

Calcolo di derivate

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

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

$$\cos' x = \frac{\sec x}{3x+2}' = \frac{(\sec x)(3x+2) - \sec x \cdot 3}{(3x+2)^2}$$

$$(3x+2)' = (3x)' + 0 = 3 \quad f \equiv 1$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{g}\right)'(x_0) = \frac{-g'(x_0)}{g^2(x_0)}$$

$$\underline{\underline{22.}} \quad \left(\frac{1}{\log x} \right)' = -\frac{1}{\log^2 x} \cdot \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\underline{\underline{23.}} \quad f(x) = 3x^2 + e^x + \arcsin x + \frac{e^x}{\cos x}$$

$$f'(x) = 6x + e^x + (\cos x \cdot x + \arcsin x)' + \frac{e \cdot \cos x + e \arcsin x}{\cos^2 x}$$

Derivata di funzione composta.

Teo. g derivabile in x_0 e f derivabile in $g(x_0)$. Allora $f \circ g$ è derivabile in x_0 e $(f \circ g)'(x_0) = f'(g(x_0)) \cdot g'(x_0)$

Dim. caso nel caso che $g'(x_0) \neq 0$

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

↓ in un intorno di x_0

$$g(x) \neq g(x_0)$$



$$\underline{\text{so:}} \quad (\text{Der}(x^2))' = \cos(x^2) \cdot 2x$$

$$x \xrightarrow{g} x^2 \xrightarrow{f} \text{Der}(x^2)$$

$$f(y) = \sin y$$
$$g(x) = x^2$$

$$-(2x+1)$$

$$\underline{\text{so:}} \quad h(x) = e$$

$$-(2x+1)$$

$$f(y) = e^y$$

$$g(x) = -(2x+1)$$

$$x \xrightarrow{g} -(2x+1) \xrightarrow{f} e$$

$$h'(x) = e^{-(2x+1)} \cdot (-2)$$

$$f'(g(x))$$

$$\log a^x$$

$$x \log a$$

so.

$$a^x = e^{x \log a}$$

$$= e^{x \log a}$$

$$(a^x)'$$

$$= (e^{x \log a})'$$

$$= e^{x \log a}$$

$$\cdot \log a =$$

$$= a^x \log a$$

so.

$$(5^x)' = 5^x \log 5$$

$$f(x) = \operatorname{Arsh} x = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(e^x + e^{-x} \right) = \operatorname{cosh} x$$

$$f(x) = \operatorname{cosh} x \Rightarrow f'(x) = \operatorname{sinh} x$$

$$f(x) = (\sec x)^{\cos x} = e^{\cos x \log(\sec x)}$$

$$f'(x) = e^{\cos x \log(\sec x)} \cdot \left(-\sec x \cdot \log(\sec x) + \frac{1}{\sec x} \cdot \cos x \right) = (\sec x)^{\cos x} \left(-\sec x \cdot \log(\sec x) + \frac{1}{\sec x} \cdot \cos x \right)$$

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

$$f'(x) = e^{x \log x} \left(1 \cdot \log x + \cancel{x} \cdot \frac{1}{x} \right) =$$

$$= X^X (\log X + 1)$$

no. $\log(\sec(x^2)) = h(x)$ compositio
divis functio

$$h'(x) = \frac{1}{\sec(x^2)} \cdot 2x$$

so. $(\tan x)' = \left(\frac{\sec x}{\cos x}\right)' = \frac{\sec x \cdot \cos x + \sec x \sin x}{\cos^2 x}$

$$= \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}$$

Derivate Funktion inverse

Th. $f: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ kontinuierl., strukturmantel
monoton, ableitbar in x_0 , $f'(x_0) \neq 0$.
Dann f^{-1} ableitbar in $y_0 = f(x_0)$

$$(f^{-1})'(y_0) = \frac{1}{f'(x_0)}, \quad y_0 = f(x_0)$$

Dim.

