

DERIVATE $I =$ intervallo

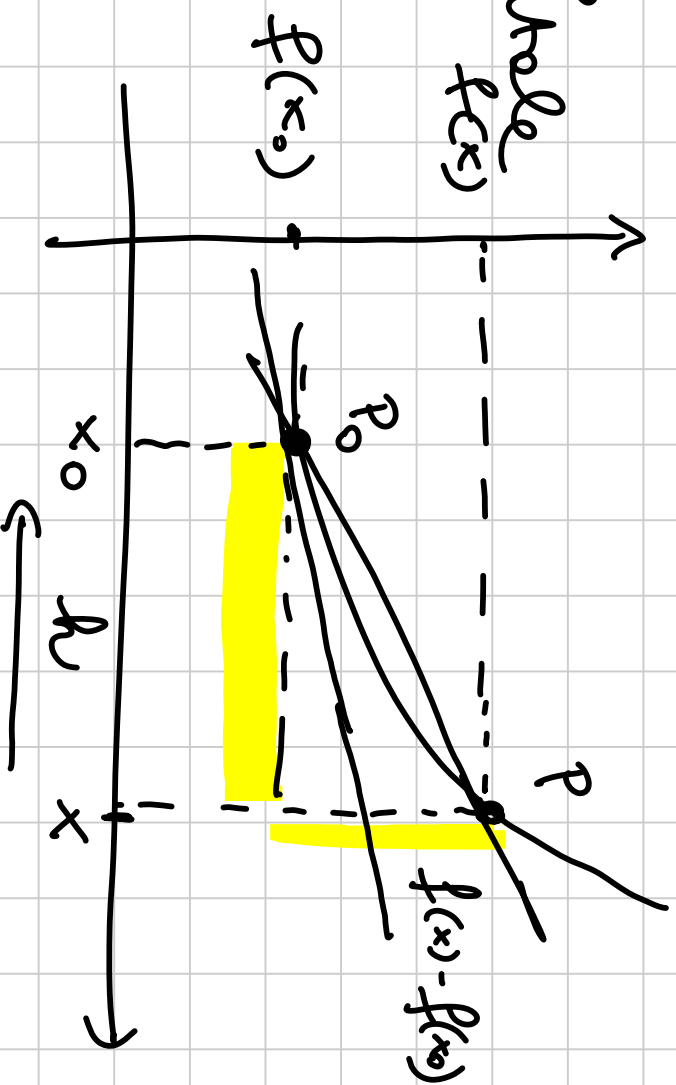
Def $f: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. Se f si dice DERIVABILE in $x_0 \in I$ se esiste finito

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} =: f'(x_0)$$

"derivata" di f in x_0

$$\frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} = \text{rapporto incrementale}$$

$x = x_0 + h$
 h in clemente



$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0+h) - f(x_0)}{h}$$

2° modo per arrivare
il rapporto incrementale
è il tasso di
variazione media
di f tra x_0 e x_0+h

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0+h) - f(x_0)}{h} =: f'(x_0)$$

Geometricamente $\frac{f(x_0+h) - f(x_0)}{h}$ è la
pendenza della retta
secante passante per P e P_0

Persema fungsi f

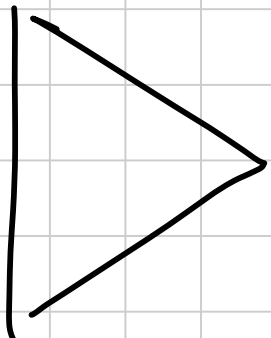
$$\frac{f(x_0+h) - f(x_0)}{h}$$

ini intonas la variogone

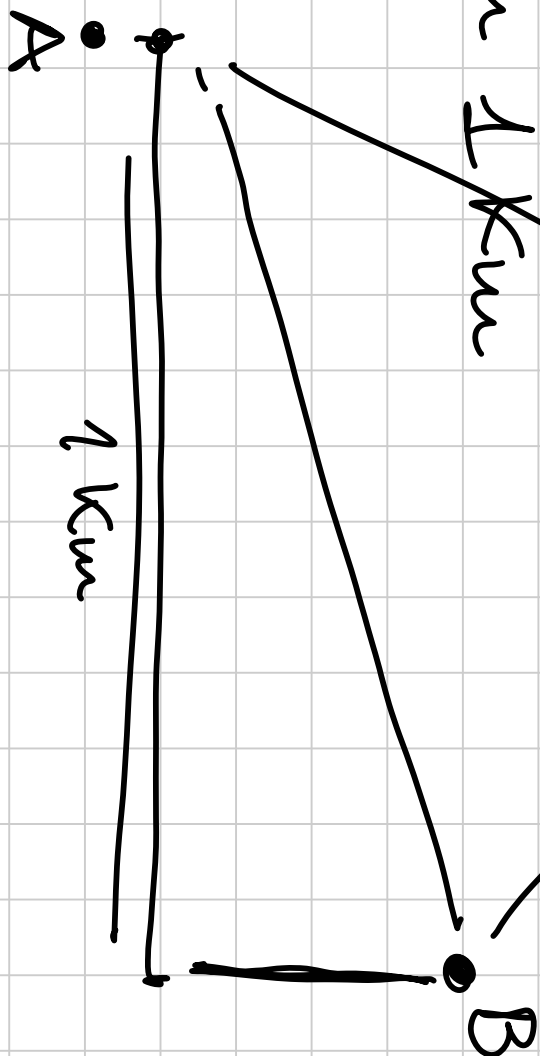
Variogone medie

ISTANJANA

Es.

