

25 Novembre

• punti stazionari di $f = \{ f'(x) = 0 \}$

• Fermat : un punto in cui f è derivabile
gli estremi ricercano tra i
p. stazionari.

• $\exists c \in (a, b) : f'(c) = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a}$

Teorema (test de monotonia)

f derivable in (a, b) . Allora

f crescente in $(a, b) \Leftrightarrow f'(x) \geq 0, \forall x \in (a, b)$

f decrescente in $(a, b) \Leftrightarrow f'(x) \leq 0, \forall x \in (a, b)$

Dimm. \Rightarrow Hp. f crescente $z > x \Rightarrow f(z) \geq f(x)$

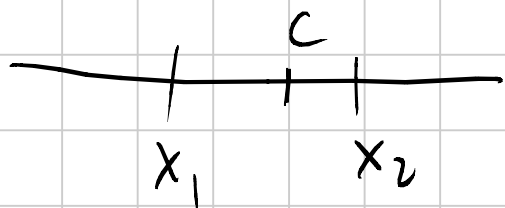
$$\frac{f(z) - f(x)}{z - x} \geq 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{z \rightarrow x} \frac{f(z) - f(x)}{z - x} \geq 0$$

\Rightarrow perché f è derivabile

\parallel (permanenza del segno)

$$\Leftrightarrow \text{Hp. } f'(x) \geq 0 \quad \forall x \in (a, b) \quad \Downarrow \quad f'(x) \geq 0$$

$$\text{Ts } f \text{ crescente} \quad x_2 > x_1 \Rightarrow f(x_2) \geq f(x_1)$$



$$\text{per Lagrange} \quad \forall x_1, x_2 \in (a, b) \\ \hookrightarrow \exists c \in (x_1, x_2)$$

$$\frac{f(x_2) - f(x_1)}{x_2 - x_1} = f'(c) \geq 0 \quad \hookrightarrow \text{per ipotesi}$$

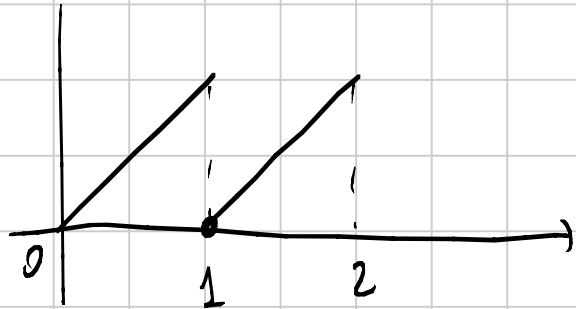
$$\Rightarrow f(x_2) \geq f(x_1) \quad \#$$

errore: Hp. $f'(x) \geq 0$ vs. f crescente

$$f'(x) = \lim_{z \rightarrow x} \frac{f(z) - f(x)}{z - x} \geq 0 \quad \not\Rightarrow \quad \frac{f(z) - f(x)}{z - x} \geq 0$$

oss. f deve essere derivabile in tutto (a, b)

es.



$$(a, b) = (0, 2)$$

$f' \geq 0$ dove esiste f'

ma non è crescente in $(0, 2)$

oss. se $f'(x) > 0$ in $(a, b) \Rightarrow f$ è
strett. crescente
in (a, b)

(dim. : uguale a quelle sopra
con Lagrange)

se f è strett. crescente in (a, b) ~~\Rightarrow~~ $f'(x) > 0$

$$\Rightarrow f'(x) \geq 0$$

controesempio
è strett. crescente ma

$$f(x) = x^3$$

$$f'(x) = 3x^2 \geq 0$$



e non > 0

Teo. (funzioni a derivata nulla)

f derivabile in (a, b)

$f'(x) = 0$ in $(a, b) \Leftrightarrow f$ è costante in (a, b)

Dim. \Leftarrow fatto

\Rightarrow

Hp $f'(x) = 0$ in (a, b)

