

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left| \frac{a_n x^m + a_{n-1} x^{m-1} + \dots + a_0}{b_m x^m + b_{m-1} x^{m-1} + \dots + b_0} \right| = +\infty$$

$n > m$

In generale, siamo  $g, f: E \subseteq \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  è sup. illimitato

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} |f(x)| = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} |g(x)| = +\infty \quad f \text{ e } g \text{ sono funzioni infinite a } +\infty$$

Se  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left| \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \right| = +\infty$  diciamo che  $f$  è infinito di ordine superiore a  $g$

$$\text{Ord}_{+\infty}(f) > \text{Ord}_{+\infty}(g)$$

OSS  $\forall \alpha < \omega < \beta \quad \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$

$$f(x) = x^\alpha \quad g(x) = x^\beta \quad \text{Ord}_{+\infty} g > \text{Ord}_{+\infty} f$$

Se  $\text{Ord}_{+\infty}(f) = \text{Ord}_{+\infty}(x^\alpha)$   $\left[ \begin{array}{c|c} \text{lim} & \frac{f(x)}{x^\alpha} \\ x \rightarrow \infty & \end{array} \right] \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$

n. gli si ch.  $f$  è di ordine reale  $\alpha$ .

Ese:  $f(x) = 3x^{\pi} - 4x^3 + 11x^2 - 1 + \mu_n x$   $\left[ \begin{array}{c|c} \text{lim} & \frac{f(x)}{x^\pi} \\ x \rightarrow \infty & \end{array} \right] = 3$

$$\text{Ord}_{+\infty} f = \pi$$

Ex:  $f(x) = x(2 + mx)$

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

$$\text{Ord}_{+\infty}(f) = ?$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left| \frac{x(2+mx)}{x^{1+\varepsilon}} \right| = 0$$

$\varepsilon > 0$

$$\text{Ord}_{+\infty} f \leq 1 + \varepsilon$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left| \frac{x(2+mx)}{x} \right|$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left| \frac{x(2+mx)}{x^{1-\varepsilon}} \right| = +\infty$$

$$\text{Ord}_{+\infty} f > 1 - \varepsilon$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} |2+mx| \neq$$

$$|x^{\varepsilon}(2+mx)|$$

$$\nexists \varepsilon > 0$$

$$f(x) < \alpha^x \quad \alpha > 1 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \alpha^x = +\infty$$

Tessimo  $\forall \alpha \in \mathbb{R} \quad \alpha > 0 \quad \exists \alpha \in \mathbb{R} \quad \alpha > 1$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\alpha^x}{x^\alpha} = +\infty$   $\left[ \text{Ord}_{+\infty} \alpha^x > \alpha \quad \forall \alpha \in \mathbb{R} \right]$

Dim 1° poss  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\alpha^n}{n} = +\infty$   $\left[ \alpha = 1 \right]$  *è infinito di ordine superiore*

$$\alpha > 1 \quad \alpha = 1 + s \quad s > 0 \quad \frac{(1+s)^n}{n} = \frac{\sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} s^k}{n} = \underbrace{\frac{1}{n}}_{s>0} + \underbrace{\frac{n s}{n}}_{s>0} + \underbrace{\left( \frac{n(n-1)}{2} s^2 \right) + \dots}_{s>0} > 0$$

$$> \left( \frac{n-1}{2} s^2 \right) s^2 \quad + \infty \quad \text{per } n \rightarrow +\infty$$

2<sup>o</sup> caso  $\alpha = 1$

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

$\approx$

$x \geq ?$

$$x-1 \leq [x] < x < [x]+1$$

$$\left[ \frac{d^x}{x} \right] = \frac{d^x}{[x]} \cdot \frac{[x]}{x}$$

$$\frac{d^{[x]}}{[x]} \cdot \frac{[x]}{x}$$

$$\frac{x - [x]}{x} \cdot \frac{d^m}{m} \cdot \frac{x-1}{x}$$

$$\frac{d^m}{m} \cdot \frac{x-1}{x} \geq 1$$

$$\frac{d^m}{m} \quad [x] > x-1$$

$$m = [x]$$

1

3<sup>o</sup> caso  $\alpha \neq 1$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{d^x}{x^\alpha} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\left(d^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}\right)^{\alpha x}}{x^\alpha} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[ \frac{d^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}{x}\right]^\alpha$$