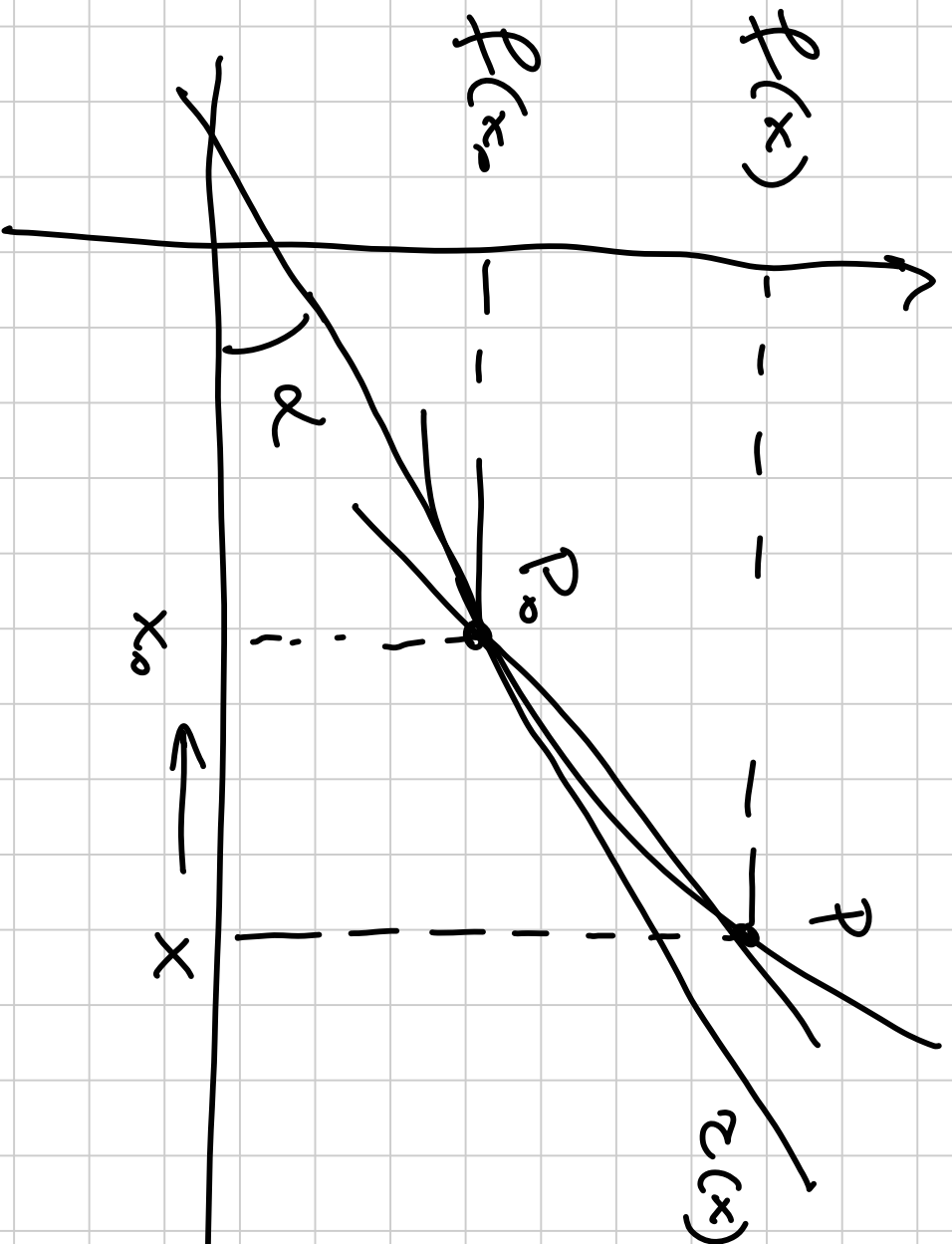


penduga 15%
per 1 km



Si può dimostrare che

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} = m = \text{coeff. angolare della retta tangente al grafico di } f \text{ in } P_0$$



coefficiente angolare della retta tangente al grafico di f in P_0

eq. retta tangente in P_0

param per $(x_0, f(x_0))$

$$m = f'(x_0)$$

$$y - f(x_0) = m(x - x_0)$$

$$y - f(x_0) = f'(x_0) \cdot (x - x_0)$$

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

retta tangente al grafico
di f passante per
 $P_0 = (x_0, f(x_0))$

$$f'(x_0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} \Rightarrow$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \left(\frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} - f'(x_0) \right) = 0$$