Ts. f è costante in (a, b)

cioè $\forall x_1, x_2 \in (a, b)$

$$f(x_1) = f(x_2)$$



$\exists c \in (x_1, x_2)$ applico Lagrange all'intervallo (x_1, x_2)

$$0 = f'(c) = \frac{f(x_1) - f(x_2)}{x_1 - x_2} \Rightarrow f(x_1) = f(x_2)$$

oss. f deve essere derivabile in tutto (a, b) #



$$f(x) = 0 \cdot x$$

f non è costante su tutto

ma si applica il \mathbb{R}
perché "a pezzi"

si applica in $(-\infty, 0)$

$\Rightarrow f$ costante in $(-\infty, 0)$

or applica in $(0, +\infty)$ \Rightarrow f costante in $(0, +\infty)$
con un'altra costante!
 $\sim \sim$

applicazione

se f, g derivabili in (a, b)

$$f'(x) = g'(x) \text{ in } (a, b) \Leftrightarrow f(x) = g(x) + \text{costante}$$

in (a, b)

dim.

$$(f - g)' = 0 \Rightarrow f - g = \text{costante}$$

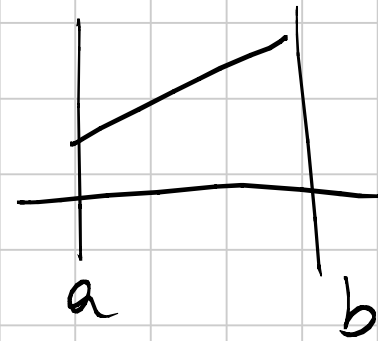
$\sim \sim$

Ricerca di max e min (locali e globali) di una funzione

f derivabile in $[a, b]$. Per cercare max e min:

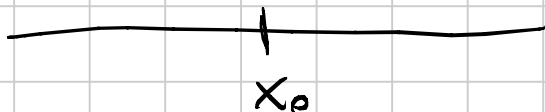
1) Si calcola $f(a), f(b)$.

2) Si cercano i punti stazionari: $f'(x) = 0$

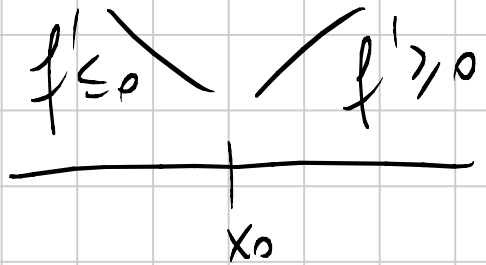


e si vede come ~~se~~ il segno di f' in un intorno di questi p.t. x_0 è stazionario.

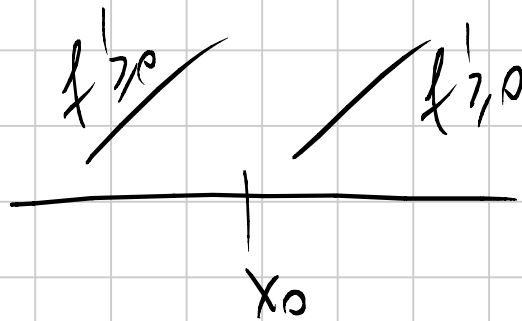
$$\begin{array}{c} f' \geq 0 \quad \backslash \quad f' \leq 0 \\ \text{---} \end{array}$$



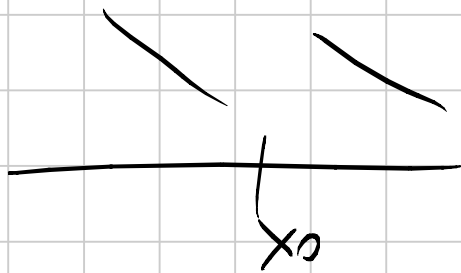
x_0 p.t. di max



x_0 p. to di min.



($f(x) = x^3$)
 x_0 p. to di flesso



x_0 p. to di flesso.

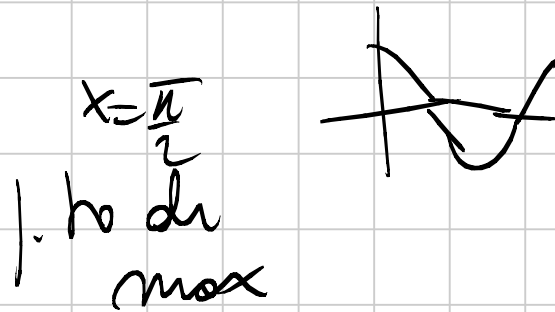
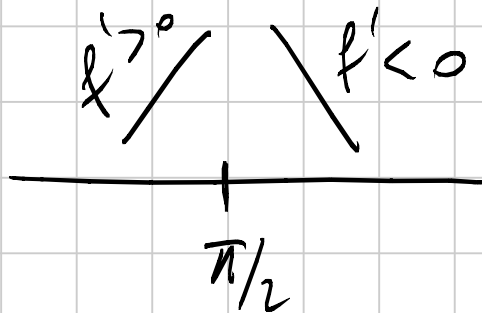
3) Si calcola la f nei p. to di max e di min trovati sopra e si confrontano con $f(a)$, $f(b)$.