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow +\infty \\ x \rightarrow +\infty}} \underline{d^x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[ \frac{(d^{\frac{1}{x}})^x}{x} \right]^x = +\infty$$

conseguenze:  $d > 1$   $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}^+$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^\alpha}{\log x} = +\infty$$

$$\text{Ord}_{+\infty}(\log x) < \alpha$$

$$\forall \epsilon > 0$$

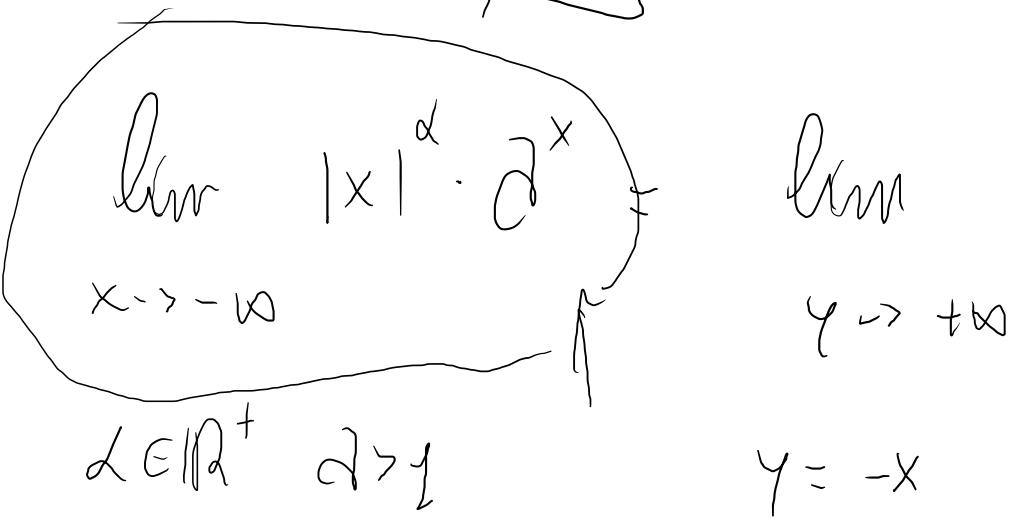
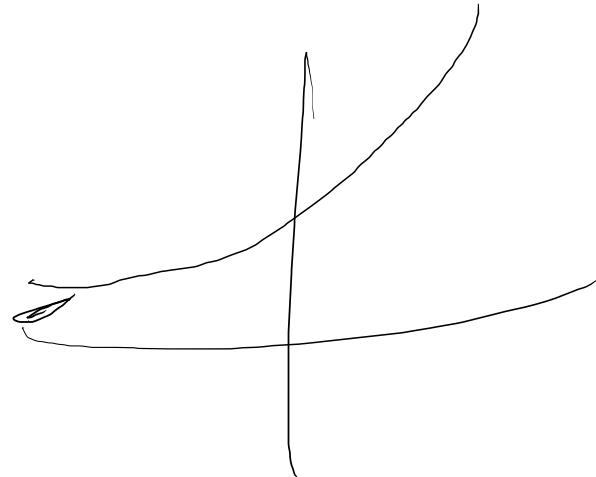
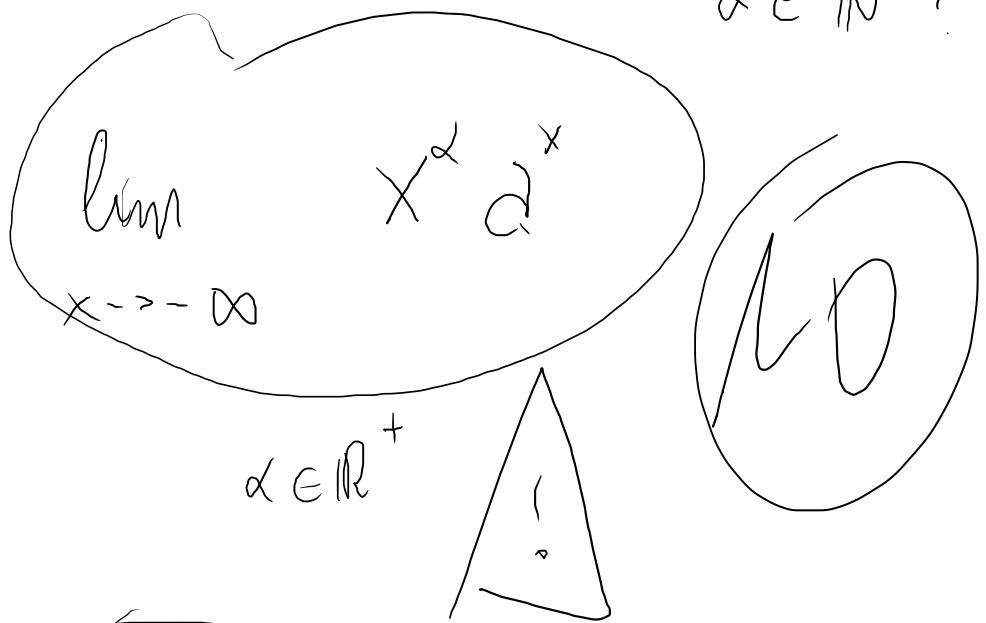
$$y = \log_d x$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} y = +\infty$$