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

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

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

$x \rightarrow x_0$

$$f(x) = r(x) + o(x - x_0) \quad x \rightarrow x_0$$

Tangente
in P_0

Fra tutte le rette

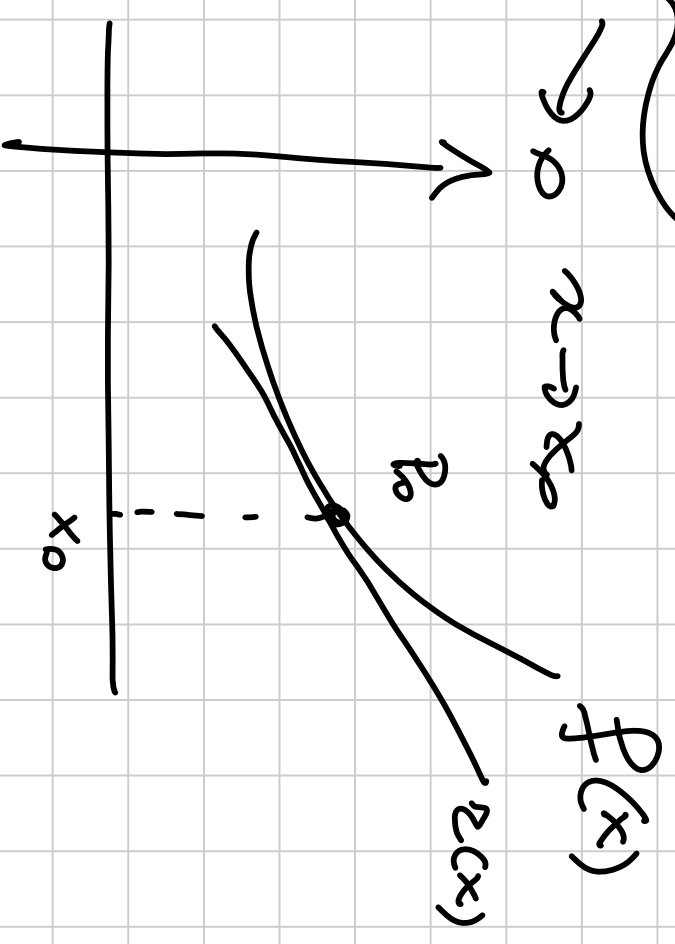
passanti per P_0

quella che "incontra"

o "prossima" f vicino

a P_0 è la retta

tangente in P_0 , $r(x)$.



Riassunto

- $f'(x_0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} =$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + h) - f(x_0)}{h}$$

- $f(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + o(x - x_0)$
 $x \rightarrow x_0$

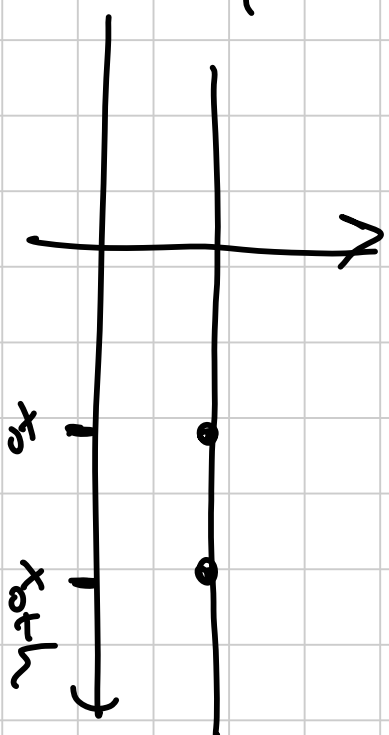
Altre notazioni in indicare la derivata
di una funzione f in un p. to x_0

$$f'(x_0) \quad \frac{df}{dx}(x_0) \quad Df(x_0)$$

Derivate di alcune funzioni elementari:

Es. $f(x) = C$

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



$$f'(x_0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0+h) - f(x_0)}{h} =$$

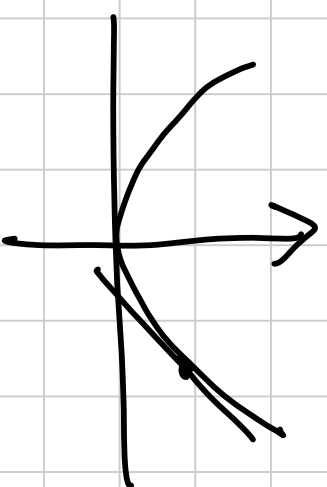
$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0}$$

$$\frac{C - C}{h}$$

$$= 0$$

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow f'(x) = 0$$

Derivata delle potenze



$$f(x) = x^2$$

$$f'(x_0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x_0 + h)^2 - x_0^2}{h} =$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cancel{x_0^2} + h^2 + 2x_0h - \cancel{x_0^2}}{h} =$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (h + 2x_0) = 2x_0$$

$$f(x) = x^2 \Rightarrow f'(x) = 2x$$

Es. Calcolo la derivata di $f(x) = x^2$
in $x = 5$

$$f'(5) = 2.5 = 10$$

$$f'(-3) = -6$$

$$(a+b)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} a^{n-k} b^k$$

In generale

$$f(x) = x^n$$

$$\frac{(x_0+h)^n - x_0^n}{h} = \frac{\cancel{x_0^n} + \binom{n}{1} x_0^{n-1} h + \binom{n}{2} x_0^{n-2} h^2 + \dots + \binom{n}{n-1} x_0 h^{n-1} + \cancel{x_0^n}}{h}$$

$$\frac{\dots + \binom{n}{n} h^n - \cancel{x_0^n}}{h} = \binom{n}{1} x_0^{n-1} + \binom{n}{2} h + \dots + \binom{n}{n-1} h^{n-1}$$

$$\dots + \binom{n}{n} h^{n-1}$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x_0+h)^n - x_0^n}{h} = n x_0^{n-1} = f'(x_0)$$