$$(f^{-1})'(y_0) = \lim_{y \rightarrow y_0} \frac{f^{-1}(y) - f^{-1}(y_0)}{y - y_0} =$$

$$f^{-1}(y) = x \quad (\Leftrightarrow) \quad y = f(x)$$
$$y \rightarrow y_0 \quad (\Rightarrow) \quad x \rightarrow x_0$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{x - x_0}{f(x) - f(x_0)} = \frac{1}{f'(x_0)}$$

oss. Se $g = f^{-1}$ é derivável

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

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

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

$$(f^{-1})'(y_0) = \frac{1}{f'(x_0)}, \quad y_0 = f(x_0)$$

$$\underline{\text{so:}} \quad f(x) = e^x \quad f^{-1}(y) = \log y$$

$$e^x = y \iff \boxed{x = \log y}$$

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

$$(\log y)' = \frac{1}{y}$$

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

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

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

$$(f^{-1})'(y) = \frac{1}{\cos x} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-y^2}}$$

$$x \in \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$$

$$y = \sin x \Leftrightarrow x = \arcsin y$$

$$\cos x \geq 0$$

$$\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x = 1$$

$$\cos^2 x = 1 - \sin^2 x$$

$$\cos x = \pm \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos x = \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 x} =$$

$$= \sqrt{1 - y^2}$$

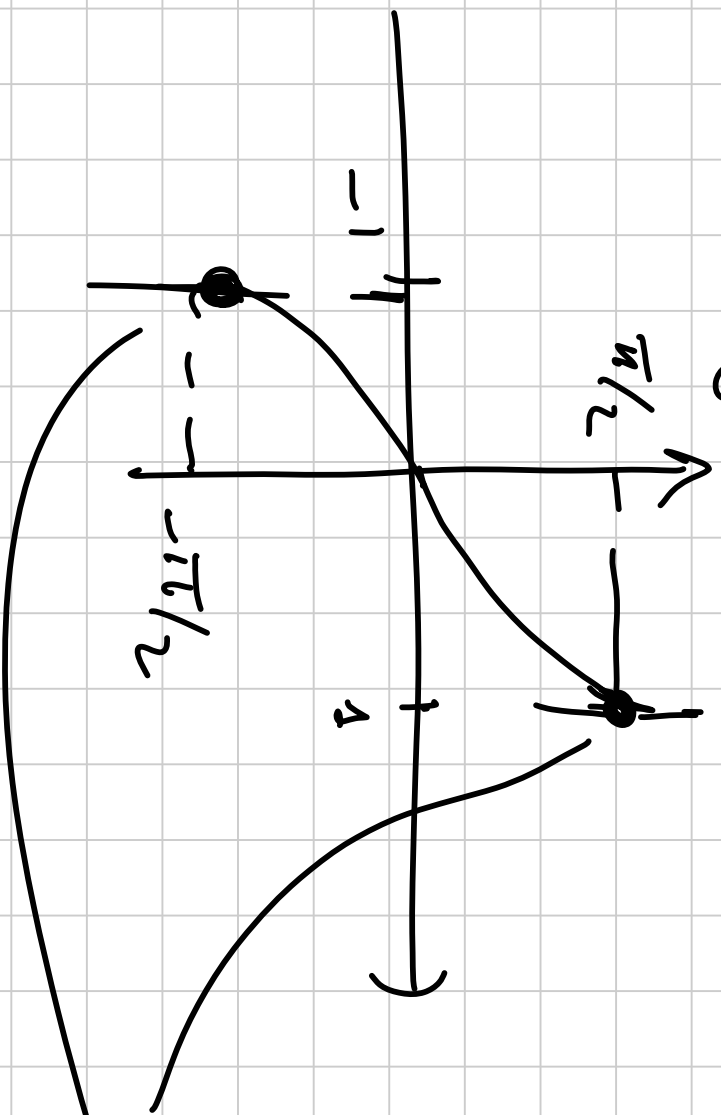
$$(\arcsin y)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-y^2}}$$

$$|y| < 1$$

arcsin y

π definite for

$$|y| \leq 1$$



$$\lim_{y \rightarrow 1^-} \arcsin y = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow -1^+} \arcsin y = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$(\arcsin y)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-y^2}}$$

J.h. a tangente vertikale

arcsin y

Domine

$$\{|y| \leq 1\}$$

J.h. in cui \bar{x} derivate

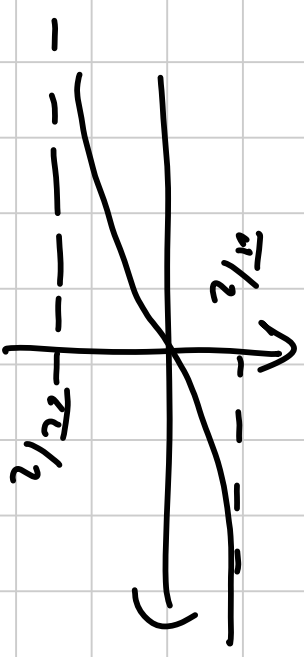
$$\{|y| < 1\}$$

RC

$$f(y) = \arcsin y$$

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

$$f(x) = \tan x = y$$



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

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

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

$$f(x) = \operatorname{sech} x$$

$$f^{-1}(y) = \operatorname{arcsch} y$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+y^2}}$$

