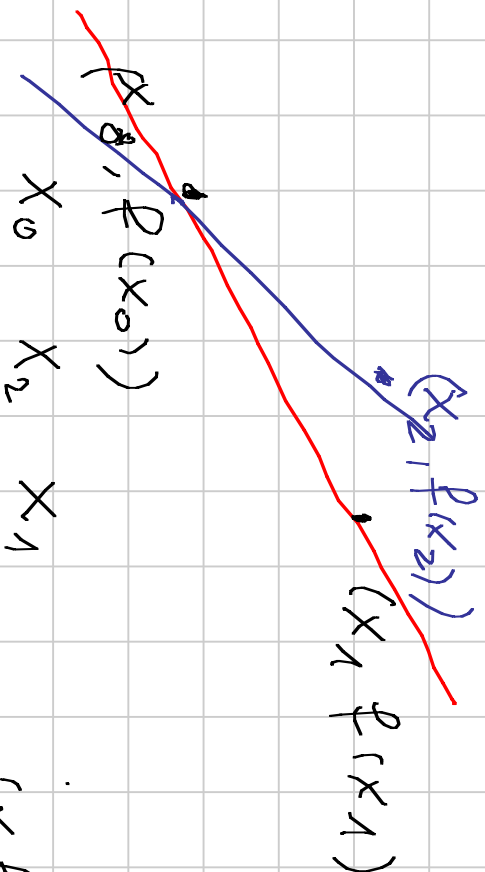


NOTE 18 ottobre 2019 sez. B

Note Title

10/18/2019

ANTICIPAZIONE TEORIA



coeff. ang

$$\frac{f(x_1) - f(x_0)}{x_1 - x_0}$$

$$\text{se } \exists \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} \in \bar{\mathbb{R}}$$

dovrebbe essere il coeff. ang della retta tangente (magari verticale)

Se $x_0 \in \text{dom } f$ e vice per id dom f

derivabile $(dx, \Delta x) \lim_{x_0} \exists \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} \in \mathbb{R}$

$(x \rightarrow x_0^+, x \rightarrow x_0^-)$

no derivato

"

"

"

$\in \overline{\mathbb{R}}$

TALE LIMITE si indica $f'(x_0)$, $Df(x_0)$, $\frac{df}{dx}(x_0)$

Definizione la linea retta tangente in $(x_0, f(x_0))$

il grafico $y = f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + f(x_0)$

Proposizione se f è derivabile in x_0
e continua in x_0

DLM

$$\frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow x_0} f'(x_0) \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{ma } x - x_0 \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow x_0} 0 \quad \text{per cui: } f(x) - f(x_0) \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow x_0} 0$$

Def. Se f ha derivata a destra e a sinistra e der. dx e dx si riducono

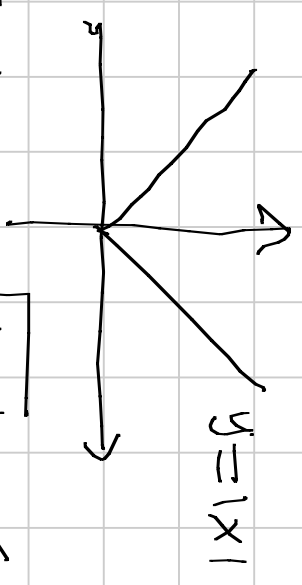
$$f'_+(x_0) = f'_-(x_0)$$

• Se f è derivabile a dx e a dx
e $f'_+(x_0) \neq f'_-(x_0)$ il punto $(x_0, f(x_0))$
si dice pto angoloso

- Se f ha derivata dx e Δx infinita
e otherwise $(x_0, f(x_0))$ si dice pnto di cuspide

$$f(x) = |x| \quad x_0 = 0$$

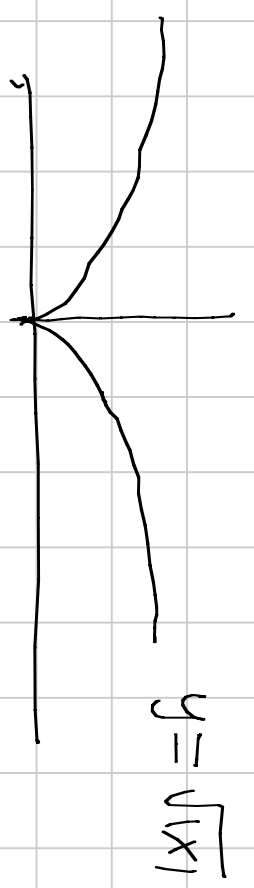
$$\frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} = \frac{|x|}{x} = \begin{cases} 1 & x > 0 \\ -1 & x < 0 \end{cases}$$



$$f(x) = \sqrt{|x|} \quad x_0 = 0$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{|x|}}{x} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} & x > 0 \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{-x}} & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} &\rightarrow 1 = f'_+(0) \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} &\rightarrow -1 = f'_-(0) \end{aligned}$$



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \rightarrow +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \rightarrow -\infty$$

essere derivabile è più che "avere retta tangente" (in senso intuitivo)

