

Analisi matematica

Asintoti

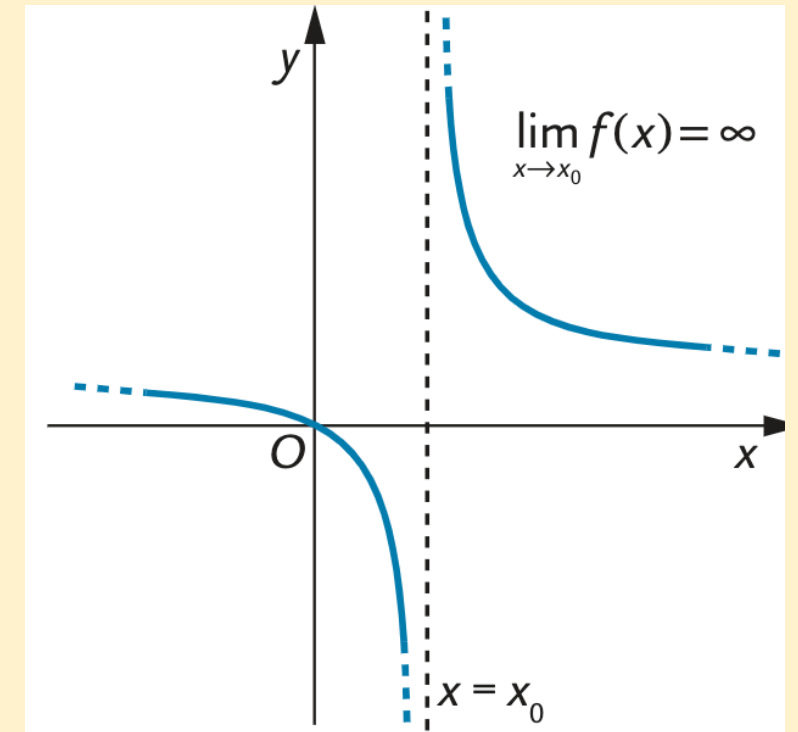
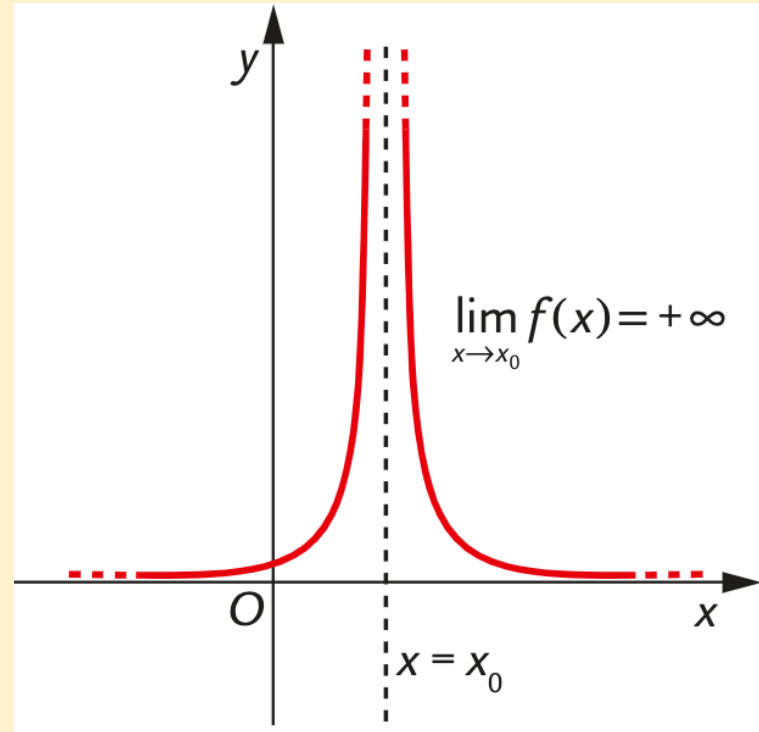
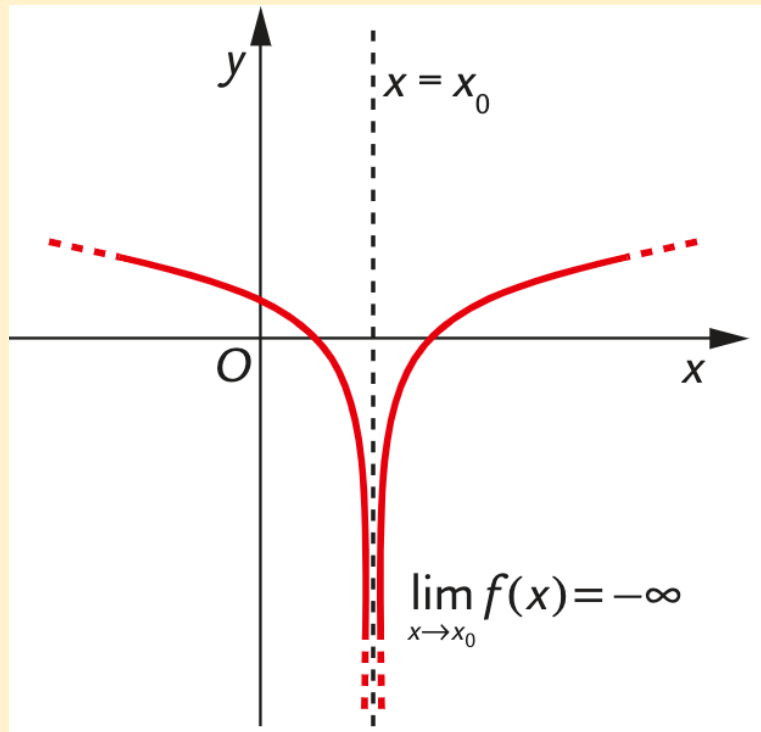
Prof. Domenico Lo Iacono