es. $f(x) = \sin x$ derivabile $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

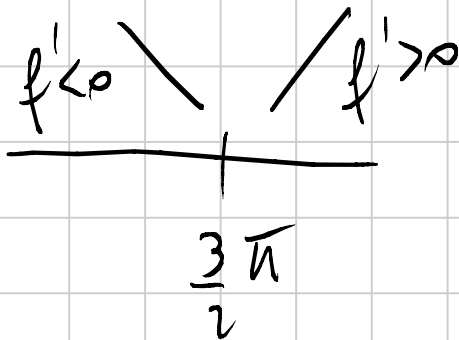
$$f'(x) = \cos x = 0$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{2}$$



$$x = \frac{3\pi}{2}$$



p. lo di min.

$$f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 1$$

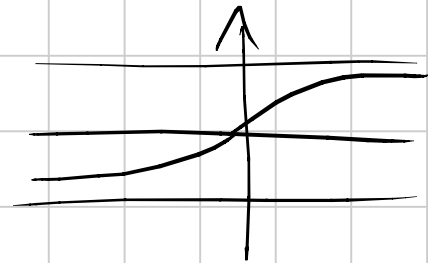
max globale

$$f\left(\frac{3\pi}{2}\right) = -1$$

minimo globale

es. $f(x) = e^x$ derivabile $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

$f'(x) = e^x > 0 \Rightarrow f$ è fctt.
crescente
in tutto \mathbb{R}



es. $f(x) = \operatorname{arctg} x$

derivabile
 $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

$f'(x)$

calcoliamo le derivate di $\operatorname{arctg} y$

$$f(x) = y = \operatorname{tg} x \quad (\Leftrightarrow) \quad x = \operatorname{arctg} y = f^{-1}(y)$$

$x \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \qquad y \in \mathbb{R}$

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

$$y = f(x)$$

$$(\operatorname{tg} x)' = 1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 x$$

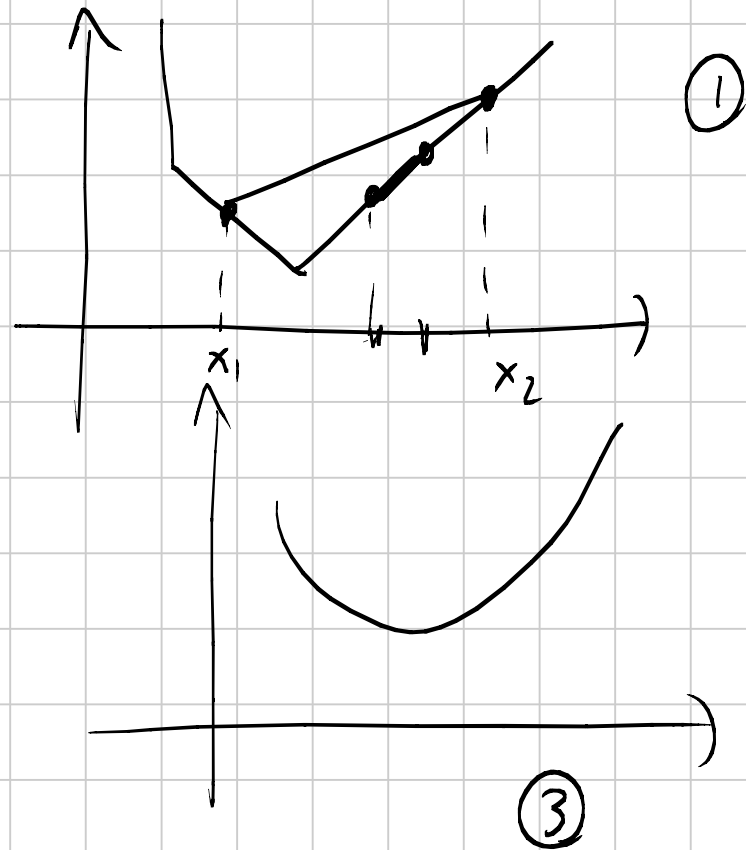
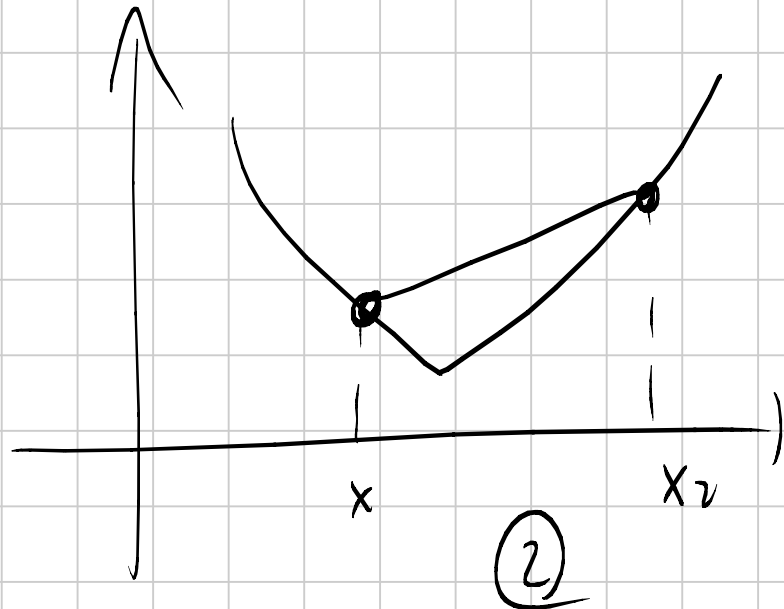
$$(\operatorname{arctg} y)' = \frac{1}{1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 x} = \frac{1}{1 + y^2} = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}$$