PC $f(x) = \operatorname{cosh} x$

$$f'(x) = \operatorname{cosh} x$$

$$y = \operatorname{sech} x \Leftrightarrow \operatorname{set} \operatorname{sch} y = x$$

$$\operatorname{cosh}^2 x - \operatorname{sech}^2 x = 1$$

$$\operatorname{cosh}^2 x = 1 + \operatorname{sech}^2 x$$

$$\operatorname{cosh} x = \sqrt{1 + \operatorname{sech}^2 x}$$

$$= \sqrt{1 + y^2}$$

$$(f^{-1}(y))' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{y^2 - 1}}$$

$$\cos \theta x = y \Rightarrow 1$$

$$|y| > 1 \swarrow$$

Oss.

$$f(x) = x^\alpha \quad \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$$

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

Es. $f(x) = \sqrt{x + \sqrt{\sin x}} = (x + (\sin x)^{1/2})^{1/2} = (x + (\sin x)^{-1/2})^{1/2}$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{2} \left(x + (\sin x)^{1/2} \right)^{-1/2} \cdot \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} (\sin x)^{-1/2} \cdot \cos x \right)$$

Es. $f(x) = \arcsin(\log^2(3x))$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \log^2(3x)}} \cdot 2 \log(3x) \cdot \frac{1}{3x} \cdot 3$$

Oss.

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

\bar{I} continua $f \in C^0(\bar{I})$
 $\forall x > 0$

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

\bar{I} continua
 $\forall x > 0$

derivata
seconda \Leftarrow

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

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

$$= -\frac{1}{x^2}$$

\bar{I} continua in $x > 0$

$$f \in C^2(\{x > 0\})$$

$$f'''(x) \dots \dots$$

$$f(x), f'(x), f''(x), \dots, f^{(k)}(x)$$

$f \in C^k(D)$ or f has finite
or derivative
fins all order k
continuous.

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

$$f^{(k)}(x) = e^x$$

$$f \in C^k \text{ } \Rightarrow f \in C^\infty$$

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

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

$$f^{(n)} = \text{sen } X$$

$$f \in C^{\infty}$$

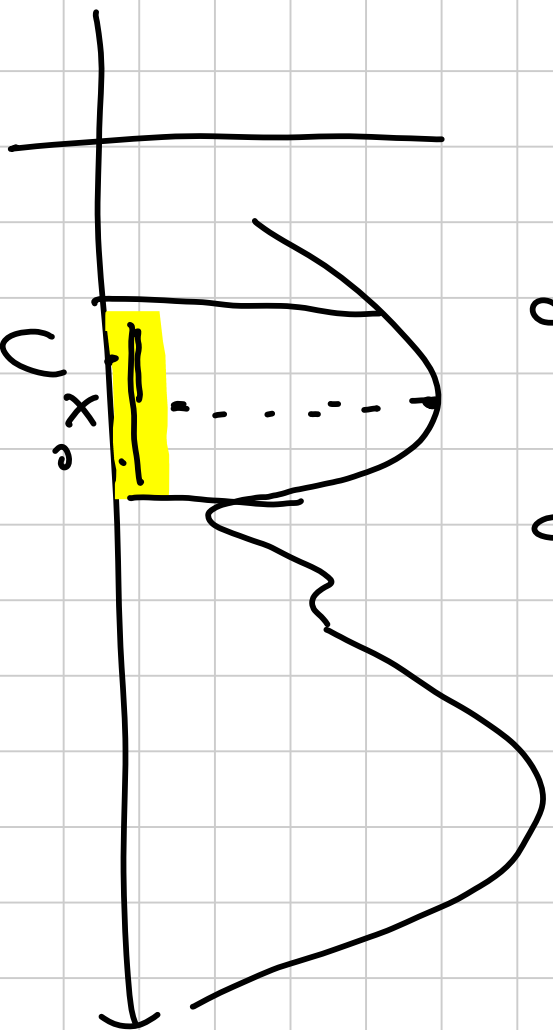
Estremi locali e derivata

Def. x_0 p. to di minimo (locale, relativo)
ovv. f ae $\Rightarrow \cup$ di x_0 t.c.

