

x_0 in cui f è derivabile e
 $f'(x_0) = 0 \Rightarrow$ J. h. stazionari

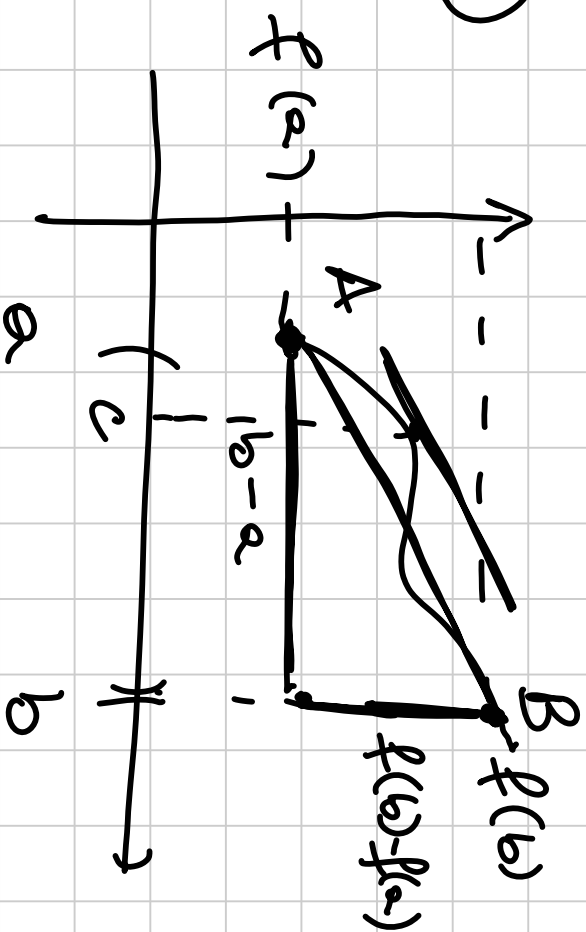
Teo. di Fermat se \bar{x} è un estremo locale
e f è derivabile in $x_0 \Rightarrow f'(x_0) = 0$

Teo di Rolle $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ continua in $[a, b]$
derivabile in (a, b) , $f(a) = f(b) \Rightarrow \exists$
 $c \in (a, b) : f'(c) = 0$

Teorema del lagrange (valor medio)

$f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ continua in $[a, b]$, derivabile
in (a, b) . Allora $\exists c \in (a, b)$ t.c.:

$$\underbrace{\frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a}}_{\text{pendenza media}} = f'(c)$$



Dim.

$$h(x) = f(x) - \left[f(a) + \underbrace{\frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a}}_{\text{retta per } A \text{ e } B} \cdot (x - a) \right]$$

$$A = (a, f(a))$$
$$B = (b, f(b))$$

Vogelweck appluse Rolle auf $h(x)$.

$$h(a) = 0 = h(b) \quad , \quad h \text{ kontinuierlich in } [a, b] \text{ , } h \text{ differenzierbar in } (a, b)$$

$$\exists c \in (a, b) \text{ t.c. } h'(c) = 0$$

$$h'(x) = \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a}$$

$$h'(c) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{f(c) - f(a)}{c - a} = 0$$

#

Convergence der Folgen

Test der Monotonie

$f: (a, b) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ derivierbar in (a, b)

$f'(x) \geq 0, \forall x \in (a, b) \Leftrightarrow f \bar{\epsilon}$ increasing

$f'(x) \leq 0, \quad \quad \quad \Leftrightarrow f \bar{\epsilon}$ decreasing

$f'(x) > 0, \quad \quad \quad \Rightarrow f \bar{\epsilon}$ strictly increasing

$f'(x) < 0, \quad \quad \quad \Rightarrow f \bar{\epsilon}$ strictly decreasing

Dim. $f' \geq 0$ in $(a, b) \Leftrightarrow f \bar{\epsilon}$ increasing

Hyp. f increasing TS $f' \geq 0$ in (a, b)

$$\frac{f(y) - f(x)}{y - x} \geq 0$$

$\begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ | \\ x \end{array}$
 $\begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ | \\ y \end{array}$