$\log_d x$  è inferiore a  $+ \infty$  di ordine notevole

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^\alpha}{\log x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(d^\alpha)^{\frac{1}{x}}}{\frac{1}{x}} = +\infty$$

$\alpha \in \mathbb{N} ?$



$$\lim_{y \rightarrow +\infty} |y|^\alpha \cdot a^{-y} = \lim_{y \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{y^\alpha}{a^y} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^{15} \cdot 2^x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} -1 \cdot |x|^{15} \cdot 2^x = 0$$

Teorema Sia  $K$  compatto allora  $K$  ammette massimo e min.  
 $K \subseteq \mathbb{R}$

Dim

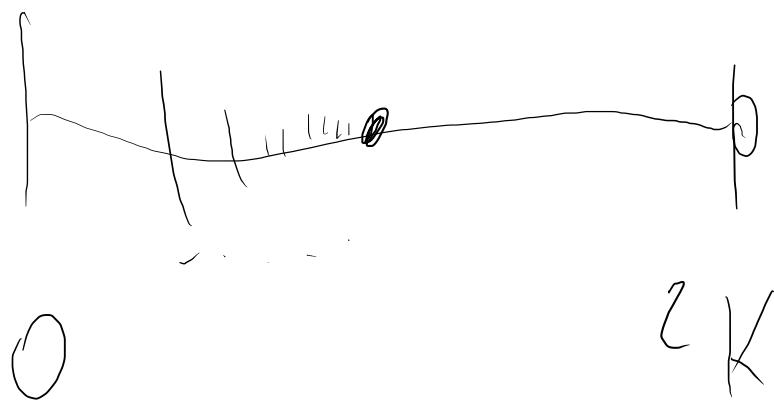
Se  $(a_n)_n$  <sup>= besc. mono</sup> succ. in  $K$

Essendo  $K$  compatto  $\Rightarrow K$  limitato

B.W.  $\exists a_{n_K}$  conv. ad  $x_0 \in K$

$a_{n_K}$  mono. gr.

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a_{n_K} = x_0 \quad x_0 = \text{sup } K = 1$$



$$d_n = 1 - \frac{1}{n} \quad \text{grado}$$

$$d_n \rightarrow 1$$

$K$  non vuoto,  $K$  chiuso e limitato       $\text{med}^0$

Sia  $\alpha \in \text{Sak } K$

Proviamo che il sup di  $K \in K$

Supponiamo  $\sup K \notin K$

$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad \exists x_\varepsilon \in K : \quad x_\varepsilon > \alpha - \varepsilon \quad x_\varepsilon \neq \alpha$

$\alpha$  punto d'accum.

$\alpha \in K$  perché  $K$  è chiuso

Teorema di esistenza degli zeri (di Bolzano)

$$f: E \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad [a, b] \subset E$$

$$\text{continua} \quad f(a) f(b) < 0$$

allora

$$\exists x_0 \in ]a, b[ : f(x_0) = 0$$



Dim:

$$x_M = \frac{a+b}{2} \quad f(x_M)$$

$$f(x_M) = 0 \quad f(x_M) > 0 \quad \text{oppure} \quad f(x_M) < 0$$

Cstruiamo per induzione una successione di intervalli  $[a_n; b_n]$  dove  $a_0 = a$   $b_0 = b$

