

ANALISI MATEMATICA B

LEZIONE 19 - 3.11.2021

$$2^{10}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 1024 \\ k \end{array}$$

$$10^3$$

$$\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 1000 \\ k \end{array}$$

$$\sqrt[3]{10!}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 280 \\ k \end{array}$$

$$\log_2(100!)$$

$$\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 476 \\ k \end{array}$$

$$8 \cdot 5 \cdot 2 \leq \sqrt[3]{10 \cdot 9 \cdot 8 + 6 \cdot 5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2} \leq \frac{10 \cdot 7 \cdot 4}{280}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \log_2(100 \cdot 99 \cdots 2 \cdot 1) \\ & \leq \log_2 \left(2^7 \cdot 2^7 \cdots 2^7 \cdot \underbrace{2^6 \cdots 2^6}_{32} \cdot \underbrace{2^5}_{16} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & = 36 \cdot 7 + 32 \cdot 6 + 16 \cdot 5 + 8 \cdot 4 \\ & \quad + 4 \cdot 2 + 2 \cdot 1 \\ & = 252 + 192 + 80 + 32 + 8 + 2 \\ & \leq 344 + 122 + 10 = 476 \end{aligned}$$

$$\log_2(100!) \leq \log_2(100^{100})$$

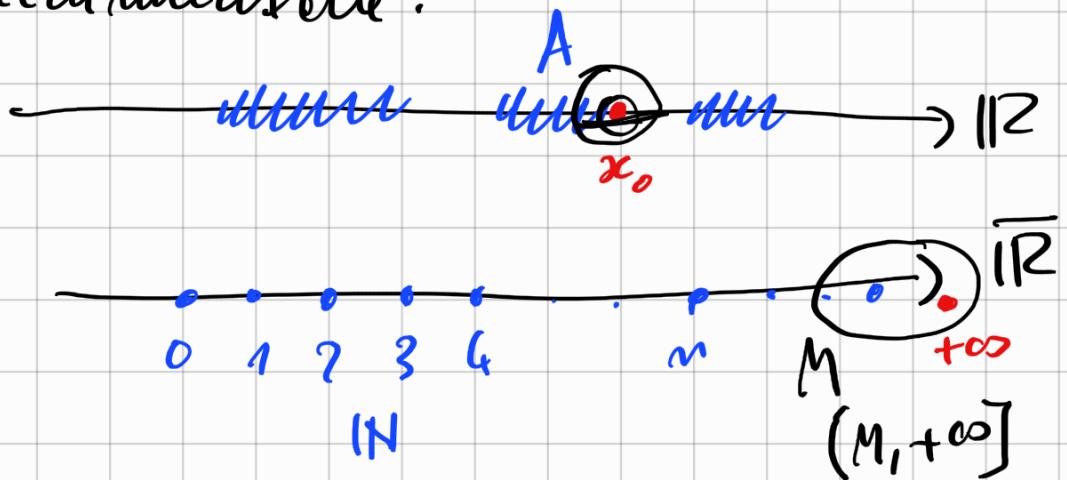
$$= 100 \log_2 100$$

$$= 100 \cdot 2 \cdot \log_2 10$$

$$\leq 100 \cdot 2 \cdot 4 = 800$$

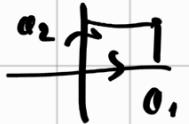


Punti di accumulazione:



Unicità

$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x)$ ← ha senso solo se x_0 è pto di accumulazione per $A = \text{dom } f$.