Limiti e asintoti

Asintoto verticale

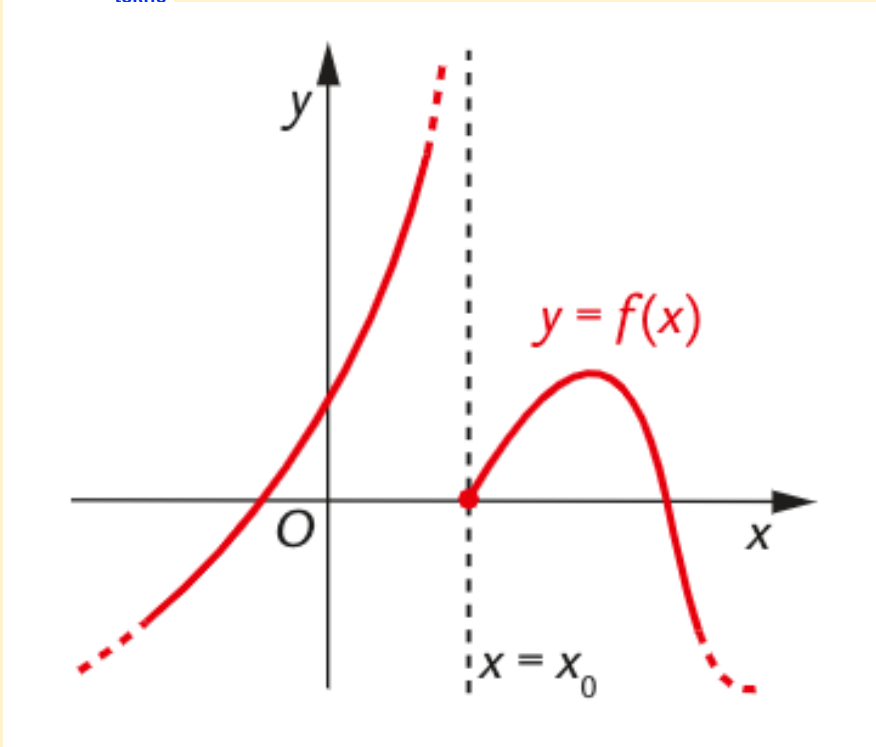
Si dice che la retta di equazione $x = x_0$ è un **asintoto verticale** per la funzione $y = f(x)$ se, al tendere di x a x_0 , con $x_0 \in \mathbf{R}$,