Sia  $x_n$  punto medico  $\frac{a_n + b_n}{2}$  Se  $f(x_n) = 0$ , se  $f(x_n) > 0$  definiamo  $a_{n+1} = a_n$

se  $f(x_n) < 0$  definiamo  $a_{n+1} = x_n$   
 $b_{n+1} = x_n$   
 $b_{n+1} = b_n$

$$\begin{array}{lll} \forall n \quad f(a_n) < 0 \quad \text{e} \quad (a_n)_n \text{ crescente} & \exists \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a_n = \alpha & \alpha < \beta \\ f(b_n) > c \quad \text{e} \quad (b_n)_n \text{ decrescente} & \exists \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} b_n = \beta & \end{array}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} |b_n - a_n| = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} |I_n| = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{|I_c|}{z^n} \approx c \quad \alpha = \beta = x_c$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} f(a_n) = f(x_c) \quad \text{per continuità di } f$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} f(b_n) = f(x_c)$$

Per il teorema del confronto dei limiti si ha che:

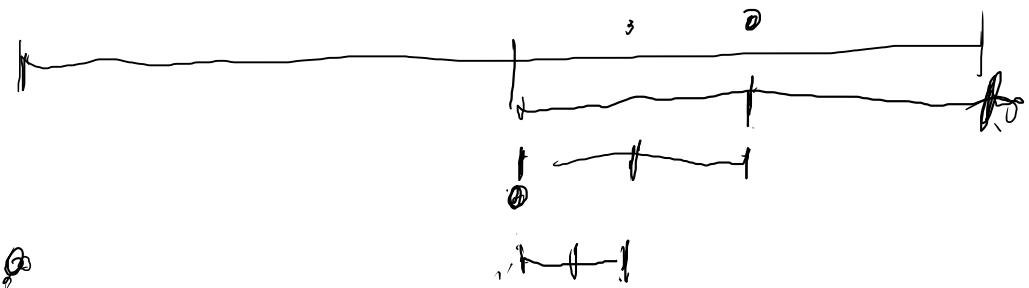
$$\begin{array}{ll} f(x_c) < 0 \quad \text{per il primo limite} & \text{quindi } f(x_c) < c \\ f(x_c) > c \quad \text{per il secondo} & \end{array}$$

Dear  $f(a) \cdot f(b) < 0$

Supposition  $f(a) < 0$  e  $f(b) > 0$

[in fesu  $f(a) > 0$  e  $f(b) < 0$  leverians w -f]

①



a

b

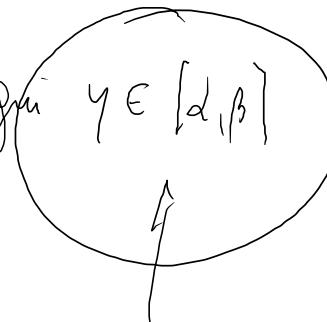
c

## Teorème de continuité

[Un ensembles connexes de  $\mathbb{R}$  est un intervalle, éventuellement dégénéré  $[a,a] = \{a\}$ ]

$f: I \subseteq \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  [intervallo, continuo  $\Rightarrow f(I)$  est un intervalle]

Dém Si on a  $\alpha, \beta \in f(I)$   $\alpha < \beta$   
 Voulons montrer que pour tout  $y \in [\alpha, \beta]$   
 il existe  $x \in I$  tel que  $f(x) = y$ .



$\alpha \in f(I)$  signifie qu'il existe  $a \in I$  tel que  $f(a) = \alpha$   
 $\beta \in f(I)$   $b \in I$  tel que  $f(b) = \beta$ .  $\alpha < y < \beta$

Supposons  $a < b$ . Considérons la fonction  $g: [a,b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$   $g(x) = f(x) - y$

$g$  est continue ;  $g(a) = \alpha - y < 0$   $g(b) = \beta - y > 0$  et par le lemme

$x_0 \in ]a,b[$  tel que  $g(x_0) = 0$  c'est à dire  $f(x_0) - y = 0$  c'est à dire  $f(x_0) = y$

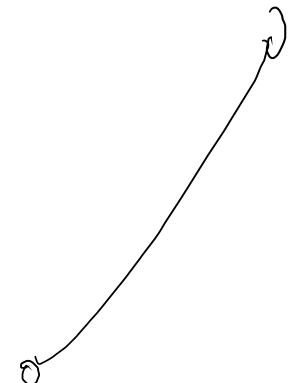
ce qui montre  $y \in f(I)$ .

