

Ist. Mat. I - CIA

9/11/22

$$\boxed{1} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^3 - 8}{x^2 - 4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x-2)(x^2 + 2x + 4)}{(x-2)(x+2)} = 3$$

$$2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \cdot \cos\left(\frac{x}{x^2 + 1}\right) = 0$$

$$3) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}} = \sqrt{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x}{x + \sqrt{x}}} = 1$$

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

$x = 1+y$

$$= \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{y \cdot (1+y)}{\log(1+y)} = 2$$

$$5) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{x \cdot \log(1+x)}{1 - \cos(x)} \right)^{\frac{3-x}{x}} = \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \cdot (x + o(x))}{\frac{1}{2}x^2 + o(x^2)} \right)^3 = 2$$

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

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$$\frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\textcircled{6} \quad \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} \left(\log(\tan(\alpha)) - \log(e^{\pi\alpha} - 1) \right)$$

$$= \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} \log \frac{\tan(\alpha)}{e^{\pi\alpha} - 1}$$

$$= \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} \log \left(\frac{1}{\cos(\alpha)} \cdot \frac{\sin(\alpha)}{\alpha} \cdot \frac{\pi\alpha}{e^{\pi\alpha} - 1} \cdot \frac{1}{\pi} \right) = -\log(\pi)$$

↓ ↓ ↓
 1 1 $\frac{1}{1} = 1$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \textcircled{1} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[3]{1+x} - \sqrt[3]{1+5x}}{\sinh(x)}$$

$$\frac{(1+x)^{\alpha} - 1}{x} \rightarrow \alpha$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{2}x + o(x) - (1 + \frac{1}{2}5x + o(x))}{\frac{1+x+o(x) - (1-x+o(x))}{x}}$$

$(1+x)^\alpha = 1 + \alpha x + o(x)$
 $(x \rightarrow 0)$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{5}{2}\right)x + o(x)}{x + o(x)} = -\frac{7}{6}$$

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

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow e} \frac{x - e}{1 - \log(x)}$$

$$x = e^{1+y} \quad x \rightarrow e \quad y \rightarrow 0$$

$$= \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{1+y} - e}{1 - (1+y)} = -e \cdot \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^y - 1}{y} = -e$$

$$\textcircled{3} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \sin\left(\frac{z}{x}\right)\right)^x = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\left(1 + \frac{z}{x} + o(x)\right)^{\frac{x}{z}}\right)^z = e^z$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{4} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} x^{\frac{1}{x^2-1}} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \exp\left(\frac{1}{x^2-1} \cdot \log(x)\right) \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \exp\left(\frac{\log(x)}{(x-1)(x+1)}\right) \quad x = 1+y \\ &= \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \exp\left(\frac{\log(1+y)}{y} \cdot \frac{1}{y+2}\right) = \sqrt{e} \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{5} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^3(3x)}{3 \sin^3(x)} = \frac{(3x + o(x))^3}{3(x + o(x))^3} = \frac{27x^3 + o(x^3)}{3x^3 + o(x^3)} = 9$$

$$\textcircled{6} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \cdot \sinh(x^2)}{\sin(x) - \tan(x)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sinh(x) &= \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2} \\ &= \frac{1+x+o(x) - (1-x+o(x))}{2} \\ &= x + o(x) \end{aligned}$$

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

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

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

(22) $f(x) = \begin{cases} \cos(x) & x < 0 \\ e^x - 1 & 0 \leq x \leq 2 \\ x^2 & x > 2 \end{cases}$

lim

0^-	$\rightarrow 1$
0^+	$\rightarrow 0$
1^\pm	$\rightarrow e - 1$
2^-	$\rightarrow e^2 - 1$
2^+	$\rightarrow 4$

(23) $\lfloor x \rfloor = \text{"park rechte d. } x\text{"} = \max \{m : m \leq x\}$

$$(\lceil x \rceil = \min \{m : m \geq x\})$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \lfloor x \rfloor = 2$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \lfloor 1-x \rfloor = -2$$