La funzione $f(x)$ Tende a $+\infty$ o a $-\infty$ o a ∞



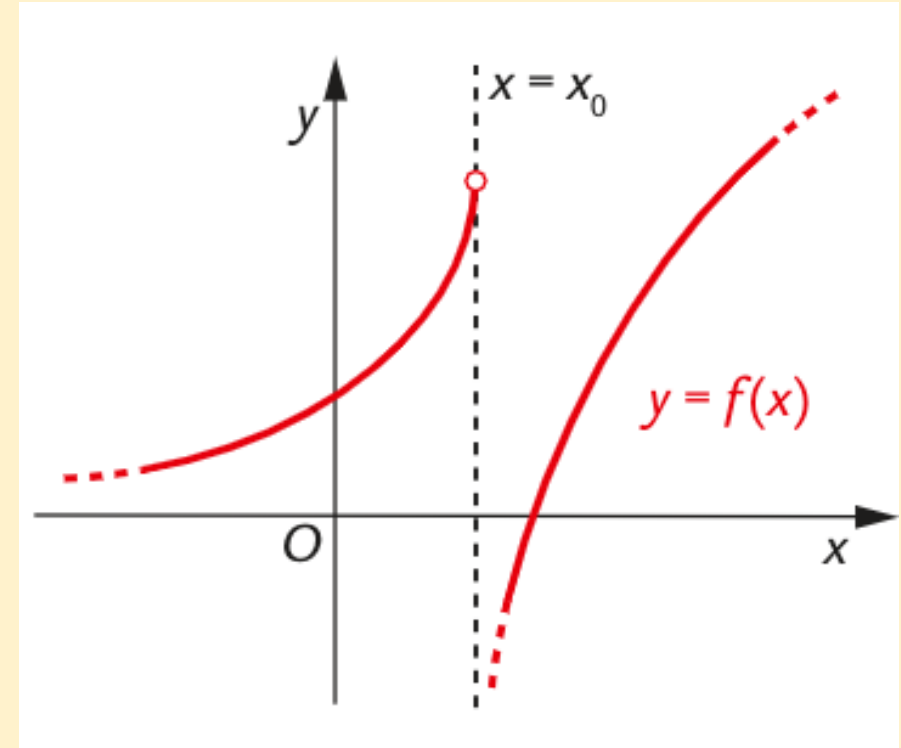
Asintoto verticale

sinistro - destro



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^-} f(x) = \infty$$

Asintoto verticale sinistro

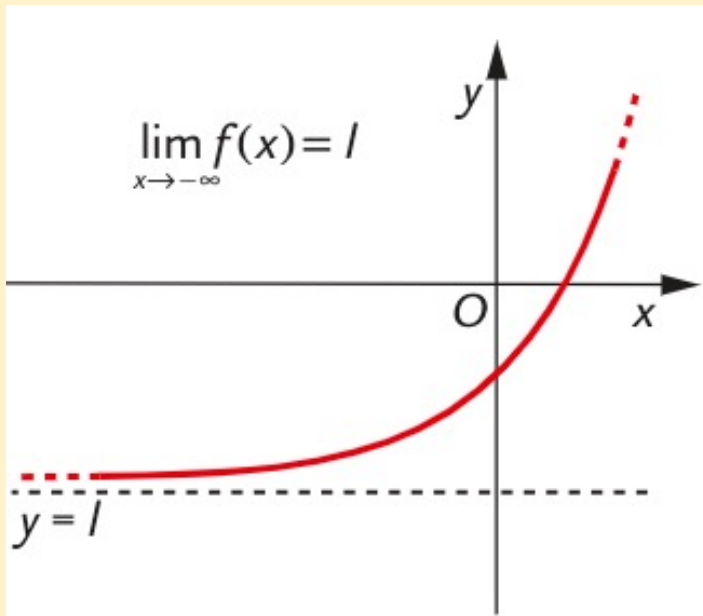


$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} f(x) = \infty$$

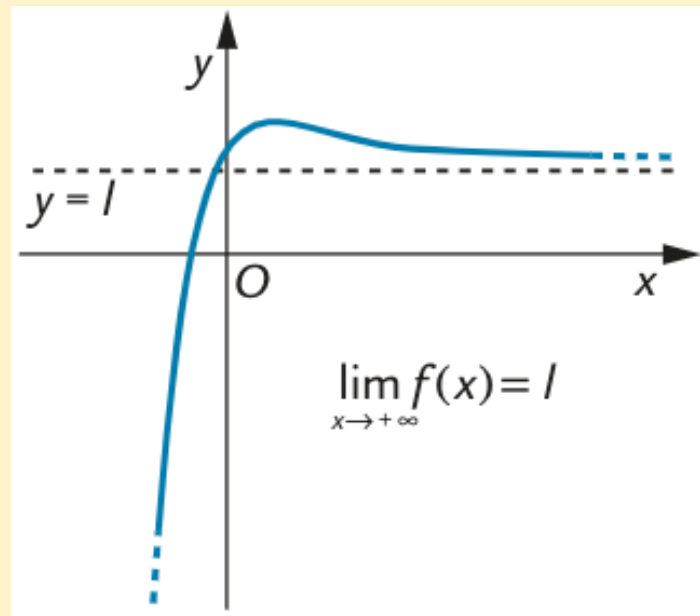
Asintoto verticale destro

Asintoto orizzontale

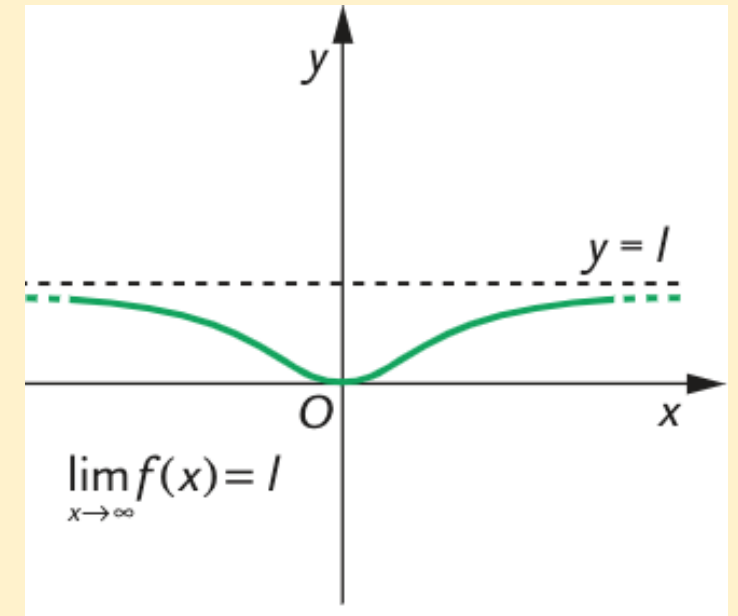