Ese: Si determini dominio e immagine della funzione

$$f(x) = \underbrace{\log(x-2)}_{x-2 > 0} - \underbrace{\sqrt{4-x}}_{4-x \geq 0}$$

dom f  $x-2 > 0 \quad x \in ]2, +\infty[$   $\rightarrow$  dom f:  $[2, 4]$

$4-x \geq 0 \quad x \in ]-\infty, 4]$



f: [2, 4] → ℝ è continua  $f([2, 4])$  è un intervallo

f è una funzione crescente

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \log(x) \text{ è crescente} \Rightarrow \log(x-2) \text{ crescente} \\ -\sqrt{4-x} \text{ è decrescente} \Rightarrow 4-x \text{ è crescente} \end{array} \right.$

inf f =  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x)$       max f = f(4) =  $\log 2$

$$= -\infty$$

immagine  $f([2, 4]) = [-\infty, \log 2]$

$$F_1 \cup F_2 = F$$

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow b \\ F_1}} f(x) = d \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow b} f(x) = d$$

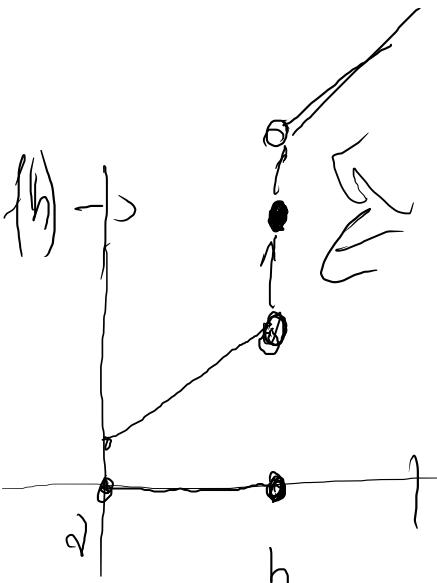
$$f|_{F_2}(x) \sim d$$

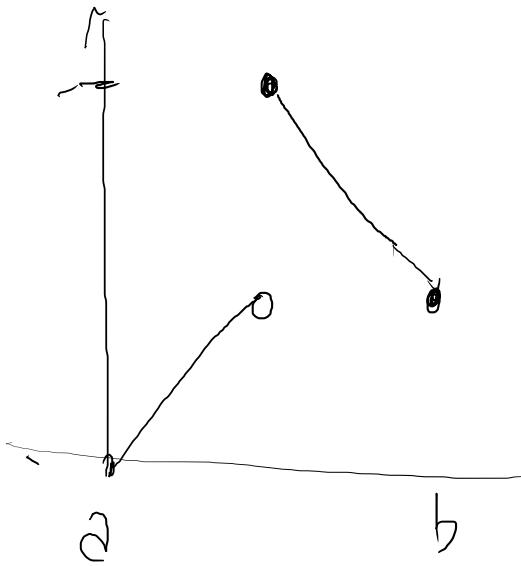
$f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  (visual)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow b} f(x) = \sup \{ f(x) : x \in [a, b] \}$$



$$< f(b)$$





$$[x] = n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\sin(\pi x) = 0$$

$$f(x) = [x]$$

$$g(x) = \sin(\pi x)$$

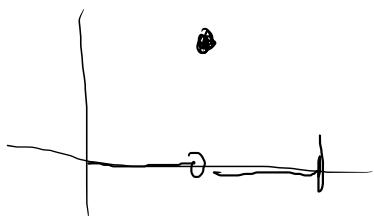
$$(g \circ f)(x) = \sin(\pi[x]) = 0$$

linear

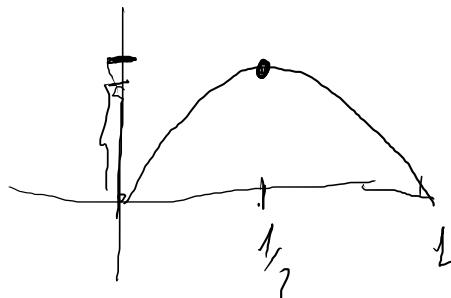
$$(f \circ g)(x) = [\sin(\pi x)] \quad x \in ]0, 1[$$