$$f(x) = x^n$$

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

$$f(x) = x \quad 27$$

$$f'(x) = 27 x \quad 26$$

$$x=1 \quad f'(1) = 27$$

$$f(x) = e^x$$

$$\frac{f(x_0+h) - f(x_0)}{h} = \frac{e^{x_0+h} - e^{x_0}}{h} =$$

$$= e^{x_0} \frac{e^h - 1}{h}$$

$$\xrightarrow{h \rightarrow 0} e^{x_0}$$

$$f(x) = e^x \Rightarrow f'(x) = e^x \quad \text{A}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{f(x_0+h) - f(x_0)}{h} &= \frac{\sin(x_0+h) - \sin x_0}{h} \\ &= \frac{2 \sin\left(\frac{h}{2}\right) \cos\left(x_0 + \frac{h}{2}\right)}{h} \xrightarrow{h \rightarrow 0} \cos x_0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\left(\text{seu } a - \text{seu } b = 2 \sin\left(\frac{a-b}{2}\right) \cos\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) \right)$$

Auswahl

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \sin x & \Rightarrow f'(x) &= \cos x \\ f(x) &= \cos x & \Rightarrow f'(x) &= -\sin x \end{aligned}$$

$$f(x) = \log x$$

$$\frac{f(x_0+h) - f(x_0)}{h} = \frac{\log(x_0+h) - \log x_0}{h} =$$

$$= \frac{\log\left(\frac{x_0+h}{x_0}\right)}{h} = \frac{\log\left(1 + \frac{h}{x_0}\right)}{\frac{h}{x_0}} \xrightarrow{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x_0}$$

$$\frac{\log(1+y)}{y} \xrightarrow{y \rightarrow 0} 1$$

$$f(x) = \log x \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{1}{x} \quad \forall x > 0.$$

Thm. $f: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ differentiable in $x_0 \Rightarrow$
 $\Rightarrow f$ is continuous in x_0 .

Dim. Se f is differentiable in x_0

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

$x \rightarrow x_0$ $\in \mathbb{R}$ \searrow \searrow
 \searrow \searrow \searrow \searrow
 x_0 x_0 x_0 x_0

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = f(x_0) \Rightarrow f \text{ is continuous}$$

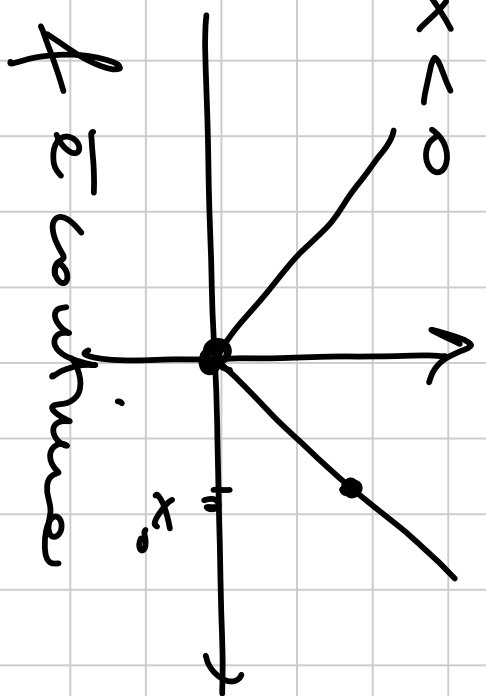
Oss. Non vale il viceversa

f $\bar{\epsilon}$ continua in x_0 ~~\Rightarrow~~ f derivabile in x_0 .

Es. $f(x) = |x| = \begin{cases} x & x \geq 0 \\ -x & x < 0 \end{cases}$

$x_0 \neq 0$

$x_0 = 0$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = 0 = f(0)$



$\bar{\epsilon}$ derivabile in $x_0 = 0$?

$$\frac{f(x_0+h) - f(x_0)}{h} = \frac{f(h)}{h} = \frac{|h|}{h}$$

per $h > 0$ $h \rightarrow 0^+$

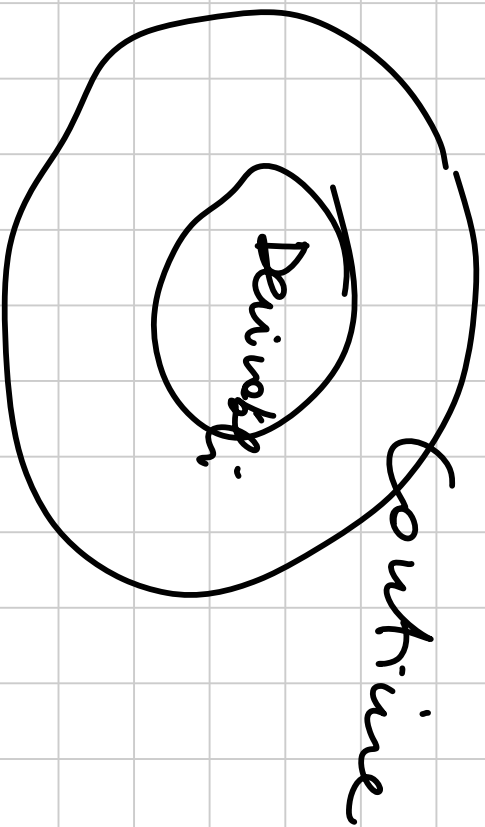
$\frac{h}{h} \rightarrow 1$

$$h \rightarrow 0^- \quad -\frac{h}{h} = -1 \rightarrow -1$$

$$\Rightarrow \nexists \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0+h) - f(x_0)}{h}$$

$$f(x) = |x| \quad \text{von } \bar{x} \text{ derivierbar}$$

$$\text{in } x = 0$$



Def. f \bar{x} derivable in I intervallo
se \bar{x} derivabile $\forall x \in I$.