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow x} (\geq 0) \geq 0$$

$f(y) \geq f(x)$
 für alle \bar{x} wachsende

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

$$\forall x \in (a, b)$$

(\Rightarrow)

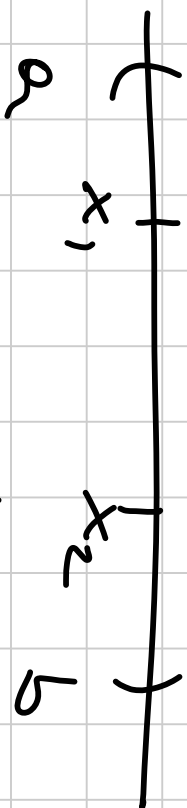
se $f'(x) \geq 0$
in (a, b)

H1p

$\Rightarrow f$ \bar{a}
waxante
in (a, b) .

T5

$x_1 < x_2 \Rightarrow$
 $f(x_1) \leq f(x_2)$



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

off. Lagrange
 $\exists c \in (x_1, x_2)$

t.c.

$f'(c) \geq 0$ für jeden R

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

#

OSS:

se f strukt. wachsende

~~$f' > 0$~~

f derivierbar in (a, b) ~~in~~ (a, b)

$f(x) = x^3$ strukt. wachsende

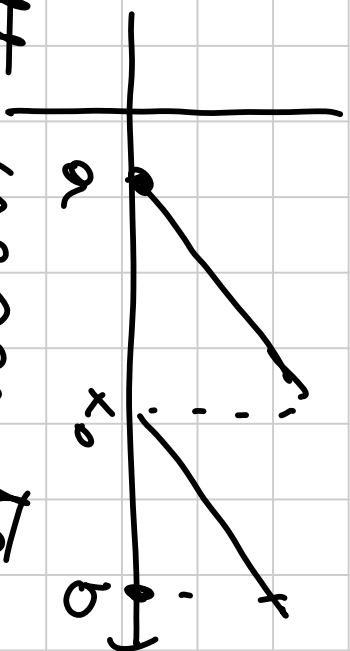
wie $f'(x) \geq 0$

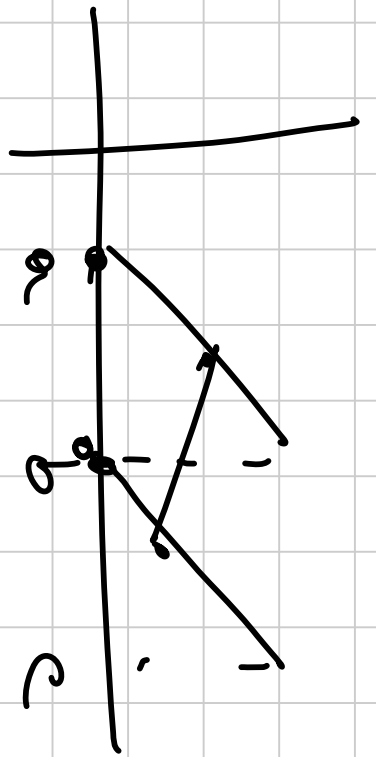
$$f'(x) = 3x^2 \geq 0$$

OSS: f lokal wachsende in Int
 (a, b)