$$f(x) \geq f(x_0), \quad \forall x \in \cup$$

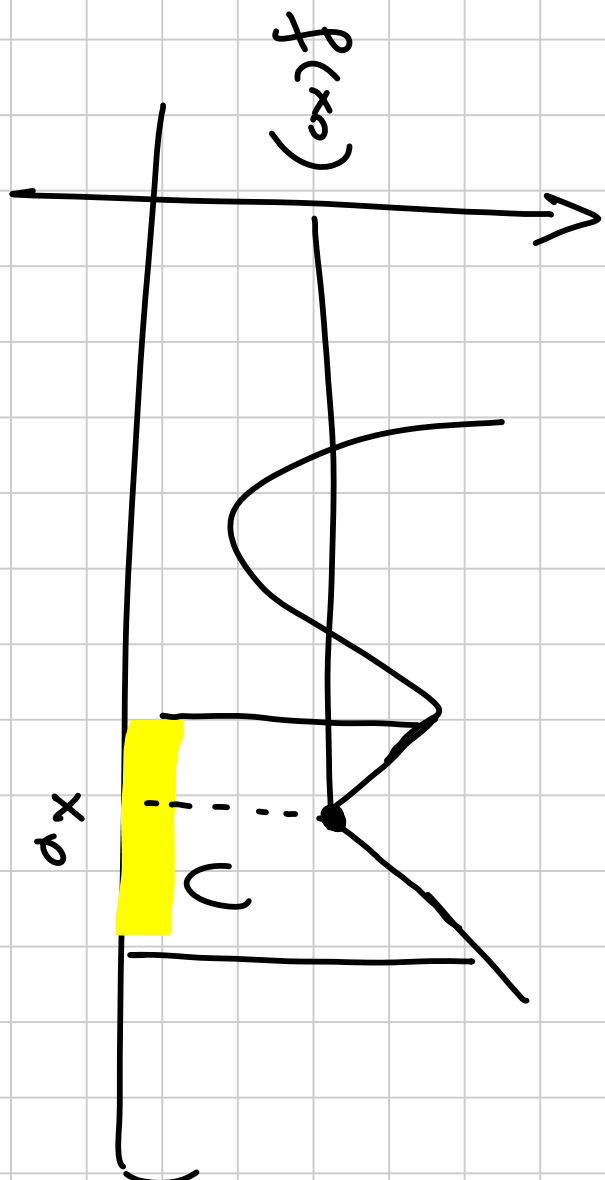
$f(x_0)$ minimo (locale, relativo)

analog. punto di massimo, massimo.