Es: $f(x) = e^x \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

$f'(x) = e^x$ \bar{x} derivabile
in \mathbb{R}

\downarrow funzione
di x

$f(x) \in C^1(\mathbb{R})$ funzione continua in \mathbb{R}
con derivata continua in \mathbb{R}

$f(x) \in C^0(\mathbb{R})$ ($\circ C(\mathbb{R})$)
funzione continua
su \mathbb{R}

es:

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

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

f \bar{x} differenzierbar in \mathbb{R}

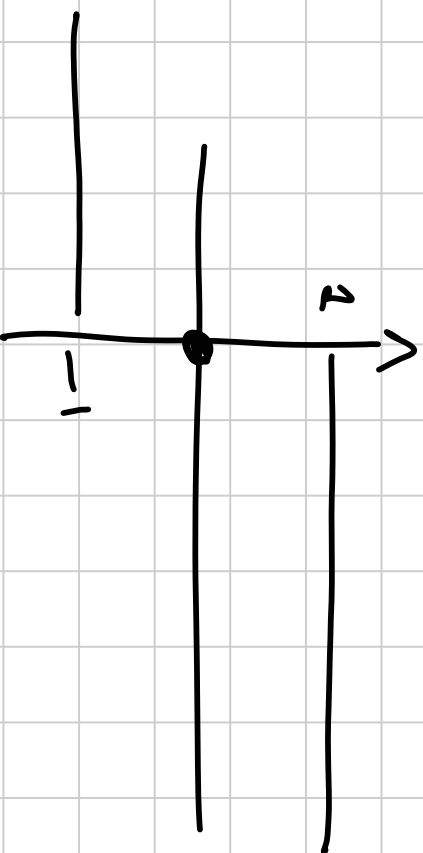
$$f \in C^1(\mathbb{R})$$

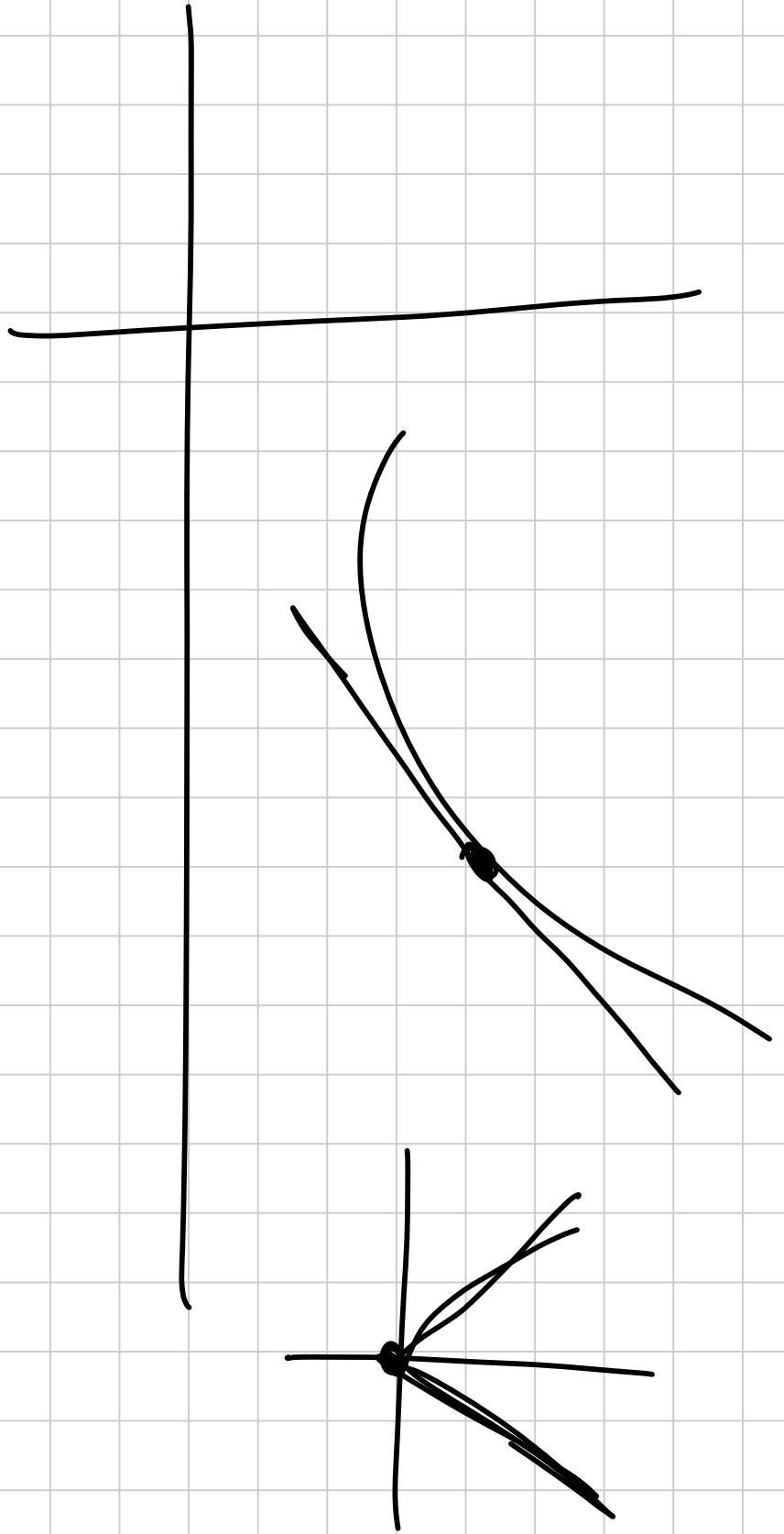
OSS: f \bar{x} nicht kontinuierlich in x_0