$$t < 0 \quad x \neq \frac{1}{\pi}$$

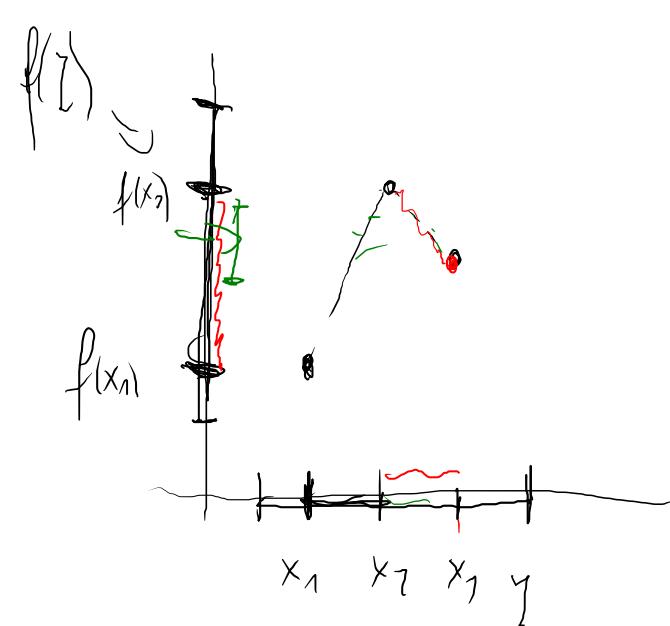
ausgenommen



$$1 \quad \sin x = \frac{1}{\pi}$$



$f: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$       I intervallo      costante /      uniforme       $\Rightarrow$  monotono



$f$  non monotono

$$x_1 < x_2 < x_3$$

$$f(x_1) < f(x_2)$$

$$f(x_2) > f(x_3)$$

$$f: [x_1, x_3] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$f: [x_2, x_3] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

## Teorema di Weierstrass

Enunciato:  $f: E \subseteq \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$        $f$  continua  
 $E$  insieme compatto

Dà dimostrare  $\exists \min f$  e  $\max f$

- costruzione degli insiemini compatti

$E$  è compatto  $\Leftrightarrow$   $\forall$  successione  $(x_n)_n$ ,  $x_n \in E \quad \forall n$

$\exists$  una sottosequenza  $(x_{n_k})_k$   $\lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} x_{n_k} = \alpha \in E$

Dimo Dimostriamo che  $f(E)$  è compatto.

Utiamo la costruzione

Sia  $(y_n)_n$  una successione di  $f(E)$

$y_n \in f(E) \quad \exists x_n \in E : f(x_n) = y_n$

Consideriamo la successione  $(x_n)_n$  in  $E$

Essendo  $E$  compatto  $\exists (x_{n_k})_k : \lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} x_{n_k} = \alpha \in E$

Pel la continuità di  $f$

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} f(x_{n_k}) = f(\alpha)$$

$f(\alpha)$  è il punto di convergenza di una sottosequenza  $(y_{n_k})_k$  di  $f(E)$

Quindi, essendo  $f(E)$  compatto  $\exists \max f$  e  $\min f$

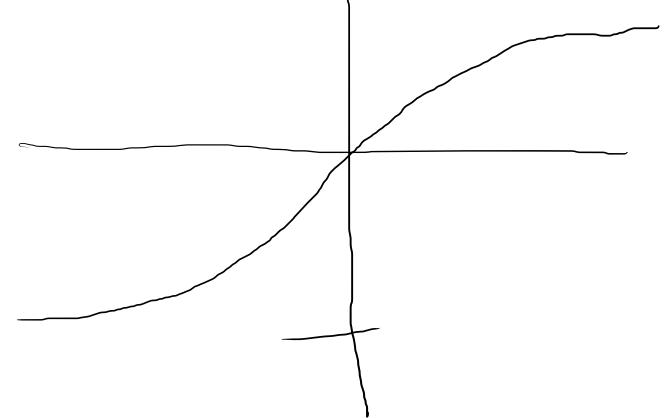
OSS

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

$$f(x) = \operatorname{tg} x$$

$$\exists \max_{\mathbb{R}} f ? \text{NO}$$

tit



$$\sup f = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

Non c'è massimo

$\mathbb{R}$  è chiuso ma non limitato

←

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

$$f(x) = \sin x$$

$$\exists \max f = 1$$

$$f: \overbrace{\left\{ \frac{1}{n} : n \in \mathbb{N}^+ \right\}}^E \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) = \frac{1}{n}$$