$$(\arctan x)' = \frac{1}{1+x^2} > 0$$

\Rightarrow $\arctan x$
est
croissante.



Funzioni convesse



Def. f definita in un intervallo (a, b)

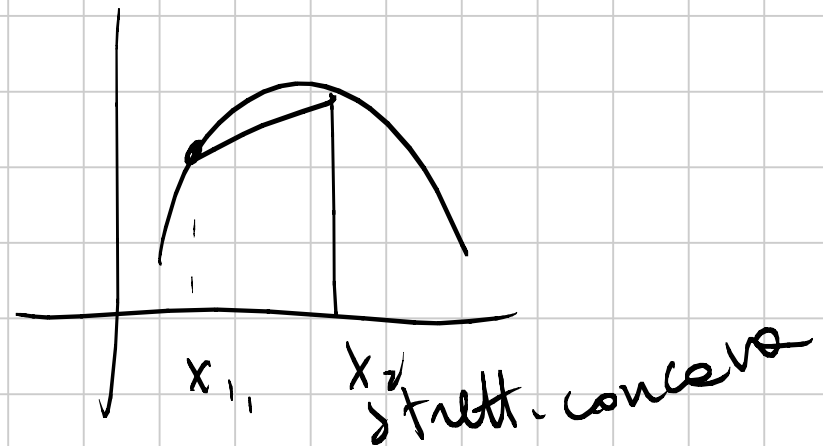
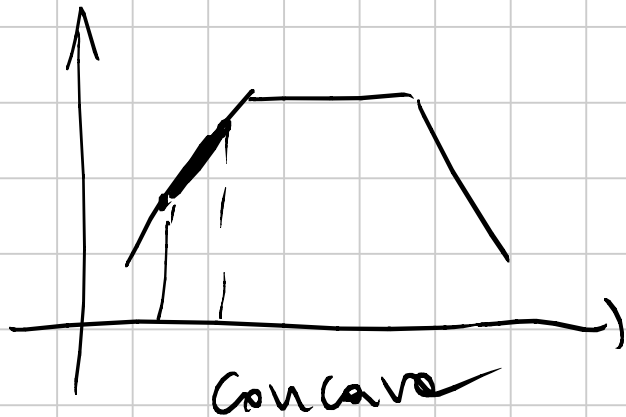
f è convessa in (a, b) se $\forall x_1, x_2 \in (a, b)$, $x_1 \neq x_2$
il segmento di estremi $(x_1, f(x_1))$, $(x_2, f(x_2))$

non ha punti sotto il grafico di f .