$\Rightarrow f$ nicht \bar{x} differenzierbar in x_0

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

nicht \bar{x} kontinuierlich in $x=0$





Notogreine

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

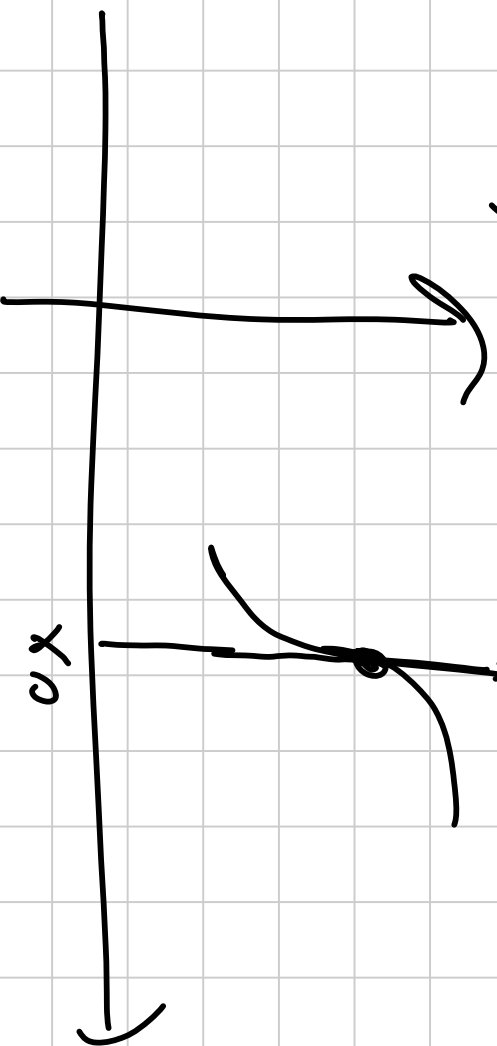
$(-\infty)$

von \bar{x}
derivable
in x_0

$$f'(x_0) = +\infty$$

$(-\infty)$

$(x_0, f(x_0))$ \bar{x} a tangente verticale



ES: $f(x) = \sqrt[3]{x}$

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

$f(x) \in C^0(\mathbb{R})$

\bar{x} ableitbar in $x_0 = 0$?

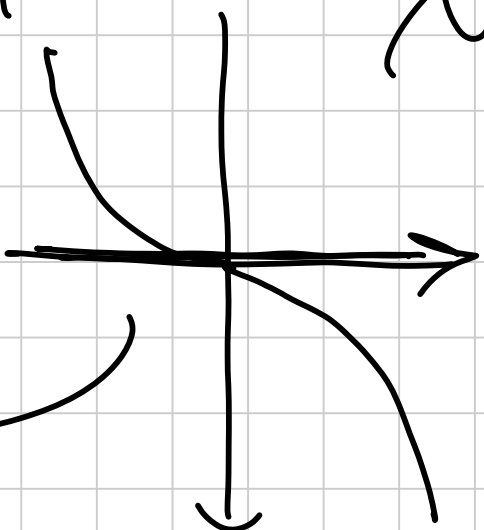
$$\frac{f(h) - f(0)}{h} = \frac{\sqrt[3]{h}}{h} = \frac{1}{h^{2/3}} \xrightarrow{h \rightarrow 0} +\infty$$

nicht ableitbar
in x_0

($f'(0) = +\infty$)

algebra

reife
in $x=0$



Derivate dx e dx

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x_0+h) - f(x_0)}{h} =$$

$$=: f'_+(x_0) \quad (\text{destra})$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^-} (\quad) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} (\quad) =: f'_-(x_0)$$

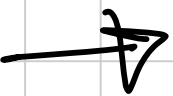
derivata
in x_0

es.