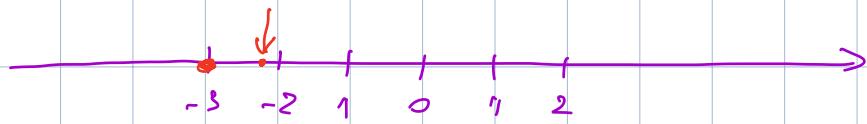
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \lfloor x \rfloor = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \lfloor 1-x \rfloor = -1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -2^+} \lfloor x \rfloor = -2$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -2^\pm} \lfloor \pi - x \rfloor = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -2^-} \lfloor x \rfloor = -3$$

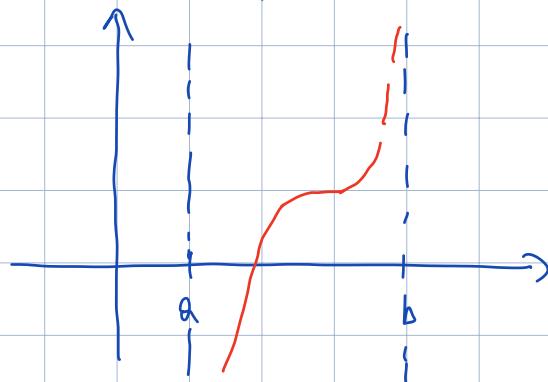


Prova: 24 - 28 (n°: 25-26-27)

$$\underline{\text{Def}}: \quad f : (a, b) \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \text{ monotone} \Rightarrow \exists \lim f \text{ in } a^+ e b^-.$$

(senza ipotesi continue)

Dimo: Supponiamo f crescente e proviamo che esiste $\lim_{x \rightarrow b^-} f(x)$:



Poiché $S = \sup \{f(x) : x \in (a, b)\}$

e provo che $\lim_{x \rightarrow b^-} f(x) = S$.

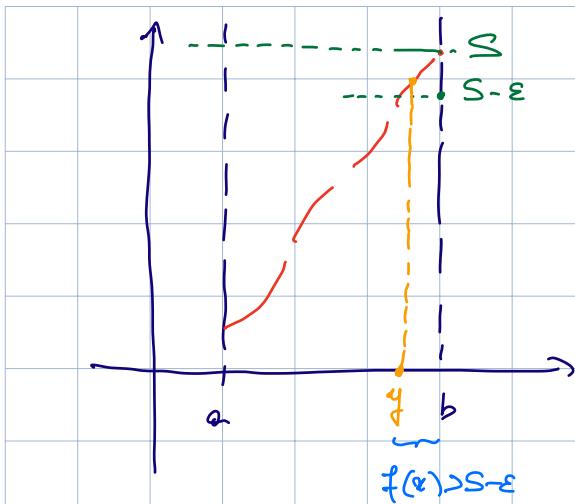
Due casi: $S \in \mathbb{R}$. $S = +\infty$.

$\mathbb{S} \in \mathbb{R}$. Dato $\varepsilon > 0$ devo provare che $\exists \delta$ t.c.

se $x \in (b - \delta, b)$ si ha $|f(x) - S| < \varepsilon$.