Si dice che la retta di equazione $y = l$ è un **asintoto orizzontale** per la funzione $y = f(x)$ se il limite al tendere di x a. $+\infty$ o a $-\infty$ o a ∞ , è uguale a l



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



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



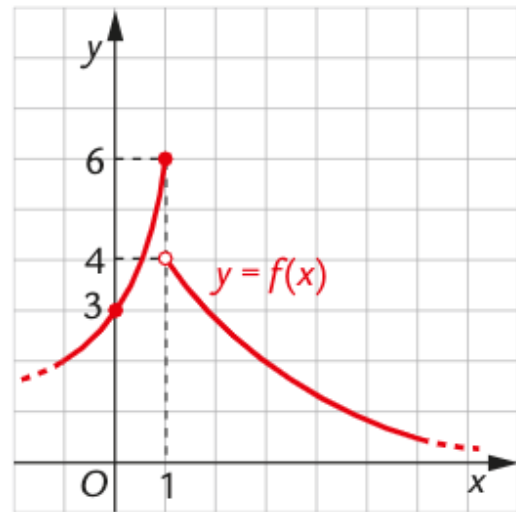
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = l$$



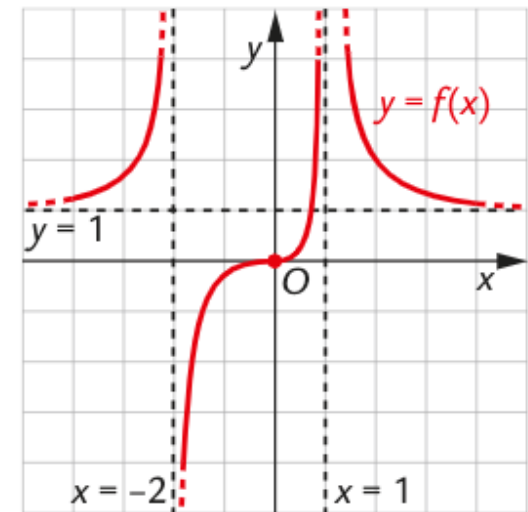
ESERCIZI

Completa le uguaglianze, deducendo dal grafico il valore dei limiti indicati, se esistono.