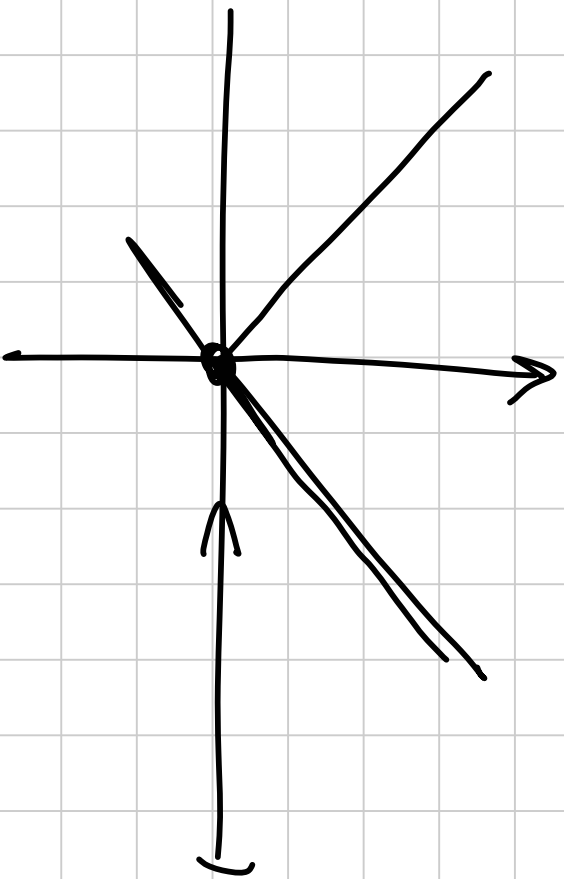
$$f(x) = |x|$$

$$f'_+(0) = 1$$

$$f'_-(0) = -1$$



$f(x)$



f \bar{x} derivabile in $x_0 \Leftrightarrow$

\exists f with $f'_+(x_0)$
& $f'_-(x_0)$ e sono
uguali fra loro

Classificazione dei punti di non derivabilità

$$1) \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} = \begin{matrix} +\infty \\ (-\infty) \end{matrix} \quad \text{a } \begin{matrix} + \\ - \end{matrix} \text{ verticale.}$$

Supponiamo che f continua in x_0
val $\exists f'_+(x_0), f'_-(x_0)$ non sono
diversi (anche ∞)

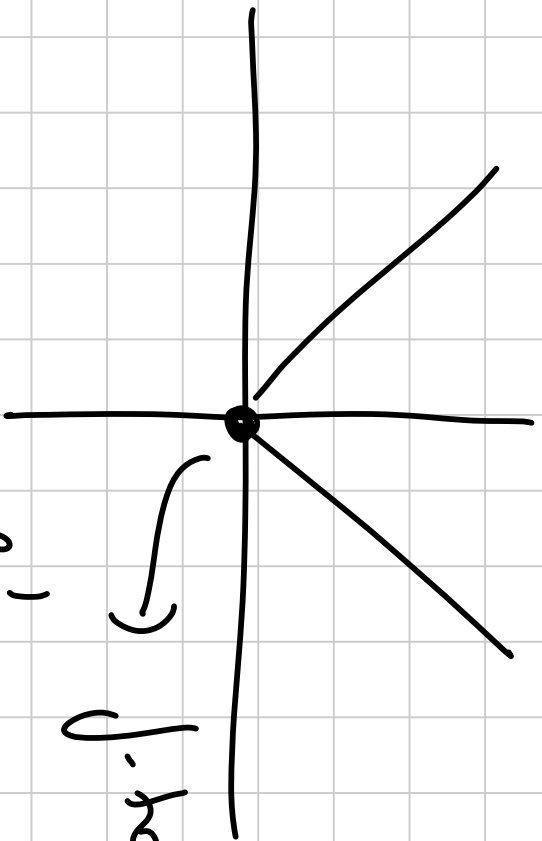
a) Se uno dei due \bar{e} finito, P_0
 \bar{e} un p. angoloso

b) se uno $\bar{e} +\infty$ e l'altro $\bar{e} -\infty$
allora P_0 \bar{e} un cuspide

