

Operazioni in $\overline{\mathbb{R}}$

Rappres

• $\frac{\pm \infty}{\pm \infty}$ non è definito

$$\rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{l} \frac{+\infty}{+\infty} \\ \frac{-\infty}{-\infty} \end{array} \right] , \left[\begin{array}{l} \frac{+\infty}{-\infty} \\ \frac{-\infty}{+\infty} \end{array} \right]$$

Se:

■ $a > 0$

• $\frac{a}{+\infty} = 0^+ \approx 0$

• $\frac{a}{-\infty} = 0^- \approx 0$

■ $a < 0$

• $\frac{a}{+\infty} = 0^- \approx 0$

• $\frac{a}{-\infty} = 0^+ \approx 0$

Esempio

$$\frac{3}{+\infty} = 0^+$$

$$\frac{+4}{-\infty} = 0^-$$

$$\frac{-5}{+\infty} = 0^-$$

$$\frac{-7}{-\infty} = 0^+$$

■ Se $a > 0$

• $\frac{a}{0^+} = +\infty$

Esempio

$$\frac{5}{0^+} = +\infty$$

$$\bullet \frac{a}{0^-} = -\infty$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{0^-} = -\infty$$

$$\blacksquare \text{ se } a < 0$$

$$\bullet \frac{a}{0^+} = -\infty$$

$$\frac{4}{0^-} = -\infty$$

$$\bullet \frac{a}{0^-} = +\infty$$

$$\frac{-3}{0^-} = +\infty$$

$$\blacksquare \frac{0}{+\infty} = 0$$

$$\frac{\text{numero}}{0^{\pm}} = \infty$$

$$\frac{\text{numero}}{\pm \infty} = 0^{\pm}$$

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

$$\bullet \frac{0^+}{-\infty} = 0^-$$

$$\bullet \frac{0^-}{+\infty} = 0^-$$

$$\bullet \frac{0^-}{-\infty} = 0^+$$

$\frac{\pm \infty}{0}$ non è definita (C.E.)

$$\frac{\text{numero}}{0^{\pm}} = \infty$$

$$\frac{\text{numero}}{\pm \infty} = 0^{\pm}$$

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

$$\bullet \frac{+\infty}{0^-} = -\infty$$

$$\bullet \frac{-\infty}{0^+} = -\infty$$

$$\bullet \frac{-\infty}{0^-} = +\infty$$

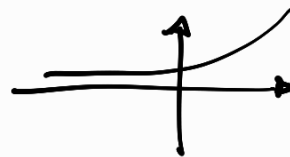
Forme indeterminate

1) $+\infty - \infty$

2) $\frac{\pm \infty}{\pm \infty}$; $\frac{0}{0}$

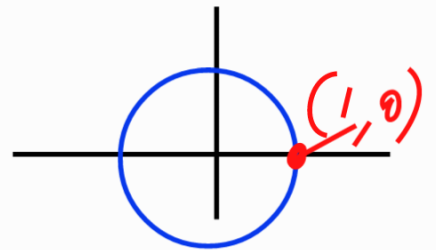
3) $0(\pm \infty)$

4) $1^{\pm \infty}$; $(+\infty)^0$; 0^0



Metodi di calcolo dei limiti

- 1) Funzioni elementari ✓
- 2) Limiti notevoli
- 3) Principio di sostituzione dei polinomi



Limiti notevoli

- $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x}{x} = 1$
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} = \frac{1}{2}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = \frac{\sin 0}{0} = \frac{0}{0} \quad \text{f.i.}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x}{x} = \frac{\tan 0}{0} = \frac{0}{0} \quad \text{f.i.}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} = \frac{1 - \cos 0}{0} = \frac{1 - 1}{0} = \frac{0}{0}$$

↑
F. trigonometriche

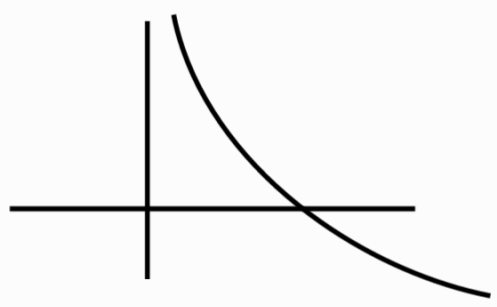
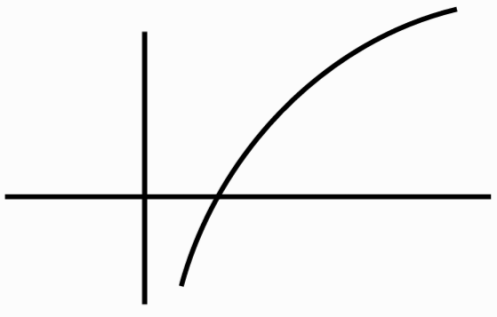
$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^d \log_a x = 0, \text{ con } d > 0$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^d \log_e x = 0 (\neq \infty)$$

(la funzione potenza è più "forte" della funzione logaritmo, per cui è quella che ne determina il risultato)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\log_a x}{x^d} = 0, \text{ con } d > 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{C \log_a x}{x^d} = \frac{\pm \infty}{+\infty} \text{ p.i.}$$



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log_a(x+1)}{x} = \log_a e$$

$$\rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log_a(x+1)}{x} = \frac{\log_a 1}{0} = \frac{0}{0}$$



CASO PARTICOLARE $a = e$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log(x+1)}{x} = \log e = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^x - 1}{x} = \log_a a$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x} &= \frac{e^0 - 1}{0} = \\ &= \frac{1 - 1}{0} = \frac{0}{0} \end{aligned}$$

CASO PARTICOLARE $a = e$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x} = \log e = 1$$

Principio di sostituzione dei polinomi

(vale solo per
 $x \rightarrow \pm \infty$)

Sia $P_m(x)$ un polinomio di grado m :

$$P_m(x) = a_m x^m + a_{m-1} x^{m-1} + \dots + a_1 x^1 + a_0$$

Esempio

$$m = 5$$

$$a_0 = -3$$

$$a_1 = 2$$

$$a_2 = 1$$

$$a_3 = 5$$

$$a_4 = -4$$

$$a_5 = 6$$

$$P_5(x) = 6x^5 - 4x^4 + 5x^3 + 1x^2 + 2x^1 - 3$$

$$P_2(x) = 3x^2 - 5x + 1$$

" " "
 a_2 a_1 a_0

Dato $P_m(x)$ di grado m :

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} P_m(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} a_m x^m$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} P_m(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} a_m x^m$$

Exer 10

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1+x-2x^3}{x^5-2x^3+3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-2x^3}{x^5} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (-2x^{3-5})$$

$$x^d \cdot x^B = x^{d+B}$$
$$\frac{x^d}{x^B} = x^{d-B}$$

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(-2 \cdot \frac{1}{x}\right)$$

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

$$= -2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{+\infty}\right) =$$

$$= -2 \cdot 0^+ = 0^- = 0$$

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

$$\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1+x-2x^5}{2x^4-2x^3+3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-2x^5}{2x^4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (-x) =$$

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