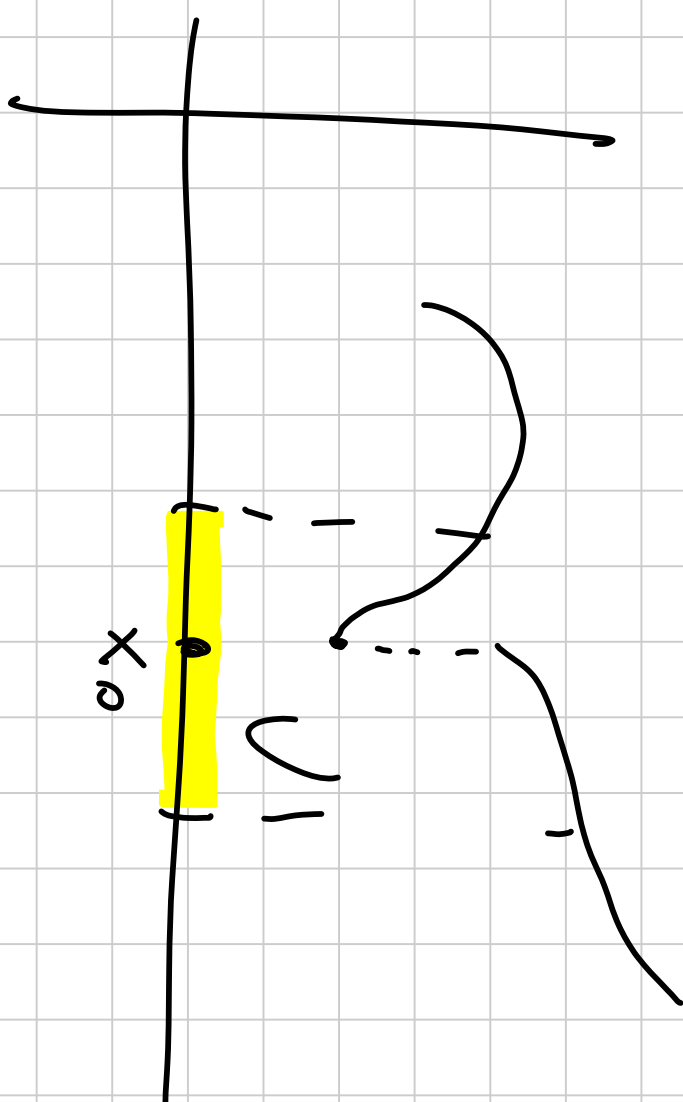


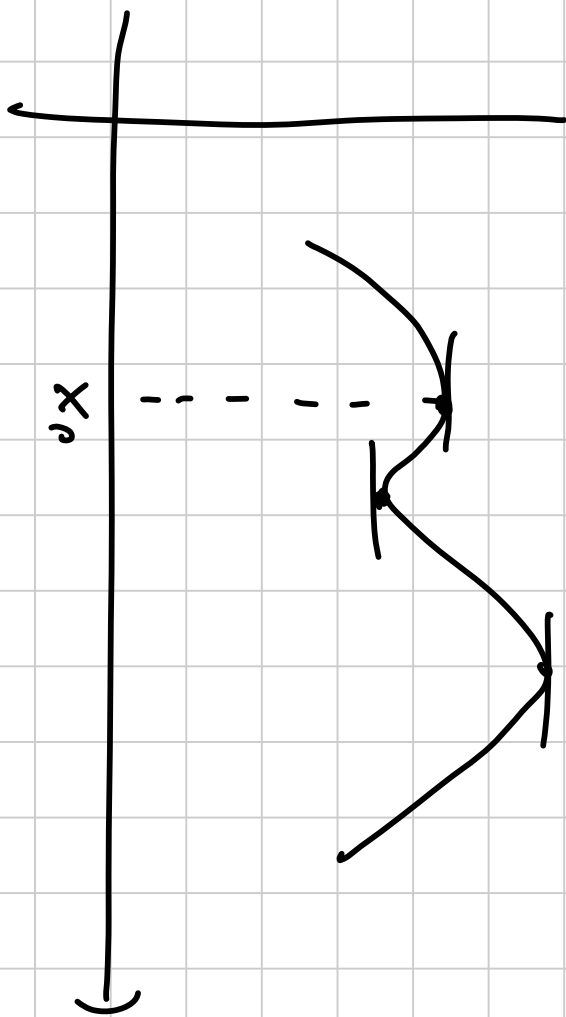
$$f(x) \leq f(x_0)$$

$$\forall x \in U \quad f(x) \geq f(x_0)$$



$$\forall x \in U \quad f(x) \leq f(x_0)$$





Teorema di Fermat

$f : (a, b) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $x_0 \in (a, b)$. f derivabile
in x_0 e f ha un estremo locale in x_0 .

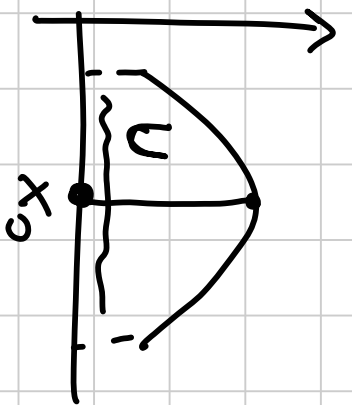
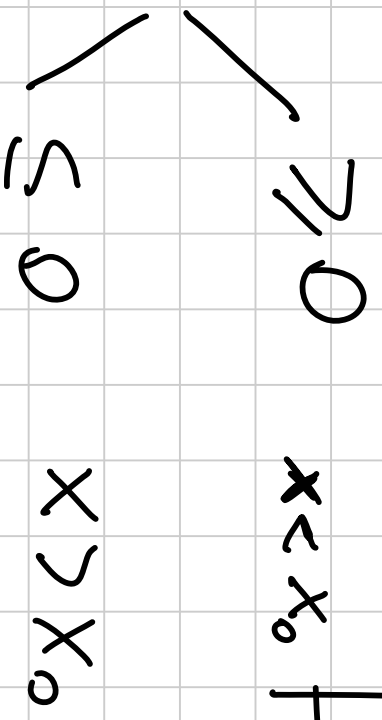
Allora $f'(x_0) = 0$

