

$$f: x \in A \subseteq \mathbb{R} \rightarrow y = f(x) \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\forall x_0, l \in \overline{\mathbb{R}} : x_0 \in D(A)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = l \stackrel{\text{DEF}}{\iff} \forall J(l), \exists I(x_0): f(A \cap I - \{x_0\}) \subseteq J$$

$l \in \mathbb{R}$ CONVERGENTE

$l = +\infty$ DIVERGENTE POSITIVAMENTE

$l = -\infty$ DIVERGENTE NEGATIVAMENTE

$$x_0^-, \quad x_0^+$$

$$l^-, \quad l^+$$

$$x_0 \in \mathbb{R}, l \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = l \iff \left[\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0: \forall x \in A: x \in]x_0 - \delta, x_0[\cup]x_0, x_0 + \delta[, \right. \\ \left. l - \varepsilon < f(x) < l + \varepsilon \right]$$

TEOREMA 1. -

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = l \iff \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^-} f(x) = l = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} f(x)$$