

$$1) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3x-1}{x-4} = 3$$

$$2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} e^x = e^2$$

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

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$$y = \frac{3x-7}{2x+1}$$

$$D.F. = (-\infty; -\frac{1}{2}) \cup (\frac{1}{2}; +\infty)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2}{|x|} \begin{cases} \frac{x^2}{x} = x & x > 0 \\ \frac{x^2}{-x} = -x & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2}{|x|} & \text{per } x \in \mathbb{R} - \{0\} \\ 0 & \text{per } x = 0 \end{cases}$$

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

$$x=0$$

$$x=2$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = +\infty \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = +\infty \end{array} \right\} \text{II SP.}$$

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

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

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$$D_f = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R} \mid \begin{cases} 2-x \neq 0 \\ e^{\frac{x}{2-x}} - 1 \neq 0 \end{cases} \right\} =$$

$$= \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R} \mid \begin{cases} x \neq 2 \\ \frac{x}{2-x} \neq 0 \end{cases} \right\}$$

$$= \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R} \mid \begin{cases} x \neq 2 \\ x \neq 0 \end{cases} \right\} =$$

$$= (-\infty; 0) \cup (0; 2) \cup (2; +\infty)$$

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

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$\forall M > 0 \exists I_M(+\infty)$ e conio $\exists I_N(+\infty) / \forall x \in I_N(+\infty)$ si ha

$$\begin{array}{l} f(x) > M \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x^2 - e^{-x^2} > M \\ x < -N \cup x > N \end{array} \right. \end{array} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{x^2 e^{x^2} - 1 - M e^{x^2}}{e^{x^2}} > 0 \\ x < -N \cup x > N \end{array} \right.$$

$$(x^2 - M) e^{x^2} - 1 > 0$$

$$e^{x^2} > \frac{1}{x^2 - M}$$

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

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$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists I_\varepsilon(e^2) \text{ e } \omega \text{ in } \mathbb{R} \exists I_\sigma(2) / \forall x \in I_\sigma(2)$$

si ha

$$|e^x - e^2| < \varepsilon \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad -\varepsilon < e^x - e^2 < \varepsilon$$

$$e^2 - \varepsilon < e^x < e^2 + \varepsilon$$

$$\begin{cases} e^x > e^2 - \varepsilon \\ e^x < e^2 + \varepsilon \end{cases} \begin{cases} x > \ln(e^2 - \varepsilon) \\ x < \ln(e^2 + \varepsilon) \end{cases}$$

$$\ln(e^2 - \varepsilon) < x < \ln(e^2 + \varepsilon) \text{ intorno di } 2$$

$$\underbrace{2 - f(\varepsilon)} < x < \underbrace{2 + f(\varepsilon)}$$

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$$f(x) = \frac{|4-x^2|}{2+x}$$

$$D_f = \{x \in \mathbb{R} / x \neq -2\} = (-\infty; -2) \cup (-2; +\infty)$$

$$4-x^2 \geq 0 \quad -2 \leq x \leq 2$$

$$f(x) \begin{cases} \text{Se } -2 \leq x < 2 & f(x) = \frac{4-x^2}{2+x} & f_2(x) \\ \text{Se } x < -2 \cup x \geq 2 & f(x) = \frac{x^2-4}{2+x} & f_1(x) \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -2^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2^-} f_1(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2^-} \frac{x^2-4}{x+2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2^-} (x-2) = -4^-$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -2^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2^+} f_2(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2^+} \frac{4-x^2}{2+x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2^+} (2-x) = 4^-$$