- Se gli unici punti in comune col grafico sono gli estremi $\Rightarrow f$ è strettamente convessa

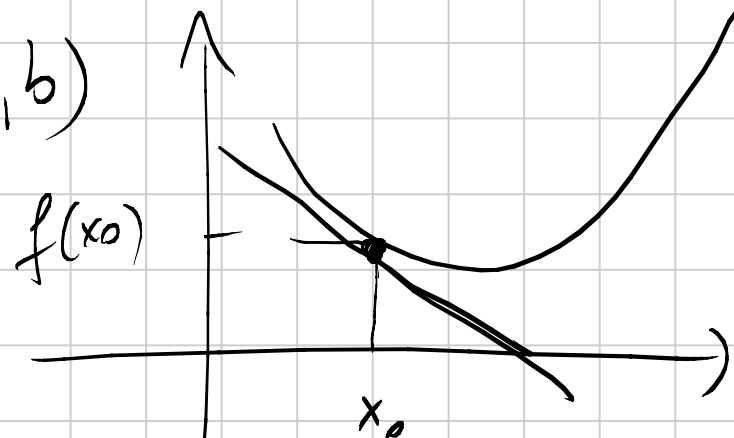
f concava ($-f$ è convessa)

..... "sopra" al posto di "sotto"



Se f è derivabile in (a, b)

f è convessa se
in ogni p.to la retta
tangente non ha punti sopra il grafico



Teo. f derivabile due volte in (a, b)


f è convessa in $(a, b) \Leftrightarrow f''(x) \geq 0$
in (a, b)

se $f''(x) > 0$ in $(a, b) \Rightarrow f$ e strett. convessa in (a, b)

f e concava in $(a, b) \Leftrightarrow f''(x) \leq 0$ in (a, b)

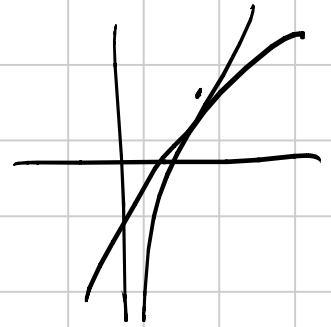
es. $f(x) = e^x$, $f'(x) = e^x$, $f''(x) = e^x > 0$

e^x e strett. convessa



es. $f(x) = \log x$
 $x > 0$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$



