

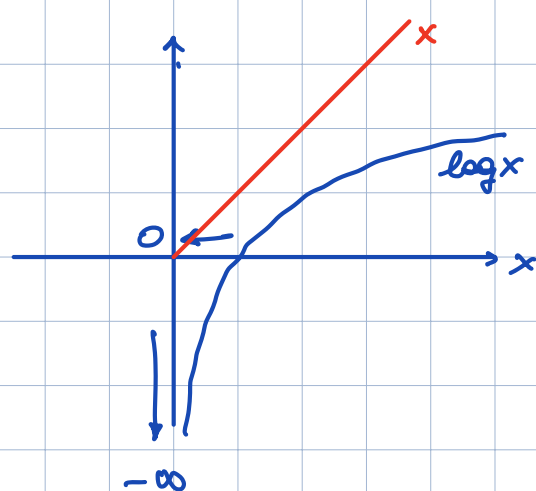
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x \cdot \log x = 0 \cdot (-\infty) \text{ forma indet.}$$

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

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

$$y = \frac{1}{x} \quad \text{se } x \rightarrow 0^+ \Rightarrow y \rightarrow +\infty$$

$$= \lim_{y \rightarrow +\infty} (-1) \frac{\log y}{y} \underset{\text{AL}}{=} (-1) \lim_{y \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\log y}{y} = 0$$



$$\frac{\log x}{\frac{1}{x}} = (\log x) \cdot x$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} (f(x))^{g(x)}$$

Att.ne non è garantita

$$\text{che } \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} (f(x))^{g(x)} = \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) \right)^{\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x)}$$

$$y = \log_e x \Leftrightarrow e^y = x$$

• sostituisco $x = e^y$ in $y = \log_e x$:

$$\boxed{y = \log_e e^y} \quad (1)$$

• sostituisco $y = \log_e x$ in $e^y = x$
ottergo

$$\boxed{e^{\log_e x} = x} \quad (2)$$

$$x \xrightarrow{\log_e} \log_e x \xrightarrow{\exp} e^{\log_e x} = x$$

$$(f(x))^{g(x)} = e^{\log_e f(x) \cdot g(x)} = e^{g(x) \log_e f(x)}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x)^{g(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} e^{g(x) \log_e f(x)} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x) \log_e f(x)}$$

Es $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^x = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{x \cdot \log_e x} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x \cdot \log_e x} = e^0 = 1$

$$f(x) = x \quad g(x) = x$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^{(x^2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{x^2 \cdot \log x} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^2 \cdot \log x} = e^0 = 1$$

$$\left(\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^2 \cdot \log x = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x \cdot (x \log x) \underset{AL}{=} \underbrace{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x}_0 \cdot \underbrace{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x \log x}_0 = 0 \right)$$

$$\Downarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^\alpha \cdot \log x = 0 \quad \forall \alpha > 0$$

1) Ricordiamo $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x = e$

2) vale anche $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x = e$

(si dimostra grazie al thm del limite di funz monotone)

• 3) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (1+x)^{1/x} = \lim_{y \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{y}\right)^y = e$

sostit. $y = \frac{1}{x}$ se $x \rightarrow 0^+ \Rightarrow y \rightarrow +\infty$

$\Downarrow$
 $x = \frac{1}{y}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1+x)^{1/x} = e$$

• 4) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} (1+x)^{1/x} = \lim_{y \rightarrow -\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{y}\right)^y = e$ —
 $y = \frac{1}{x}$ se $x \rightarrow 0^- \Rightarrow y \rightarrow -\infty$

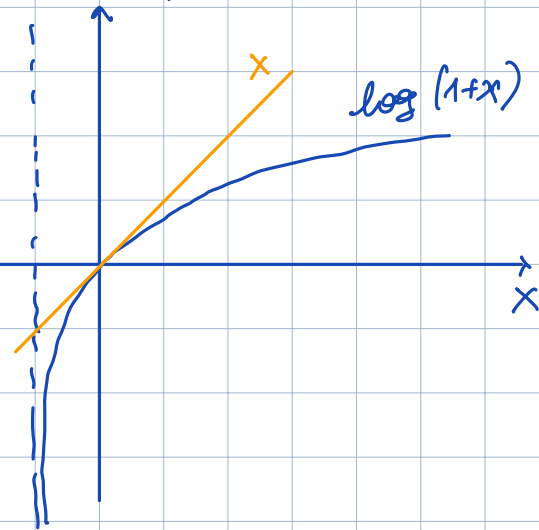
$$\log x = \log_e x$$

• 5) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^\pm} \frac{\log(1+x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^\pm} \left(\frac{1}{x} \cdot \log(1+x)\right) =$