Proposizione f è deriv. in $x_0 \Leftrightarrow \exists m \in \mathbb{R}$

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + m(x - x_0) + o(x - x_0)$$

$$[m = f'(x_0)]$$

$$x \rightarrow x_0$$

DIR

$$\frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} \rightarrow m$$

$$\frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} \rightarrow 0$$

$$\frac{f(x) - f(x_0) - m(x - x_0)}{x - x_0} \rightarrow 0$$

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + (f(x) - f(x_0) - f'(x_0)(x - x_0))$$

Corollario se f è continua in x_0 ed è c.c.,
 e f ha $\delta(x-x_0)$ allora

$$\exists f'(x_0) = 0 \quad x \rightarrow x_0$$

Def. Funzione derivata $(f'(x) = f'(x))$ se f
 è derivabile in ogni x

Def.

$$\frac{d^k f}{dx^k}(x) = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{d^{k-1} f}{dx^{k-1}} \right)(x)$$

$\frac{d^k f}{dx^k}$ $D^k f$ $f^{(k)}$

\rightarrow è definita in un int. di x

Teorema

0. f è costante su I allora $\forall x \in I, f'(x) = 0$

1. f e g derivabili in x_0 , $\lambda \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow f'(f + \lambda g)'(x_0)$
(LINEARITÀ)
 $f'(x_0) + \lambda g'(x_0)$

2. " " $\Rightarrow f'(f \cdot g)'(x_0) = f'(x_0)g'(x_0) + f(x_0)g'(x_0)'$

derivato di un prodotto $\pm f(x)g(x)$

3. f derivabile in x_0 , $f(x_0) \neq 0 \Rightarrow f'(\frac{1}{f})(x_0) = -\frac{f'(x_0)}{(f(x_0))^2}$
(la derivata ed è cont. in x_0)

Prime derivative A. first. find.

$$\bullet (\sin x)' = \cos x$$

$$(\sin x)'' = -\sin x$$

$$(\cos x)' = -\sin x$$

$$(\cos x)'' = \cos x$$

$$(\sin x)^{(4)} = \sin x$$

$$(\sin x)^{(2k)} = \sin x$$

$$k = 4k$$

$$k = 4k + 1$$

$$k = 4k + 2$$

$$k = 4k + 3$$

$$\frac{\sin x}{x} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 0} 1 = (\sin)'(0)$$

$$\frac{\sin(x+h) - \sin x}{h} = \frac{\sin x \cos h + \cos x \sin h - \sin x}{h} = \frac{\sin x (\cos h - 1) + \cos x \sin h}{h} = \frac{\sin x}{h} + \frac{\cos x \sin h}{h}$$

$$(e^x)' = e^x$$

Teorema $f: (a, b) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ha derivata in x_0
ed è invertibile allora

$$\exists (f^{-1})'(f(x_0)) = \frac{1}{f'(x_0)}$$

$$\frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0}$$

$$\frac{f^{-1}(y) - f^{-1}(y_0)}{y - y_0}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dy} =$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$(f^{-1})'(y) = \frac{1}{f'(f^{-1}(y))}$$

Teoreme delle derivate allo
funzione composta (regola delle
catene)

$f \in \text{Der}, \text{in } x_0$ $g \in \text{Der}, \text{in } f(x_0)$

(e si può fare $g \circ f$ in un int. di x_0)
Allora $\exists (g \circ f)'(x_0) = g'(f(x_0)) \cdot f'(x_0)$

$$y = f(x)$$

$$z = g(y)$$

$$\frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{dz}{dy} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$\frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{dz}{dy} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$\frac{g(f(x)) - g(f(x_0))}{x - x_0}$$

=

$$\frac{g(f(x)) - g(f(x_0))}{f(x) - f(x_0)}$$

↓
differenzial
g'(f(x_0))

$$g'(f(x_0))$$

$$\frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0}$$

↓
f'(x_0)

$$\begin{aligned}
 (a^x)' & \stackrel{a > 0}{=} (e^{x \ln a})' = (e^y)' (x \ln a)' = (x \ln a)' \\
 & = (\ln a) \cdot a^x = (e^y)' (x \ln a)' = \ln a
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (\log x)' (x_0) & = ((e^y)^{-1})' (x_0) = \frac{1}{(e^y)' (y x_0)} \\
 & = \frac{1}{e^y x_0} = \frac{1}{x_0}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(x^\alpha)' \stackrel{x > 0, \alpha \neq 0}{=} (e^{\alpha \ln x})' = x^\alpha \cdot \frac{\alpha}{x} = \alpha x^{\alpha-1} \int_{\alpha > 0}^{\alpha > 1} \int_{\alpha < 0}^{\alpha < 1}$$

