall M > 0 \exists N > 0 : x > N \Rightarrow f(x) > M$$

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

$$\Leftrightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists N > 0 : x > N \Rightarrow L - \varepsilon < f(x) < L + \varepsilon$$

etc.

Teorema (f continua $\Rightarrow f$ localmente limitato)

$f: A \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad x_0 \in A$

Se f continua in x_0

allora $\exists \delta > 0 \exists C = |f(x_0)| + 1 : |f(x)| \leq C \quad \forall x \in A \cap]x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta[$
dim

f continua in x_0 ma $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0 : \forall x \in A \quad |x - x_0| < \delta \Rightarrow |f(x) - f(x_0)| < \varepsilon$

limito $\Leftrightarrow \exists \delta > 0 : x \in A \cap]x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta[\Rightarrow |f(x) - f(x_0)| < 1$

" " "

" " "

$$-|f(x_0)| - 1 < f(x) < |f(x_0)| + 1$$

$$|f(x)| \leq C = 1 + |f(x_0)|$$