SUCCESSIONI NUMERICHE

$\underline{a} \in \mathbb{R}^{\mathbb{N}}$ $\underline{a} : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
 $n \mapsto a_n$ $a \in \mathbb{R}^2$
 $\underline{a} = (a_1, a_2)$

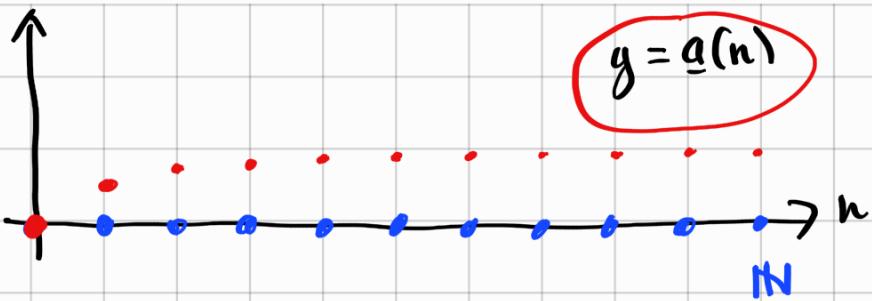
Es: $\underline{a}(n) = \frac{n}{n+1}$

$\underline{a} : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
 $n \mapsto \frac{n}{n+1}$

$\underline{a} = \begin{cases} 1 \mapsto a_1 \\ 2 \mapsto a_2 \end{cases}$

$$a_0 = \frac{0}{0+1} = 0, \quad a_1 = \frac{1}{1+1} = \frac{1}{2}, \quad a_2 = \frac{2}{2+1} = \frac{2}{3}, \quad a_3 = \frac{3}{3+1} = \frac{3}{4}, \dots$$

$$\underline{a} = \left(0, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{3}{4}, \dots \right)$$



$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a_n = 1$$

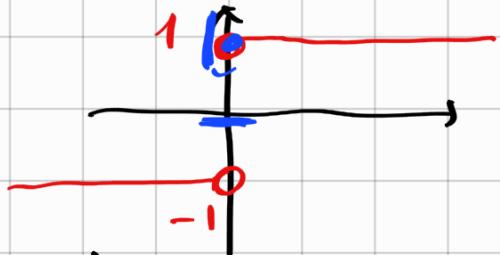
$+\infty$ è l'unico pto di acc. di \mathbb{N} .

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a_n = 1 \quad a_n \rightarrow 1 \quad \text{sotto inteso} \\ n \rightarrow +\infty .$$

⚠ I limiti in genere non esistono.

Esempio

$$f(x) = \frac{x}{|x|} \quad (x \neq 0)$$

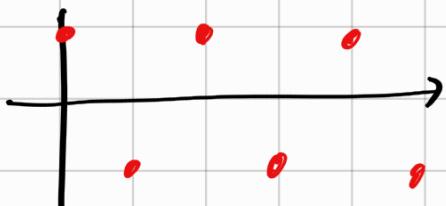


$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{|x|} \text{ non esiste} \quad (= \text{N.D.})$$

Esempio

$$a_n = (-1)^n$$

$$a = (1, -1, 1, -1, 1, -1, \dots)$$



$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (-1)^n \text{ non esiste}$$

Esercizio 1 verificare che $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n}{n+1} = 1$

usando la definizione di limite: $a_n \rightarrow l \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 : \exists M : \forall n \in \mathbb{N} : n > M \Rightarrow |a_n - l| < \varepsilon$$

$\in \mathbb{R}$ $\in \mathbb{N}$

$l = +\infty$: $\forall d$

$$\boxed{a_n > d}$$

$l = -\infty$

$a_n < -d$

COMPOSIZIONE DEI LIMITI

Tesi (limite della fn. composta) Hyp $f(x) \neq y_0$

Hyp $x \in A$. $\cancel{x \in A}$

$$A \xrightarrow{f} B \xrightarrow{g} \mathbb{R}$$

$$x \mapsto y = f(x) \mapsto g(f(x))$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = y_0 \\ \lim_{y \rightarrow y_0} g(y) = l \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(f(x)) = l \\ y \rightarrow y_0 \end{array} \right.$$

$x_0 \in \overline{\mathbb{R}}$
 $y_0 \in \overline{\mathbb{R}}$
 $l \in \overline{\mathbb{R}}$