$$f''(x) = -\frac{1}{x^2} < 0 \Rightarrow f(x) \text{ strictly concave}$$

es. $f(x) = x^\alpha$ $x > 0$

$$f'(x) = \alpha x^{\alpha-1}$$

$$f''(x) = \alpha(\alpha-1) x^{\alpha-2} > 0$$

$$\alpha(\alpha-1) > 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

\Leftrightarrow

$$\alpha > 1$$

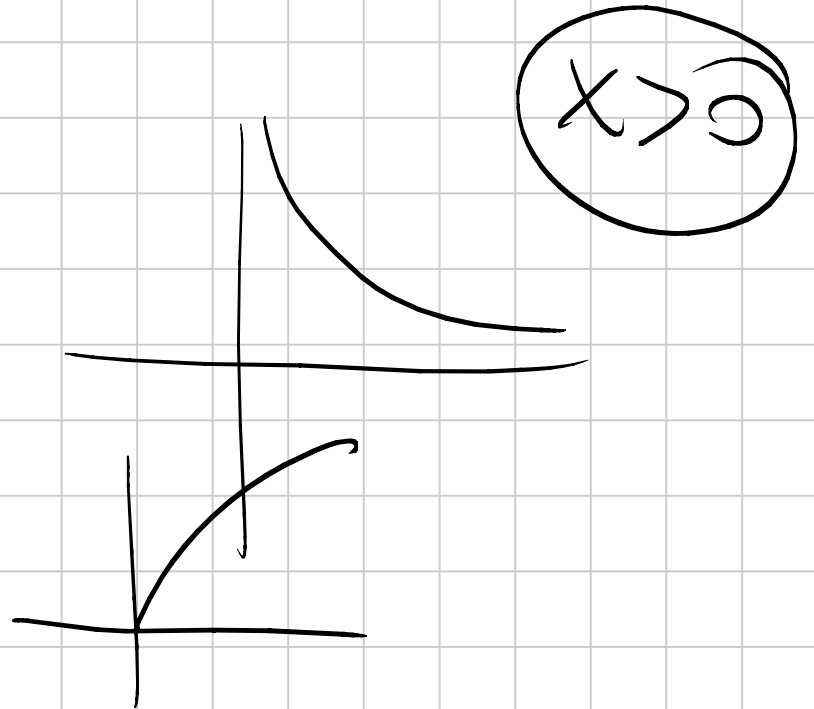
$$\alpha < 0$$

x^α è strett. convessa $\Leftrightarrow \alpha > 1$ o $\alpha < 0$

x^2 strett. convessa

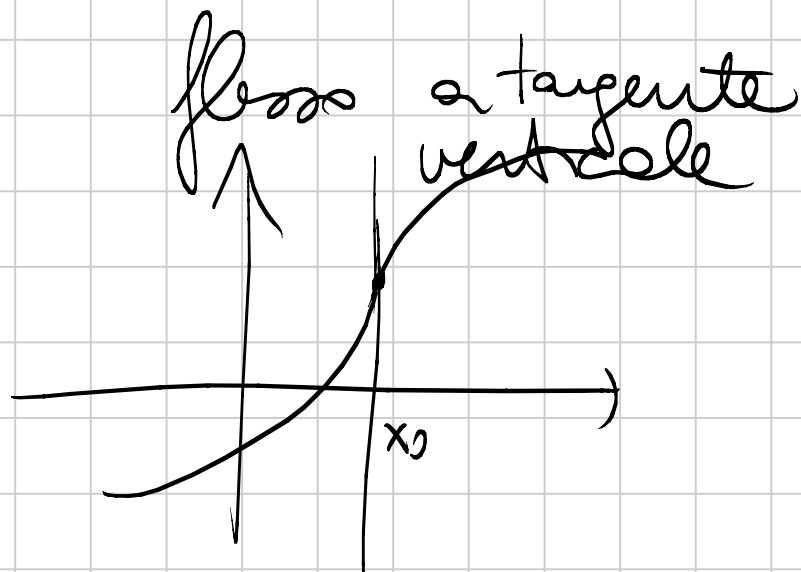
$\frac{1}{x}$ " "

\sqrt{x} strett. concava



Def. $x_0 \in (a, b)$ è un p. di flesso per f
se esiste un intorno di x_0 in cui
 f cambia concavità (x_0 è t.c. $\exists f'(x_0)$
finito e infinito).

$$\text{se } f'(x_0) = +\infty \\ = -\infty$$



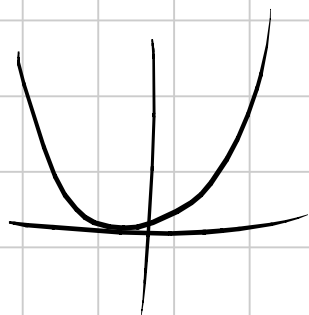
Teorema
e x_0 p. to di flesso $\Rightarrow f''(x_0) = 0$

non vale il viceversa

se $f''(x_0) = 0 \not\Rightarrow x_0$ p. to di flesso

es. $f(x) = x^4$ $f'(x) = 4x^3$ $f''(x) = 12x^2$

$f''(0) = 0$



ma $x=0$ non è
p.to di flexo.

es. $f(x) = \sin x$

$\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi$

p.to
di max

$\frac{3\pi}{2} + 2k\pi$

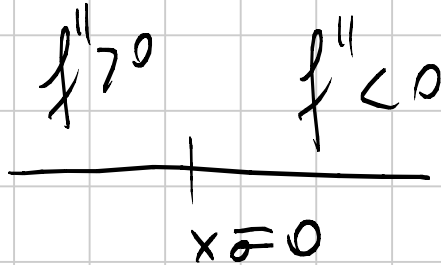
p.to
di min.