$n \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$(X^{n+1})' = (n+1)X^n$$

$$(X^n)' = nX^{n-1}$$

$$(X^{n+1})' = (X^n \cdot X)' = (X^n)'X + X^n = \dots$$

$$= \underbrace{(X)'X^n + \dots + X^n}_{n X^{n-1}} = (n+1)X^n$$

$$(X^{\frac{1}{2n+1}})'(0) = +\infty$$

$$(\tan x)'^2 = \dots = \frac{1}{(\cos x)^2} = 1 + (\tan x)^2$$

$$(\arctan x)'(x_0) = \frac{1}{(y_0)'^2} = \frac{1}{1+x_0^2}$$

ESERCIZI 5° COSC'10, SIM.

$$D \quad f(x) = e^{x^2} \cdot \log(\cos x + 2)$$
$$f'(x) = e^{x^2} \cdot \log(2)$$

$$f(x) = f(x^2 \cdot \log(\cos x + 2)) = \log(y) = \log y$$

$$= f(x^2 \cdot \log(\cos x + 2)) = \log(y) = \log y$$

$$f'(y) = \log x + 2$$

$$f'(x) = f'(x^2 \cdot \log(\cos x + 2))$$

$$f' = f'(x^2 \cdot \log(\cos x + 2)) \cdot (2x \cdot \log(\cos x + 2) + x^2 \cdot \log(\cos x + 2))'$$

$$(50x+2)^{1/x} : (2x \log(50x+2) + x^2 \frac{-50x}{50x+2})$$

$$D2 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \neq 0 \\ x \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right. \frac{x}{1-e^{1/x}}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} x \rightarrow 0^+ \\ \rightarrow 0 \end{array}$$

Respondeo in istem. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} =$

$$\frac{1}{1-e^{1/x}} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 0^-} 1$$

D3 respondeo clare

$$(\sin x)'(0) = 1 \text{ la derivada}$$

$$\text{allora } \frac{1}{3} \sin(x-1) \text{ con } 1 \text{ è } \frac{1}{3} \text{ --- B}$$

$$D \sqrt{f(x)} = \left(e^{1/x} + \frac{2}{x^3} - \frac{e}{x^4} \right)^{1/3}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{x} = g(x)$$

$$f'(x) = (y^3 + y^3 - y^4)^{1/3} e^{1/x}$$

$$f'(x) = e^{1/x} \frac{1}{3} (y^3 + y^3 - y^4)^{1/3 - 1} \cdot (1 + 3y - 4y^3) y'$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= e^{1/x} \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x^4} \right)^{1/3 - 1} \left(1 + \frac{3}{x} - \frac{4}{x^3} \right) \frac{1}{x^2} \\ &= e^{1/x} \frac{1}{3} \cdot 0 \end{aligned}$$

D 5

f const

$$f(x) \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow \infty} f(\infty) = c$$

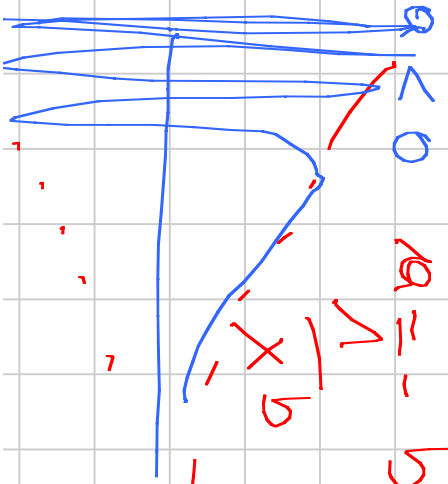
D 6 $a > 1$

$$f = \delta(x) \quad x \rightarrow 0 \text{ and } x \rightarrow \infty$$

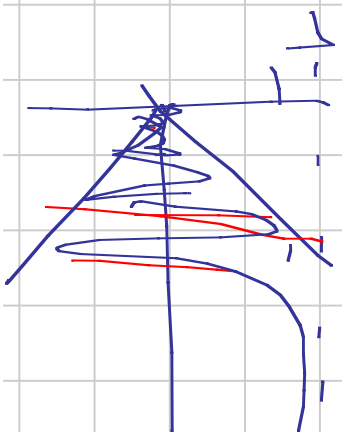
$x > 0, a = 0$



$a < 0, a = -b$



$a = 1$



$a < 1$



$a > 1$



▷ f

ADH ALSO $f'(x) = 0$, $f(x) = 1$

C) FALIS $f'(4) = 1$ $f(x) = x$

man's obise non hen

D) $f = \text{ADH}$ $\frac{f(x)}{\min(x^{100})} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow +\infty} 0$

$f'(x) = -\frac{\min(x^{100})}{x^2} + \frac{\cos(x^{100})}{100x^{99}}$ ~~$\xrightarrow{x \rightarrow +\infty} 0$~~

~~X~~

NOTA $x \rightarrow +\infty \rightarrow f = 1$ $x \rightarrow +\infty \rightarrow f = 1$ $f = 0$

$$f'(-x) = -f'(x)$$

$$f(x) = f(-x) \implies f'(x) = -f'(-x)$$

$$f'(x) = -f'(-x)$$

$$D_0 \quad x^2 \sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 1} = x^2 \sqrt{(x-1)^2}$$

$$x^2 |x-1| \quad D \quad 1 \quad 0 \quad 6 \quad 1$$