Allora

$$\boxed{\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(f(x)) = l}$$



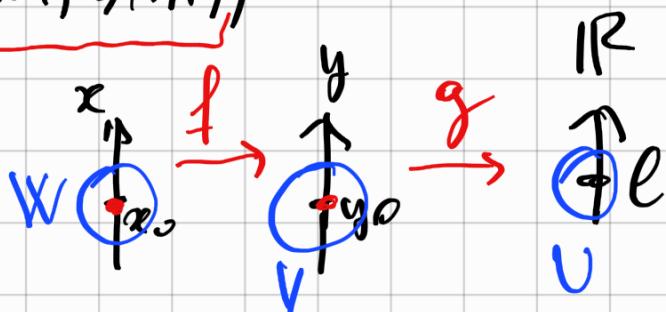
dim $g(g) \rightarrow l$: $\forall U$ intorno di l $\exists V$ intorno di y_0
 per $y \rightarrow y_0$

$$\text{tc. } g(V \setminus \{y_0\} \cap B) \subseteq U$$

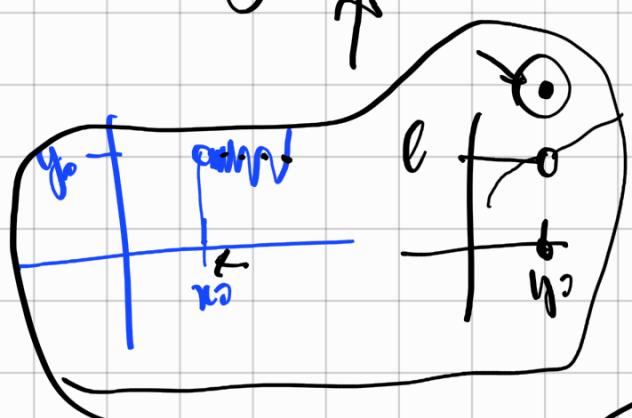
$f(x) \rightarrow y$ $\forall V \text{ intorno di } y_0 \exists W \text{ intorno di } x_0$

 $\text{se } x \rightarrow x_0$
 $f(W \setminus \{x_0\} \cap A) \subseteq V$
V

$$g(f(W \setminus \{x_0\} \cap A)) \subseteq V$$



$$g(f(W \setminus \{x_0\} \cap A)) \subseteq g(V \setminus B \setminus \{y_0\}) \subseteq U$$



perde'

$$f(A) \subseteq B \setminus \{y_0\}$$
X

B

ES

$$a_n = \frac{n}{n+1} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{n}} = \underline{g(f(n))}$$

$$f(n) = 1 + \frac{1}{n}, \quad g(y) = \frac{1}{y}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} 1 + \frac{1}{n} = 1 \\ \lim_{y \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{y} = 1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{Allora } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} g(f(n)) = 1.$$

Y

$$1 + \frac{1}{n} \neq 1 \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N} \quad \text{OK} \quad \frac{1}{n} \neq 0.$$

Cambio di variabile

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{n}} = ?$$

$$y = 1 + \frac{1}{n}$$

$$n \rightarrow +\infty \Rightarrow y \rightarrow 1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{y} \rightarrow \frac{1}{1} = 1$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{n}} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{y} = 1.$$

Oss legame tra limiti e continuità.

Sia $f: A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$.

Se $x_0 \in A$ è punto di accumulazione di A

f è continua in x_0 ($\Leftrightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = f(x_0)$)

è la nostra definizione

Se $x_0 \in A$ non è punto di accumulazione di A

| f è sempre continua in x_0

ovvero x_0 è un punto isolato di A



[bracketto] $f(x) \rightarrow f(x_0)$ per $x \rightarrow x_0$
anche se x_0 è isolato

Es

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \sqrt{2}} 2^x = 2^{\sqrt{2}}$$

in quanto

2^x è continua.