] $\max f = 1$

] $\min f ?$  No,  $\inf f = 0$  monotonous

$f$  is continuous? St Es leuchtet mir nun die

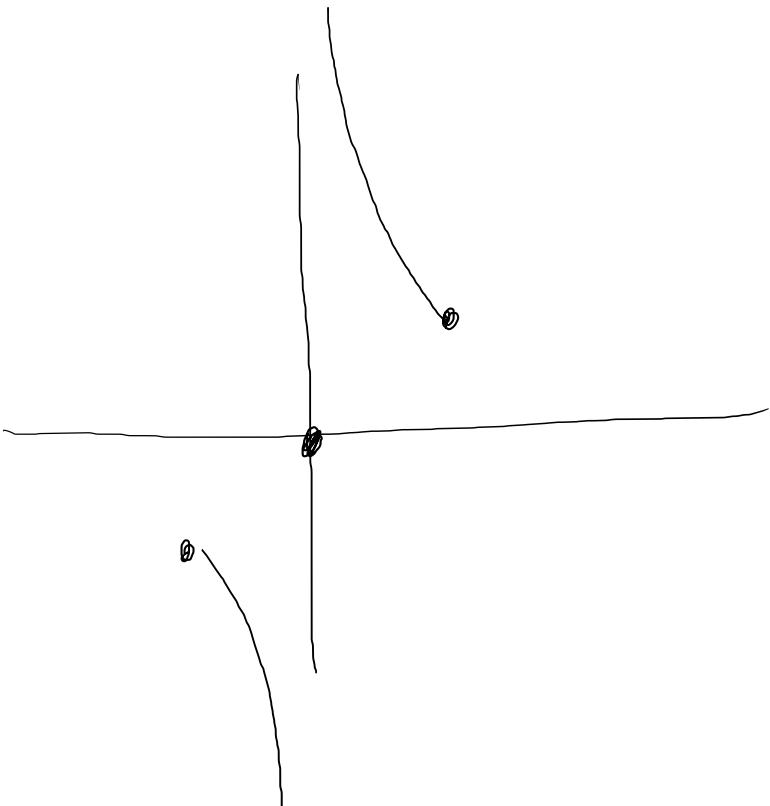
*f unifor*

$f : [-1, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } x = 0 \\ \frac{1}{x} & \text{if } 0 < |x| \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

]} max f ?  
No

$$\sup f = +\infty$$



*f non-l  
continuous*

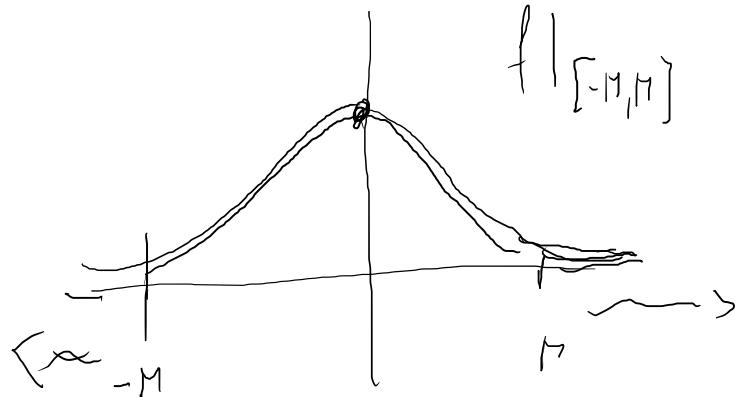
E1: Si è  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  continua; supponiamo che  $f(0) > 0$

$$\text{e che } \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = 0$$

$$\left[ \text{es: } f(x) = e^{-x^2} \right]$$

Allora esiste  $\max f$ .

$\mathbb{R}$



$$\text{Si } \varepsilon > 0 \quad \varepsilon < \frac{1}{2} f(0)$$

Allora esiste  $M \in \mathbb{R}^+$  tale che  $\forall x < -M \quad \forall x > M \quad |f(x)| < \varepsilon$

