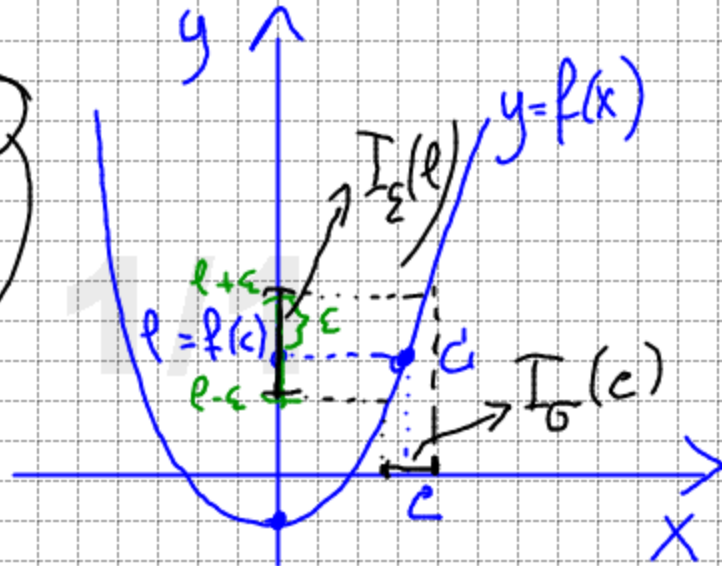


LIMITE FINITO - FINITO

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = l$$



Dire de $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = l$ significa dire de:

$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists I_\varepsilon(l)$ e corrispondentemente $\exists I_\delta(c)$ t.c.

$$\forall x \in I_\delta(c) \Rightarrow f(x) \in I_\varepsilon(l) \text{ cioè } |f(x) - l| < \varepsilon$$

$$|x - c| < \delta$$

ESEMPIO

$$f(x) = \frac{2x^2 - x - 1}{x - 1}$$

$$D_f = \{x \in \mathbb{R} / x - 1 \neq 0\} = (-\infty; 1) \cup (1; +\infty)$$

$$f(1) = \frac{2(1)^2 - 1 - 1}{1 - 1} = \frac{0}{0}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{2x^2 - x - 1}{x - 1} = 3 \quad \text{Verifichiamo questo limite.}$$

$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists I_\varepsilon(3)$ e corrispondentemente \exists un intorno di 1 $I_\delta(1) / \forall x \in I_\delta(1)$ si ha
de $|f(x) - 3| < \varepsilon$

$$\left| \frac{2x^2 - x - 1}{x - 1} - 3 \right| < \varepsilon \quad \left| \frac{2x^2 - x - 1 - 3x + 3}{x - 1} \right| < \varepsilon$$

$$\left| \frac{2x^2 - 4x + 2}{x - 1} \right| < \varepsilon \quad \varepsilon > \frac{2x^2 - 4x + 2}{x - 1}$$

finite