Dim. per es. x_0 p. to di massimo locale

$\exists U : \forall x \in U$

$$f(x) \leq f(x_0)$$

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



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

permanently
positive

$$f'_+(x_0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} \left(\right) \leq 0$$

Se f \bar{x} derivable em x_0

$$\underbrace{f'_-(x_0)}_{> 0} = \underbrace{f'_+(x_0)}_{\leq 0} = 0 \Rightarrow f'(x_0) = 0$$

~~Q~~

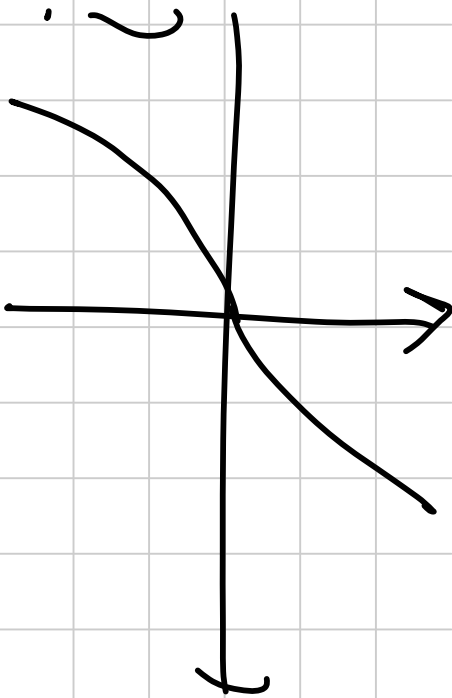
oss. Il Teo. di Fermat \bar{x} è una condizione neccessaria perché un f sia derivabile in x_0 e derivabile in x_0 è un affermare locale

Def. x_0 si dice l.o. critica e stazionaria
per f se f è derivabile in x_0 e
 $f'(x_0) = 0$

oss. Il teo. di Fermat non \bar{x}
una condizione sufficiente perché un
 f sia derivabile locale.

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

quali sono i
p.h. critici di $f(x)$?