$f|_{[-M, M]}$  ha massimo  $\lambda = \max f|_{[-M, M]} \geq f(0)$

In realtà  $\lambda = \max f$ . Infatti  $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$  se  $|x| > M \quad f(x) < \varepsilon < \frac{1}{2} f(0) < \lambda$

se  $|x| \leq M \quad f(x) \leq \lambda$

Def. f uniformemente continua

$$\delta = \frac{\epsilon}{1 + 2|x_0|}$$

$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$   $f(x) = x^2$  f è continua su  $\mathbb{R}$  se è f è continua in  $x_0$  per ogni  $\epsilon \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} x^2 = x_0^2$$
$$|x^2 - x_0^2| = |x - x_0| |x + x_0| < \epsilon \quad \text{se } |x - x_0| < \delta$$

$$|x + x_0| \leq |x| + |x_0| < 1 + 2|x_0|$$

a provare

$$(1 + 2|x_0|) |x - x_0| < \epsilon$$

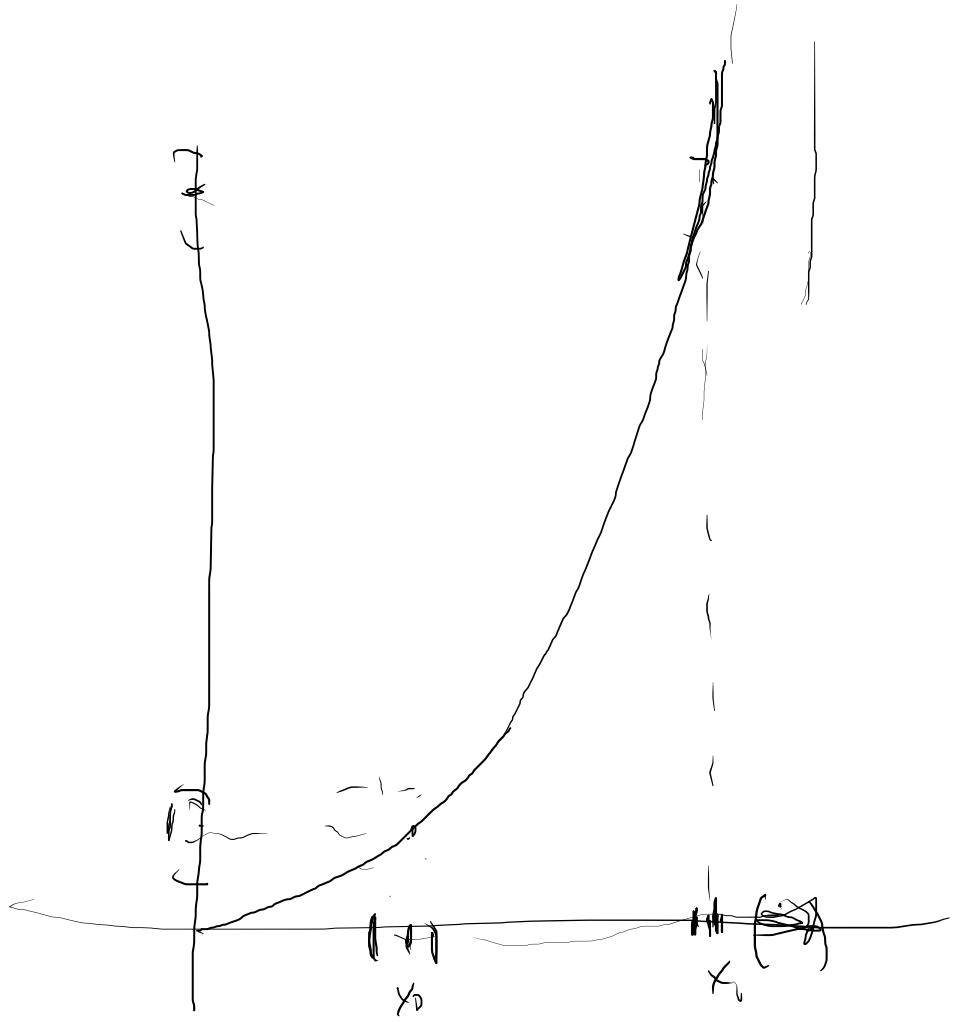
a maggior ragione

$$\text{prendo } \delta < 1$$

$$|x| < |x_0| + 1$$

$$|x + x_0| |x - x_0| < \epsilon$$

$$x_0 - \delta \quad x_0 \quad x_0 + \delta$$



$f$  dipende dal punto

$x_0$  in modo

significativo

$f: \tilde{E} \subseteq \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$   $f$  n' die uniformemente continua su  $E$  se

$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0$  tale che  $\forall x_1, x_2 \in \tilde{E}$  se  $|x_1 - x_2| < \delta$  si ha

$$|f(x_1) - f(x_2)| < \varepsilon.$$

$f(x) = x^2$  non è uniformemente continua su  $\mathbb{R}$ .