Poiché $S = \sup \{f(x) : x \in (a, b)\} \quad \exists y \in (a, b)$

t.c. $f(y) > S - \varepsilon$; inoltre $f(x) \leq S \quad \forall x \in (a, b)$



Poiché f è ascendente

$$s - \varepsilon < f(x) \leq s < s + \varepsilon$$

$$\forall x \in (y, b)$$

Quindi banca scambio

$$\delta = b - y$$

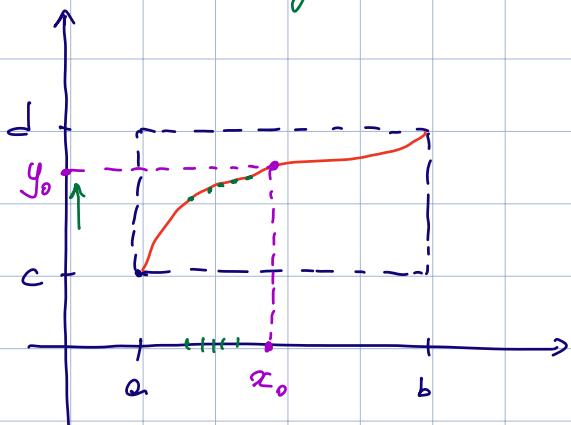
$s = +\infty$: analogo.

Prop: se $f : [a, b] \rightarrow [c, d]$ è invertibile
e continua allora f^{-1} è continua.

Dico: f continua \Rightarrow strettamente monotona.

Supponiamo crescente.

Prendo $y_0 \in [c, d]$, $y_0 \neq c, d$ (altrimenti) e
dico che f^{-1} è continua in y_0 . Osservo che
anche f^{-1} è strettamente ascendente.



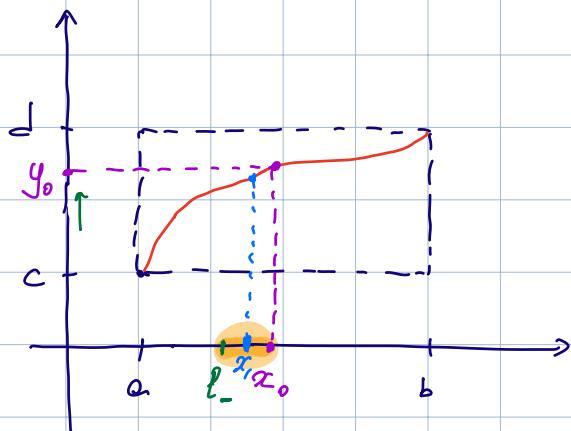
Posto $x_0 = f^{-1}(y_0)$ devo vedere
che $\lim_{y \rightarrow y_0} f^{-1}(y) = x_0$.

Visto sopra: esistono
 $\lim_{y \rightarrow y_0^+} f^{-1}(y) = l_+$.

Certamente $\ell_- \leq x_0$ e $x_0 \leq \ell_+$.

Se $\ell_- = \ell_+ = x_0$ è provato che $\lim_{y \rightarrow y_0} f^{-1}(y) = x_0$.

Suppongo per assurdo $\ell_- < x_0$ oppure $x_0 < \ell_+$:



Nel caso $\ell_- < x_0$

prendo $\ell_- < x_1 < x_0$:

$$f(x_1) > f(\ell_-)$$

$\Rightarrow f^{-1}(f(x_1)) > \ell_-$:
assurdo.



Richiamo: $f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$

coeff. aux.

Retta tangente al grafico nei punti di ascisse x e $x+h$

coeff. aux. tangente

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$$

velocità media fra i due tempi x e $x+h$

velocità istantanea

Derivate d'ordine superiore: $f: (a, b) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$f''(x)$ = derivata in x di f' se f' esiste
in (a, b)

$f^{(n)}(x)$ = derivata di $f^{(n-1)}$

Se f è la legge di moto retilineo

$f''(x)$ = accelerazione al tempo x .

Notazioni:

$$f^{(n)} = D^n f = \frac{d^n f}{dx^n}$$

Derivate d'alcune funzioni notevoli:

$$D(\text{cost}) = 0$$

$$D(x^\alpha) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x+h)^\alpha - x^\alpha}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\left(1 + \frac{h}{x}\right)^\alpha - 1}{\frac{h}{x^\alpha}}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \underbrace{\frac{\left(1 + \frac{h}{x}\right)^\alpha - 1}{\frac{h}{x}}}_{\downarrow x} \cdot x^{\alpha-1} = \boxed{\alpha \cdot x^{\alpha-1}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 D(\sin(x)) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(x+h) - \sin(x)}{h} \\
 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left(\underbrace{\sin(x) \cdot \frac{(\cos(h) - 1)}{h}}_{\downarrow 0} + \cos(x) \cdot \underbrace{\frac{\sin(h)}{h}}_{\downarrow 1} \right) = \boxed{\cos(x)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 D(\cos(x)) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(x+h) - \cos(x)}{h} \\
 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left(\underbrace{\cos(x) \cdot \frac{(\cos(h) - 1)}{h}}_{\downarrow 0} - \underbrace{\sin(x) \cdot \frac{\sin(h)}{h}}_{\downarrow 1} \right) = \boxed{-\sin(x)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 D(e^x) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{x+h} - e^x}{h} = e^x \cdot \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \underbrace{\frac{e^h - 1}{h}}_{\downarrow 1} = \boxed{e^x}
 \end{aligned}$$

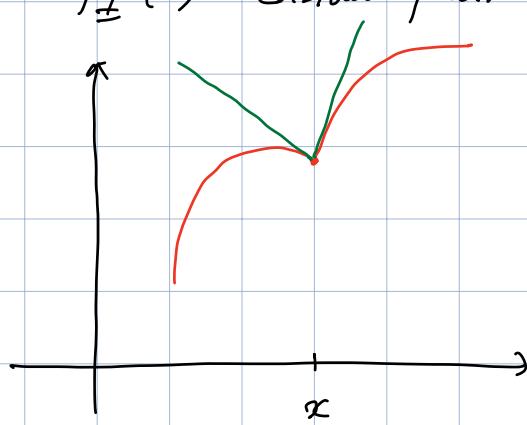
$$\begin{aligned}
 D(\log(x)) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log(x+h) - \log(x)}{h} \\
 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \underbrace{\frac{\log(1 + \frac{h}{x})}{\frac{h}{x}}}_{\downarrow 1} \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \boxed{\frac{1}{x}}
 \end{aligned}$$

Def: derivate laterali

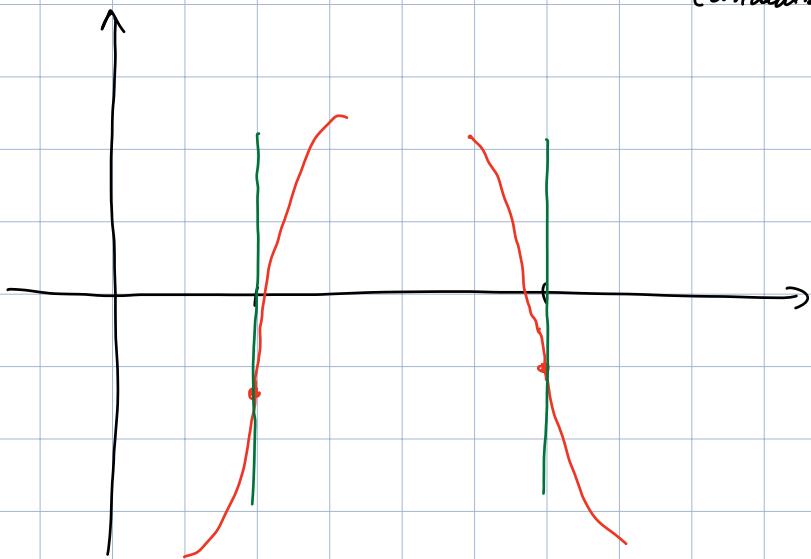
$$f'_\pm(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^\pm} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$$

x si dice punto:

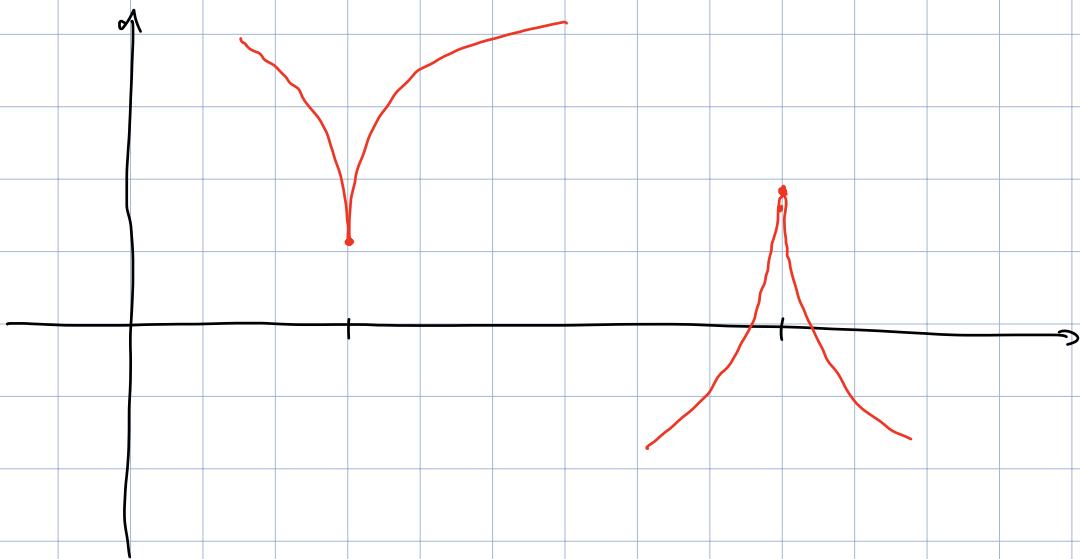
- angoloso se $f'_\pm(x)$ esistono finite ma sono diverse:



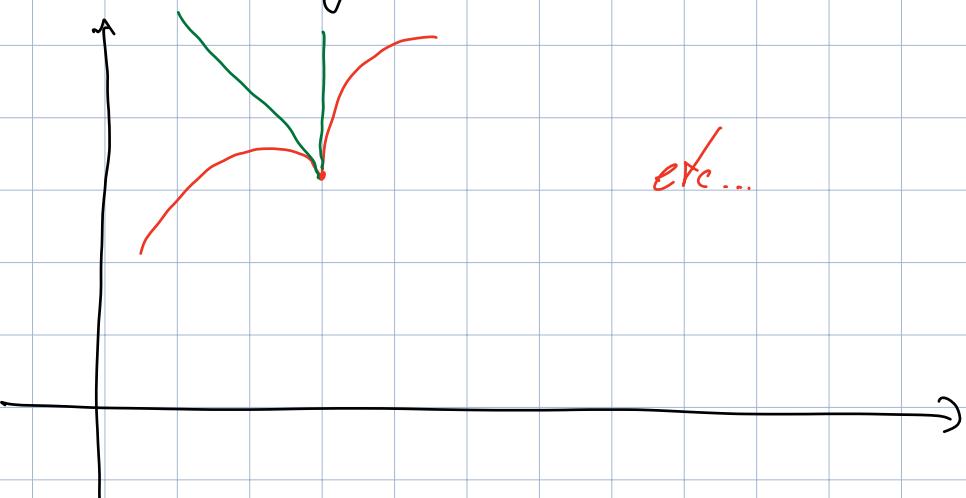
- a tangente verticale se f'_\pm coincidono e sono entrambe $+\infty$ o $-\infty$:



• di cuspidi se $f'_\pm(x)$ valgono $\pm\infty$ o $\mp\infty$



Se una tra f'_\pm è finita e l'altra è $+\infty$ o $-\infty$
lo chiamiamo ancora aguo l'acqua:



etc...

Oss: se $f'(x)$ esiste allora f è continua in x :

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow x} f(y) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} f(x+h)$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} f(x+h) - f(x) + f(x)$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left(h \cdot \underbrace{\frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}}_{\overbrace{}^{\circ}} + f(x) \right)$$

$\overbrace{}^{\circ}$

$f(x)$

Consequence: f derivabile su $(a, b) \Rightarrow f$ continua su (a, b)