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

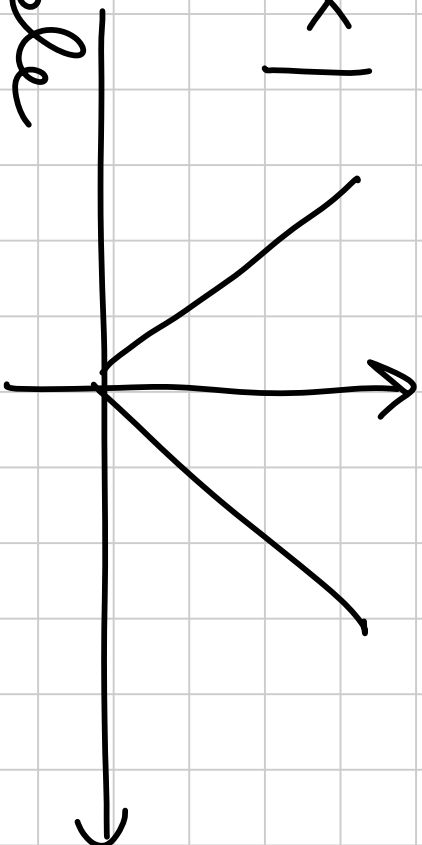
$x = 0$ p.h. critico per f ma

$x = 0$ non è p.h. di estremo locale

Es. $f(x) = |x|$

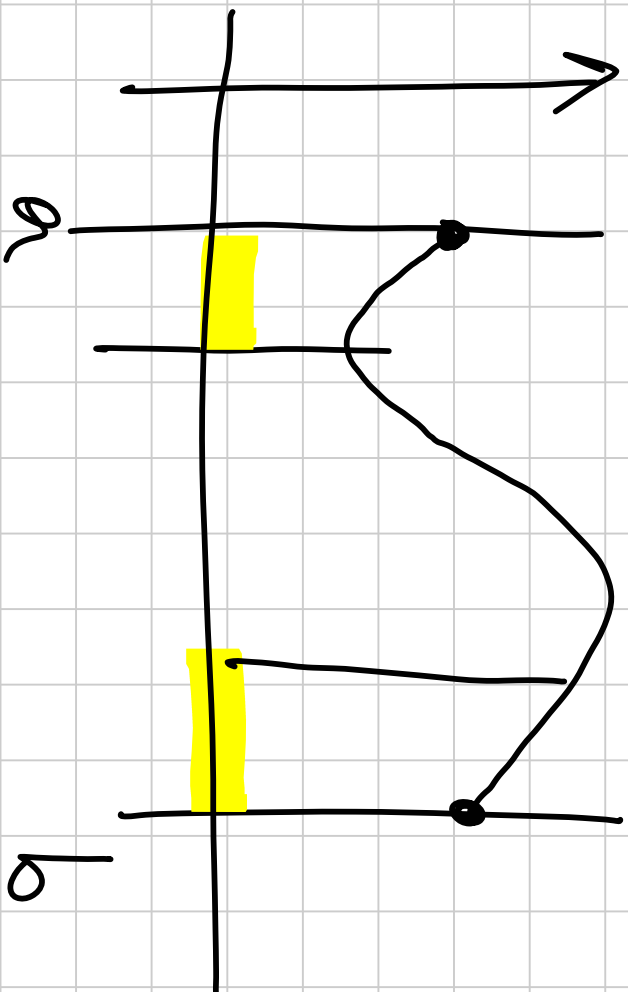
$x = 0$ p.h.

di minimo locale



ma non si può applicare il
Teorema di Fermat perché $|x|$
non è derivabile in $x=0$

$$\frac{2^0}{\cos 0}$$



Lo non è
interno
all'intervallo

Quindi

Se x_0 è un p.t.o di estremo locale
per f può succedere:

- 1) $x_0 \in (a, b)$, f derivabile in $x_0 \Rightarrow f'(x_0) = 0$
- 2) f non è derivabile in x_0
- 3) x_0 è un estremo dell'intervallo

ES. $f(x) = \sin x$ \mathbb{R} continua

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

i p.t.o critici

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

$$\cos x = 0$$

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

Ne $f(x) = \cos x$ he j.h di
eftreuro li dens concave Tre
i j.h critica, y crita gauru
Tre

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

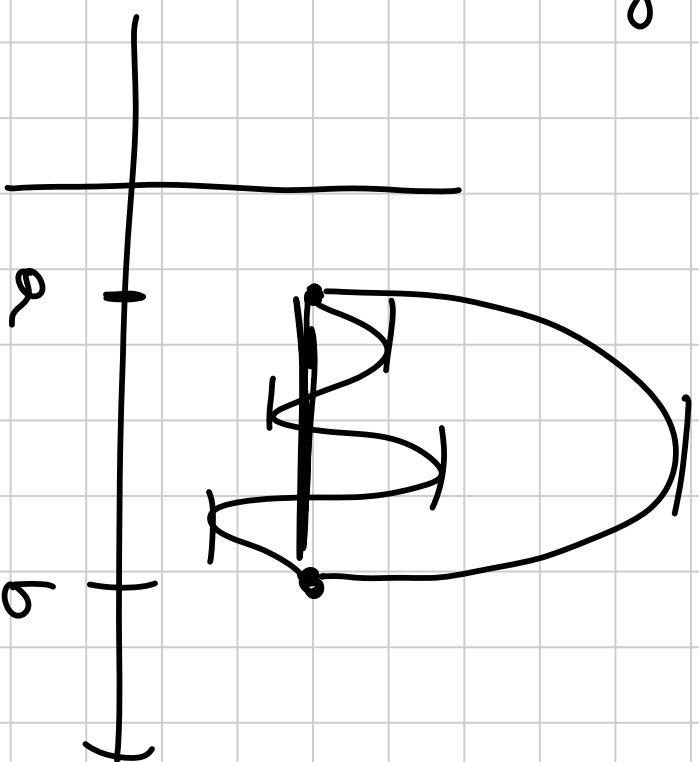
Teorema di Rolle

$f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, continua in $[a, b]$,
derivabile in (a, b) , t.c. $f(a) = f(b)$.
Allora $\exists c \in (a, b)$ t.c. $f'(c) = 0$