$$f(x) = |x|$$

$$f'_+(0) = 1$$

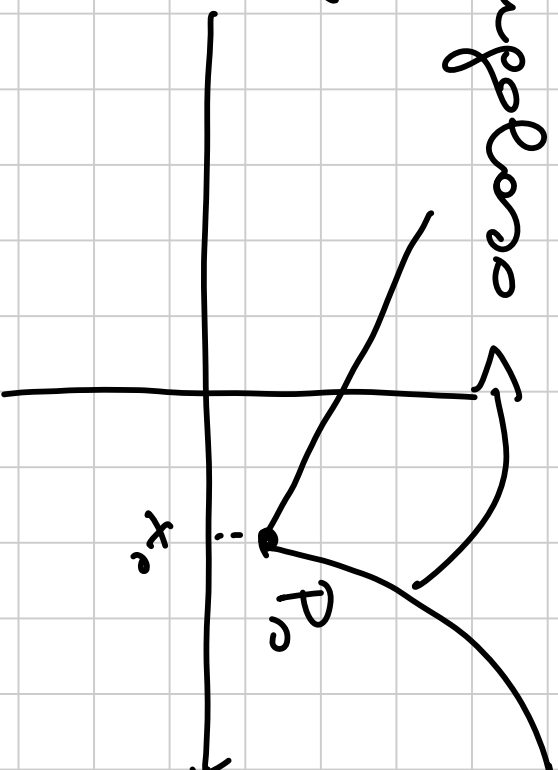
$$f'_-(0) = -1$$



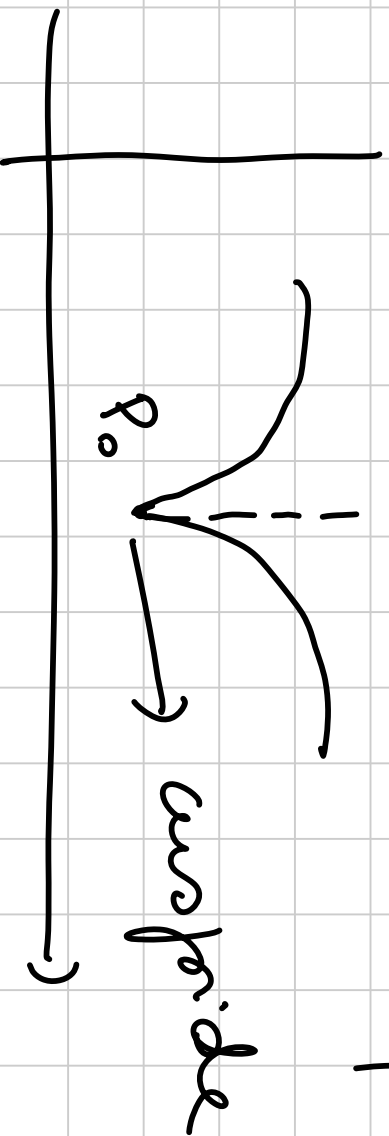
↪ x_0 ungerade

$$f'_+(x_0) = +\infty$$

$$f'_-(x_0) = -\infty$$



ES:



ES.

$$f(x) = \sqrt{|x|}$$

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

$x_0 = 0$ f ist kontinuierlich in $x = 0$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 0.$$

f ist ableitbar in $x = 0$?

$$\frac{f(h)}{h} = \frac{\sqrt{|h|}}{h}$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sqrt{h}}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{\sqrt{h}} = +\infty = f'_+(0)$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\sqrt{-h}}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\sqrt{-h}}{-(-h)} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{1}{-(\sqrt{-h})}$$

$$= -\infty = f'_-(0)$$

$$\sqrt{|x|}$$

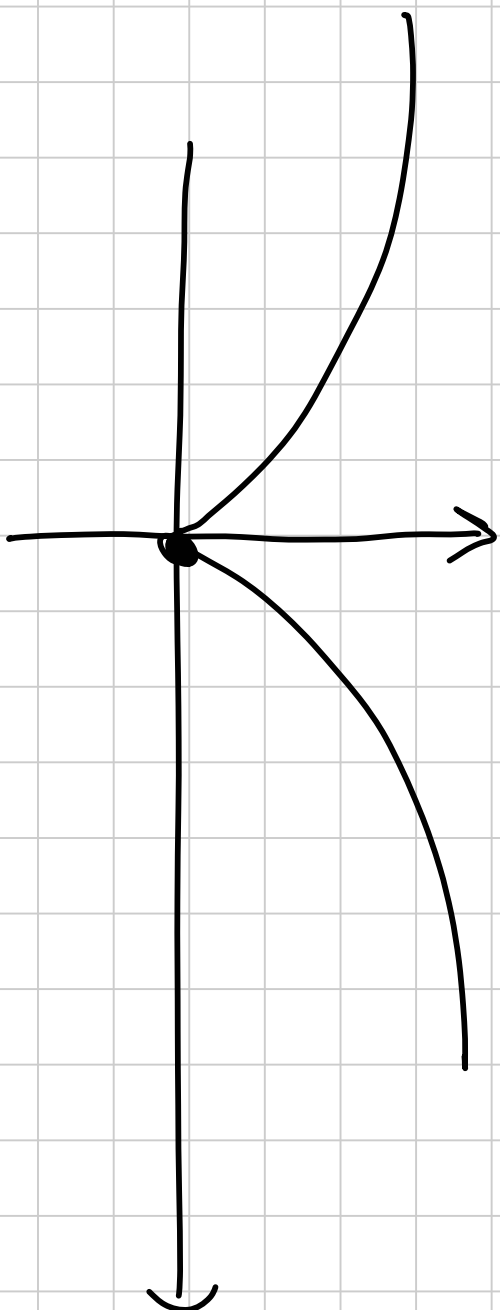
has

at

$$x = 0$$

is a

CUSP



Algebra delle derivate

Teo. f, g derivabili in x_0 allora

$$\alpha f \quad (\alpha \in \mathbb{R}), \quad f \pm g, \quad f \cdot g, \quad \frac{f}{g} \quad (g(x_0) \neq 0)$$

sono derivabili e

$$(\alpha f)'(x_0) = \alpha f'(x_0)$$

$$(f \pm g)'(x_0) = f'(x_0) \pm g'(x_0)$$

$$(f \cdot g)'(x_0) = f'(x_0)g(x_0) + f(x_0)g'(x_0)$$

$$\left(\frac{f}{g}\right)'(x_0) = \frac{f'(x_0)g(x_0) - f(x_0)g'(x_0)}{g^2(x_0)}$$

Dim: Hp. f e g sono derivabili in x_0

3) Ts. $f \cdot g$ è derivabile in x_0

$$(f \cdot g)'(x_0) = (f'g + f g')(x_0)$$

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

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

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

$$x \rightarrow x_0$$

$$\checkmark g(x_0) f'(x_0) + f(x_0) g'(x_0)$$

Es:

$$h(x) = \cos x \cdot x^5$$

$$h'(x) = \cos x \cdot x^5 + \cos x \cdot 5x^4$$