$f'(x) = \cos x$

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

$$f''(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \sin x = 0$$

$$x = 0$$

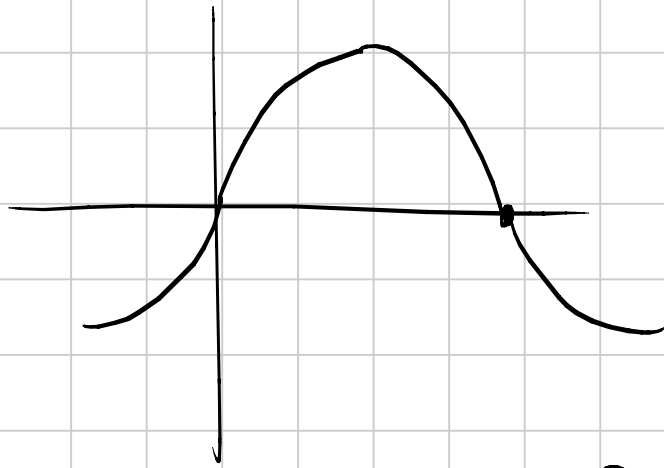


$$x = 0$$

$$x = \pi$$

$$+ 2k\pi$$

$x = 0$ j. to dr flexo



~ . ~

$$f(x) = \arctan x$$

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

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

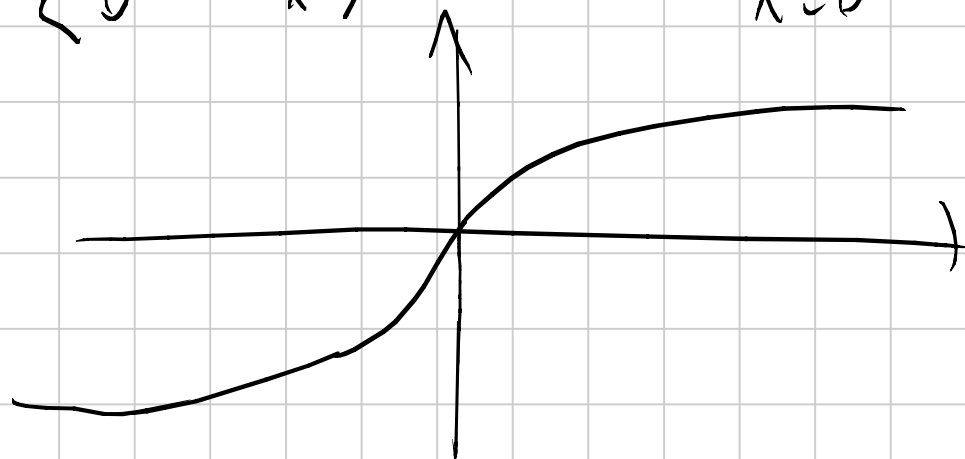
$$f''(x) = 0 \quad (\Leftrightarrow) \quad x = 0$$

$$f'' > 0 \quad x < 0$$

$$f'' < 0 \quad x > 0$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c} f'' > 0 & f'' < 0 \\ \hline & 0 \end{array}$$

$x=0$ j. m. di furo



Esercizio su derivate e derivabilità

$$\left(f(x)\right)^{g(x)} = e^{g(x) \log f(x)}$$

$$h(x) = x^x = e^{x \log x}$$

$$\begin{aligned} h'(x) &= e^{x \log x} \cdot \left(1 \log x + x \frac{1}{x}\right) = \\ &= x^x (\log x + 1) \end{aligned}$$

$$h(x) = (\operatorname{sen} x)^{\operatorname{sen} x} + \operatorname{sen}(\operatorname{sen} x)$$

$$= e^{\operatorname{sen} x \log(\operatorname{sen} x)} + \operatorname{sen}(\operatorname{sen} x)$$

$$h'(x) = e^{\operatorname{sen} x \log(\operatorname{sen} x)} \left(\cos x \cdot \log(\operatorname{sen} x) + \cancel{\operatorname{sen} x} \frac{1 \cdot \cos x}{\cancel{\operatorname{sen} x}} \right)$$

$$+ \cos(\operatorname{sen} x) \cdot \cos x =$$

$$= (\operatorname{sen} x)^{\operatorname{sen} x} \left(\cos x \log(\operatorname{sen} x) + \cos x \right) +$$