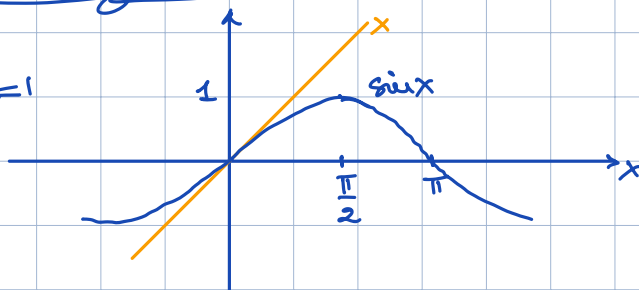
$$\log a^b = b \log a$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^\pm} \log\left((1+x)^{1/x}\right) = \log\left(\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^\pm} (1+x)^{1/x}\right) = \log e = 1$$

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



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$$

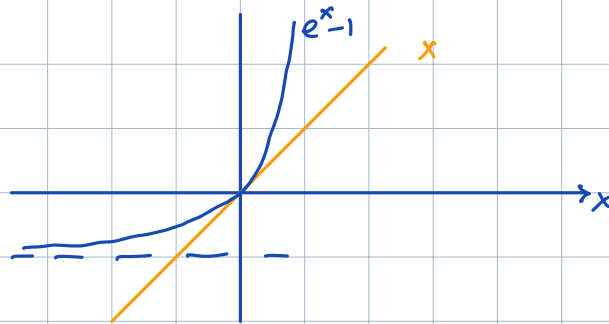


• 6) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{y}{\log(y+1)} =$
~~not~~ $y = e^x - 1$
 ricavo x

se $x \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow y = e^x - 1 \rightarrow 0$
 $y+1 = e^x$
 $\log(y+1) = \log e^x = x$

$$= \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\frac{\log(y+1)}{y}} \stackrel{AL}{=} \frac{\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} 1}{\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log(1+y)}{y}} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$$

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



Es: studio la continuità di $f(x) = \begin{cases} e^{-1/x^2} & x \neq 0 \\ 1 & x = 0 \end{cases}$ sul dom(f).

Quando $x \neq 0$ $f(x) = e^{-1/x^2}$

esponenziale è cont in tutto $\mathbb{R}$

$-\frac{1}{x^2} = \frac{-1}{x^2}$ è cont in $\mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$ perché è il rapporto di 2 funz esse cont in tutto $\mathbb{R}$ e quindi il rapporto è continuo dove il denominatore non si annulla

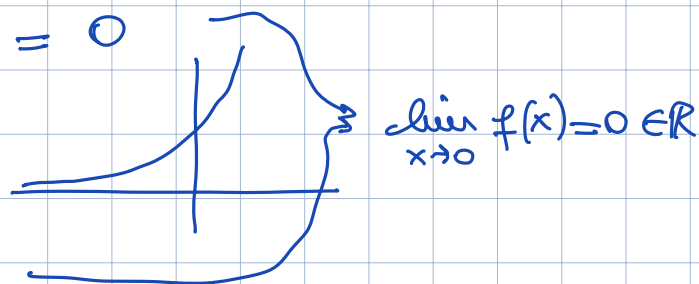
e^{-1/x^2} è la composizione di 2 funz cont ed è quindi continua

Devo capire cosa succede in $x=0$
devo calcolare

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x)$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x)$, $f(0)$

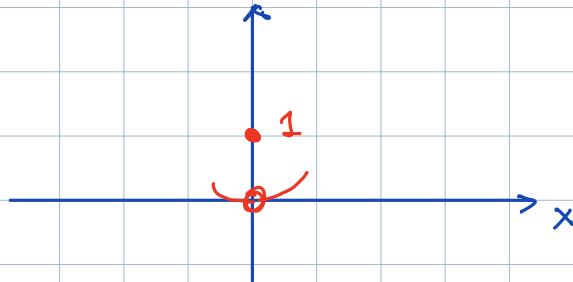
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} e^{-1/x^2} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{-1/x^2} = 0$$



Non basta che $\exists \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 0$ per garantire che f sia continua in 0

Devo vedere cosa è $f(0) = 1$ (dalla def di f)



$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 0 \neq f(0) = 1$$

$\Rightarrow x_0 = 0$ è pto di disc eliminabile