- 11** a. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \dots\dots\dots$
 b. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = \dots\dots\dots$
 c. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = \dots\dots\dots$
 d. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = \dots\dots\dots$
 e. $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \dots\dots\dots$



- 12** a. $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \dots\dots\dots$
 b. $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2^-} f(x) = \dots\dots\dots$
 c. $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2^+} f(x) = \dots\dots\dots$
 d. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \dots\dots\dots$
 e. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = \dots\dots\dots$
 f. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = \dots\dots\dots$
 g. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = \dots\dots\dots$



Completa le uguaglianze, deducendo dal grafico il valore dei limiti indicati, se esistono.

13 a. $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \dots\dots\dots$

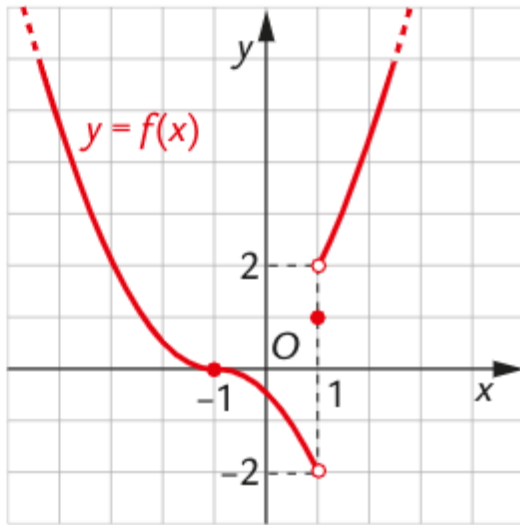
b. $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} f(x) = \dots\dots\dots$

c. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = \dots\dots\dots$

d. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = \dots\dots\dots$

e. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = \dots\dots\dots$

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



14 a. $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \dots\dots\dots$

b. $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} f(x) = \dots\dots\dots$

c. $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} f(x) = \dots\dots\dots$

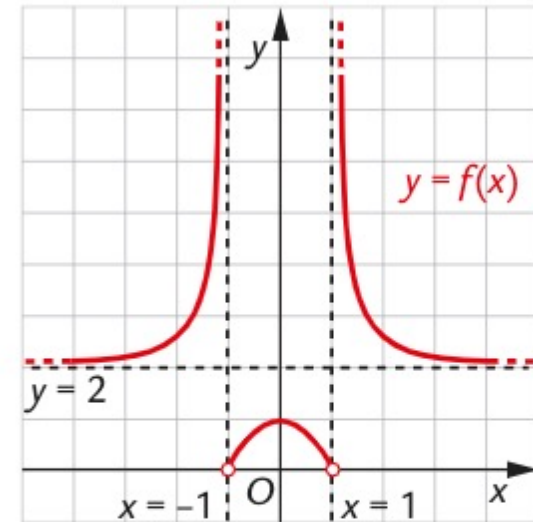
d. $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} f(x) = \dots\dots\dots$

e. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = \dots\dots\dots$

f. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = \dots\dots\dots$

g. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = \dots\dots\dots$

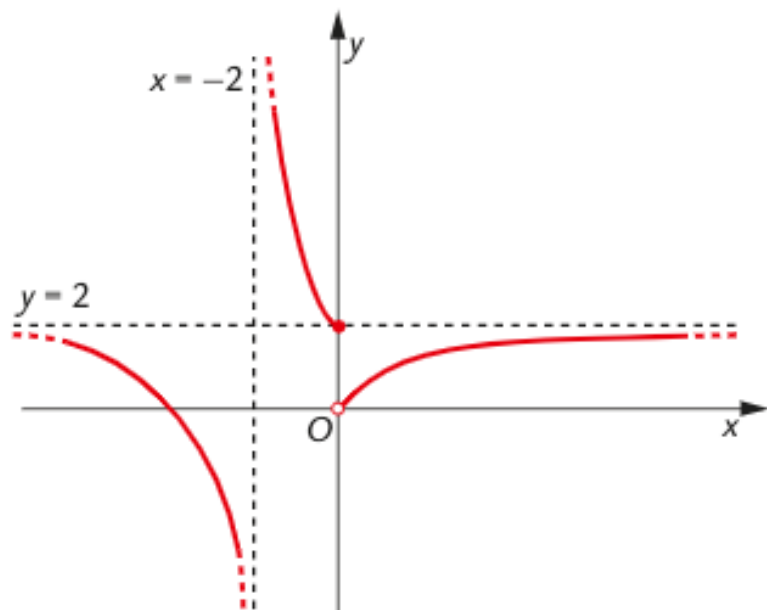
h. $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \dots\dots\dots$