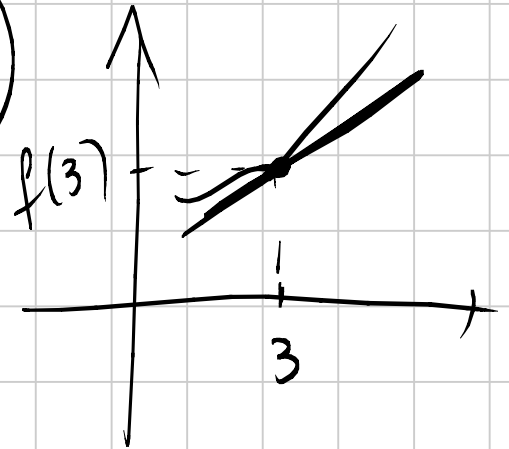
$$+ \cos(\operatorname{sen} x) \cos x$$

es. $f(x) = \operatorname{arctg}(\log(\sqrt{x+1}))$

Calcolare la retta tangente al grafico di

$f(x)$ nel p.to $(3, f(3))$

$$f'(x_0)$$



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

$$f(3) = \operatorname{arctg}(\log 2)$$

eq. retta
tangente al
grafico di f
in $(x_0, f(x_0))$.

$$f'(x_0)$$

$$f'(x)$$

$$f(x) = \arctan(\log(\sqrt{x+1}))$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{1 + \log^2(\sqrt{x+1})} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} (x+1)^{-1/2} =$$

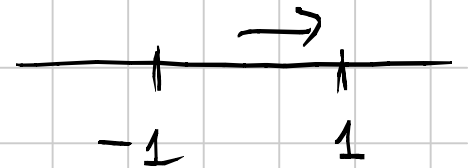
$$= \frac{1}{1 + \log^2(\sqrt{x+1})} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{(x+1)}$$

$$f'(3) = \frac{1}{1 + \log^2 2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{8(1 + \log^2 2)}$$

$$y = \arctg(\log 2) + \frac{1}{8(1 + \log^2 2)} \cdot (x - 3)$$

Es. Dire se la seguente funzione
 è continua e derivabile su tutto \mathbb{R}

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} (x+1)^2 & |x| \geq 1 \\ -\frac{1}{1-x^2} & |x| < 1 \end{cases}$$



tutto o.k. se $x \neq \pm 1$

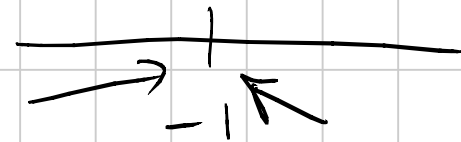
Continuidade em $x = 1$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} (x+1)^2 = 4$$

f non é contínua em $x = 1$

Continuidade em $x = -1$



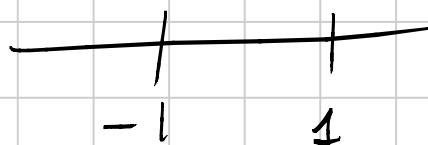
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow (-1)^-} (x+1)^2 = 0$$

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

\therefore f é contínua em $x = -1$

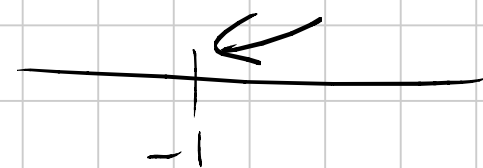
$f(x)$ is continuous $\forall x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{1\}$

Study the differentiability in $x = -1$

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} 2(x+1) & , |x| > 1 \\ e^{-\frac{1}{1-x^2}} \cdot \frac{-2x}{(1-x^2)^2} & , |x| < 1 \end{cases}$$


$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(e^{-(1-x^2)^{-1}} \right) =$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} (x+1)^2 \\ e^{-\frac{1}{1-x^2}} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= e^{-(1-x^2)^{-1}} \cdot (-1)(-1)(1-x^2)^{-2}(-2x) = \\
&= e^{-(1-x^2)^{-1}} \cdot \frac{-2x}{(1-x^2)^2}
\end{aligned}$$


$$\begin{aligned}
f'(-1) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} f'(x) = \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} \frac{-2x}{(1-x^2)^2} e^{-\frac{1}{1-x^2}} = 0
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & e^{-\frac{1}{1-x^2}} = e^{-\frac{1}{y}} \quad \begin{array}{l} 1-x^2=y \\ x \rightarrow -1 \\ y \rightarrow 0^+ \end{array} \\
 & \frac{e^{-\frac{1}{1-x^2}}}{(1-x^2)^2} = \frac{e^{-\frac{1}{y}}}{y^2} = \\
 & = z^2 e^{-z} = \frac{z^2}{e^z} \rightarrow 0 \quad \left[\frac{1}{y} = z \quad z \rightarrow +\infty \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} f'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} 2(x+1) = 0 = f'_{-}(-1)$$

f is derivable in $x = -1$