Dim. f continua in un
intervallo chiuso e limitato
per il teo. di Weierstrass
ha sempre max e min.

$$M = \max, \quad m = \min$$

$$f(x_1) = M \quad f(x_2) = m$$



1) $M = m \Rightarrow f \bar{c}$ costante $\Rightarrow f'(x) = 0$
Vale Rolle
 $\forall x \in (a, b)$

2) $M > m$

poiché $f(a) = f(b)$

o il f. ha di

massimo o di

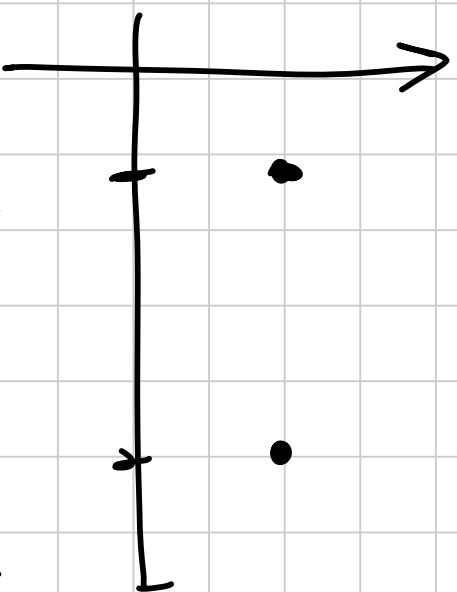
l. ha di minimo

\bar{x} interno ad (a, b) .

in tal f. ha la $f \bar{x}$ derivabile

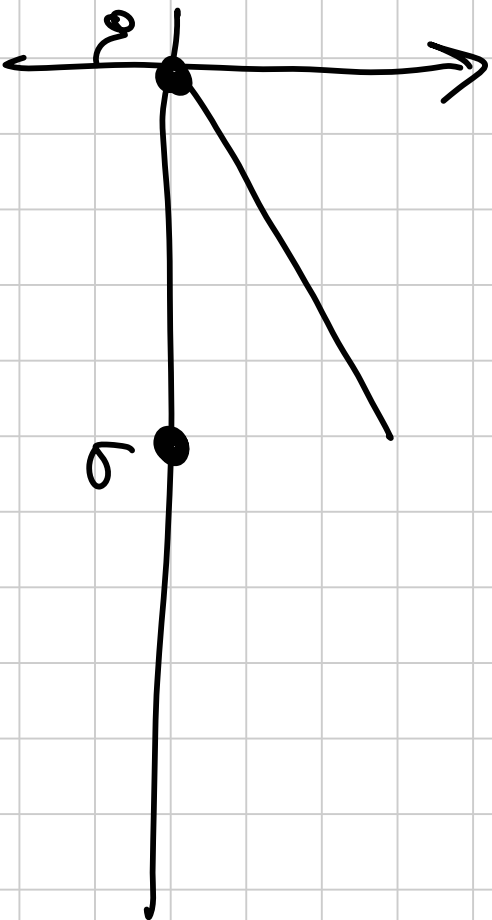
\Rightarrow dal teo. di Fermat

$$f'(x_1) = 0$$



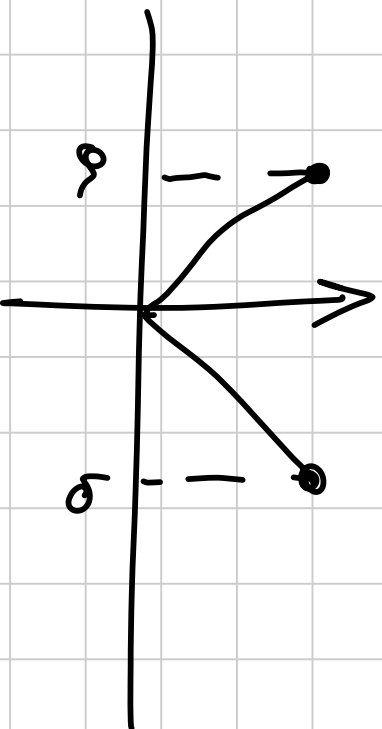
↳ 1. Poteri non a prova unidirezionale

• f continua in (a, b)



$$\nexists c : f'(c) = 0$$

• f non \bar{x} derivabile in $x_0 \in (a, b)$
non vale



$$\exists c : f'(c) = 0$$