Approccio numerico al concetto di limite

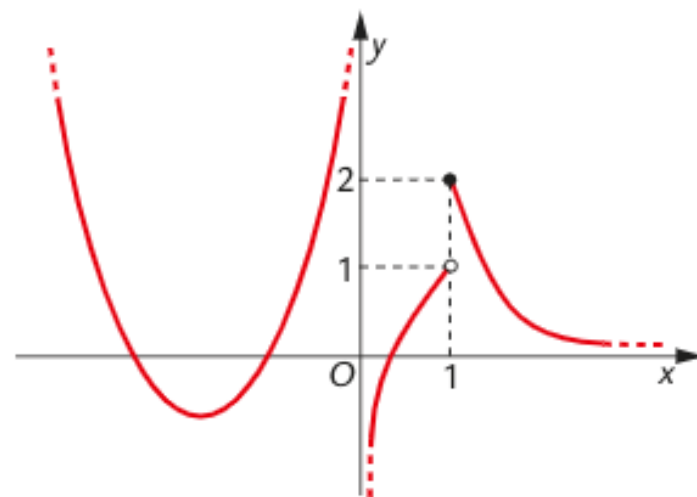
Completa le uguaglianze, deducendo dal grafico il valore dei limiti indicati, se esistono.

15



- | | |
|---|---|
| a. $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \dots\dots$ | e. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \dots\dots$ |
| b. $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2^-} f(x) = \dots\dots$ | f. $f(0) = \dots\dots$ |
| c. $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2^+} f(x) = \dots\dots$ | g. $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \dots\dots$ |
| d. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \dots\dots$ | |

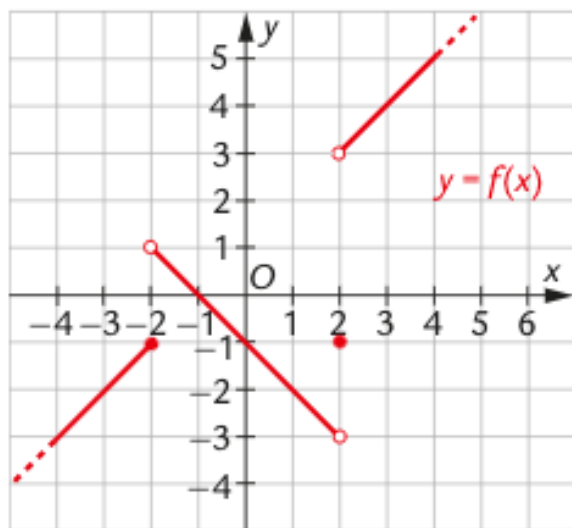
16



- | | |
|---|---|
| a. $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \dots\dots$ | e. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = \dots\dots$ |
| b. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \dots\dots$ | f. $f(1) = \dots\dots$ |
| c. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \dots\dots$ | g. $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \dots\dots$ |
| d. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = \dots\dots$ | |

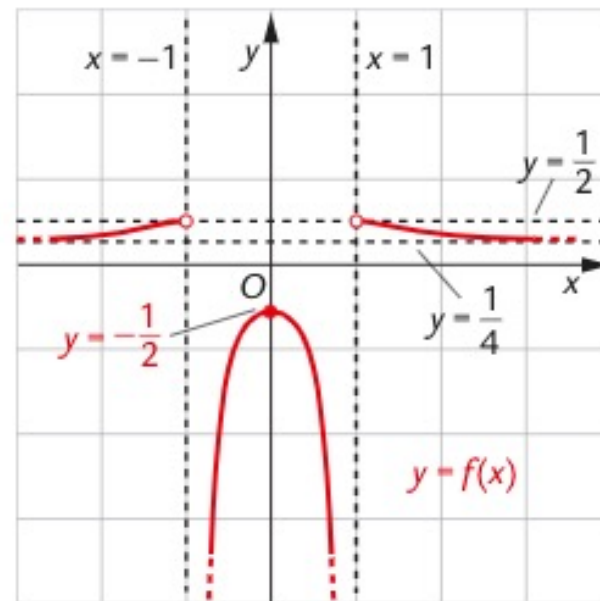
Completa le uguaglianze, deducendo dal grafico il valore dei limiti indicati, se esistono.