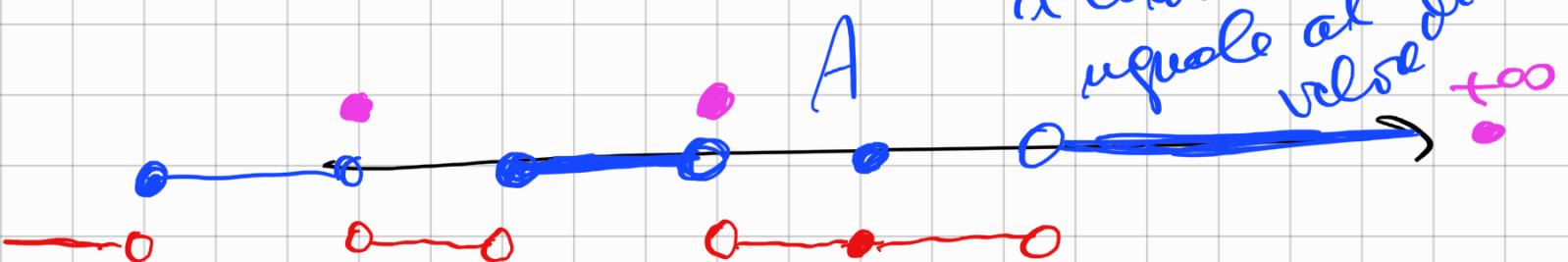
Es

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{\sqrt{\ln_3(x+\frac{1}{x})}}{2^{x+1}} = \frac{\sqrt{\ln_3(4+\frac{1}{4})}}{2^{4+1}} =$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{\ln_3(4.25)}}{2^5}$$

(se f continua)

il limite è ∞
uguale al di
velse $+\infty$

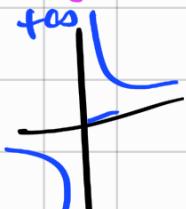


punti non di acc.

non ha
senso per
il limite

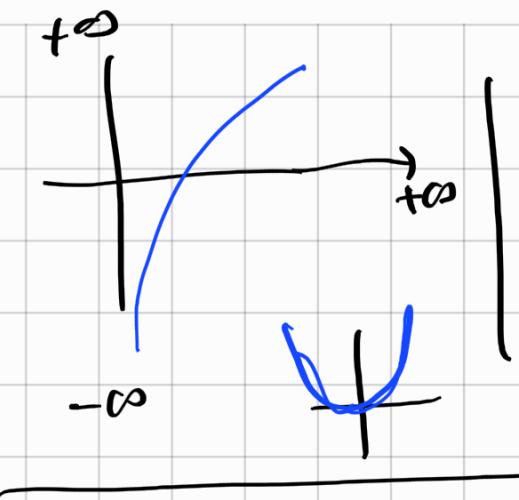
Nei punti viola il limite non

è avio.
 $+\infty$



Es

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x} = \sup \left\{ \frac{1}{x} : x > 0 \right\} = \sup(0, +\infty) = +\infty.$$



ES

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \ln_3 x = \inf \mathbb{R} = -\infty$$

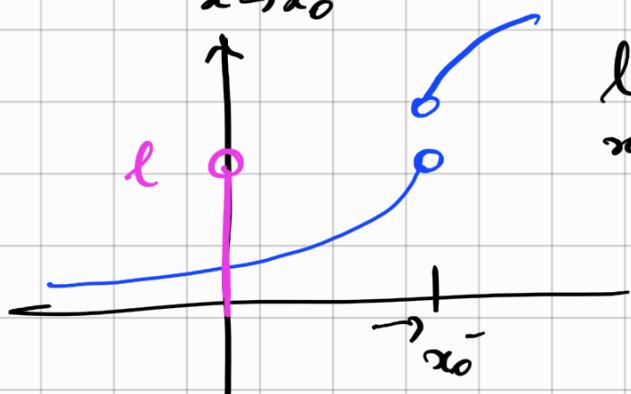
ES

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^2 = \sup_{x > 0} x^2 = +\infty$$

Teo f crescente:



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^-} f(x) = \sup \{ f(x) : x < x_0 \}$$



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

(□)