17



- | | |
|---|---|
| a. $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2^-} f(x) = \dots\dots\dots$ | $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2^+} f(x) = \dots\dots\dots$ |
| b. $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2^+} f(x) = \dots\dots\dots$ | $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = \dots\dots\dots$ |
| c. $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} f(x) = \dots\dots\dots$ | $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \dots\dots\dots$ |
| d. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) = \dots\dots\dots$ | $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \dots\dots\dots$ |

18

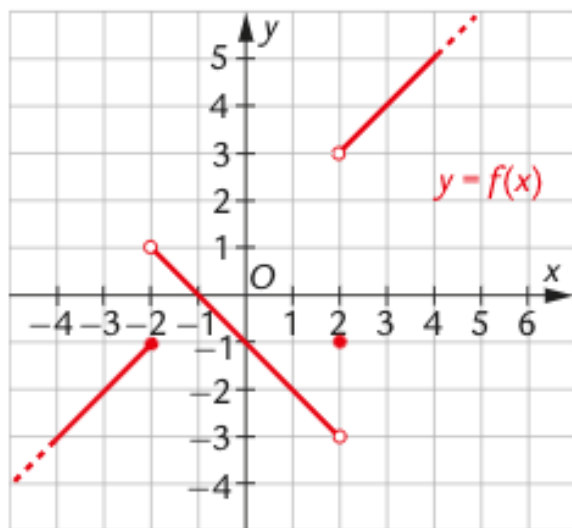


- | | |
|--|---|
| a. $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \dots\dots\dots$ | $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \dots\dots\dots$ |
| b. $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} f(x) = \dots\dots\dots$ | $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} f(x) = \dots\dots\dots$ |
| c. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \dots\dots\dots$ | $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = \dots\dots\dots$ |
| d. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = \dots\dots\dots$ | $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = \dots\dots\dots$ |

Approccio numerico al concetto di limite

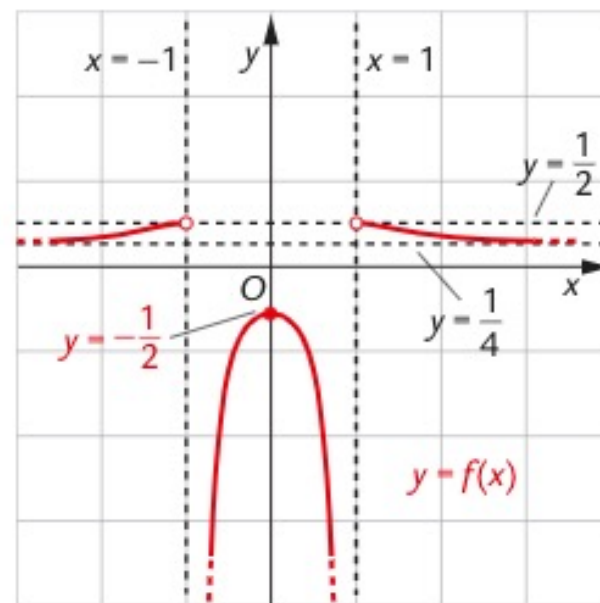
Completa le uguaglianze, deducendo dal grafico il valore dei limiti indicati, se esistono.

17



- | | |
|---|---|
| a. $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2^-} f(x) = \dots\dots\dots$ | $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2^+} f(x) = \dots\dots\dots$ |
| b. $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2^+} f(x) = \dots\dots\dots$ | $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = \dots\dots\dots$ |
| c. $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} f(x) = \dots\dots\dots$ | $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \dots\dots\dots$ |
| d. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) = \dots\dots\dots$ | $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \dots\dots\dots$ |

18



- | | |
|--|---|
| a. $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \dots\dots\dots$ | $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \dots\dots\dots$ |
| b. $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} f(x) = \dots\dots\dots$ | $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} f(x) = \dots\dots\dots$ |
| c. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \dots\dots\dots$ | $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = \dots\dots\dots$ |
| d. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = \dots\dots\dots$ | $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = \dots\dots\dots$ |