$f' > 0$ wie show existiert

$\Rightarrow f$ wach strukt. wachsende





Dal test di monotonia segue lo studio della natura dei punti estremi

In generale (a, b) f è derivabile in (a, b)

$$x_0 \quad f'(x_0) = 0$$

$$\text{se } x < x_0 \quad f'(x) > 0$$

\Rightarrow f è crescente
att. x_0

$$x > x_0 \quad f'(x) < 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad f \text{ è decresc.}$$

x_0 j.to di massimo locale

Viceversa x_0 j.to di minimo locale

per accedere al

$$x_0 \quad f'(x_0) = 0$$

ma $f'(x)$ non cambia segno
in un intorno di x_0

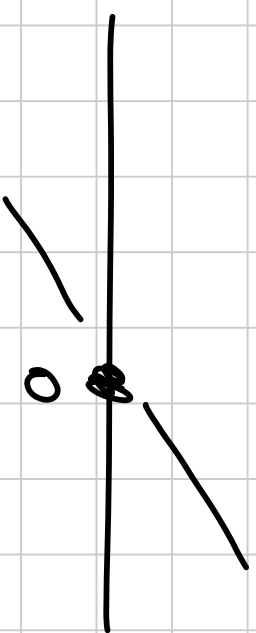
derivabile in \mathbb{R}

es. $f(x) = x^3$ derivabile in \mathbb{R}

$$f'(x) = 3x^2 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0 \quad \text{l.h.} \quad \text{Algebraico}$$

$$f'(x) > 0 \quad \forall x \neq 0$$

$x = 0$ non è $\sqrt{\text{est}} \text{guar}$
locale



02:

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

derivable in \mathbb{R} .

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

\rightarrow

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

j.h. Afstrononi

$$k=0 \quad x = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{2}}{\sin \frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$f'(x) > 0 \quad x < \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$f'(x) < 0 \quad x > \frac{\pi}{2}$$

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

j.h. do max locale

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

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

↳ ho du min.
lo cal.

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

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

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

$\Rightarrow f(x)$ \bar{e}
stet.
wachsen
on \mathbb{R} .

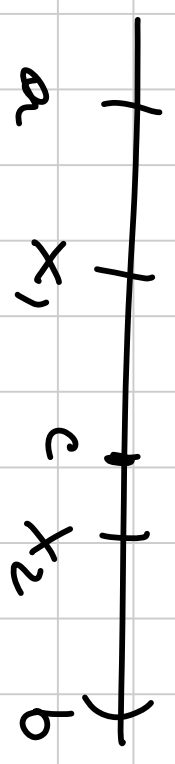
Für einen derivate nullen:

$f: (a, b) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ derivierbar in (a, b)

$f'(x) = 0 \quad \forall x \in (a, b) \iff f \equiv \text{konstante}$
in (a, b)

Dim. \Leftarrow beweis

\Rightarrow Lagrange
Annahme

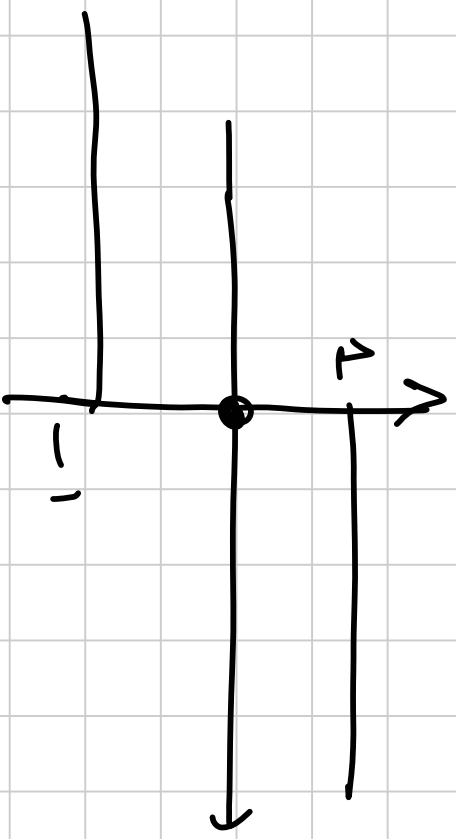


$$\frac{f(x_2) - f(x_1)}{x_2 - x_1} = f'(c) = 0 \quad c \in (x_1, x_2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\Rightarrow f(x_1) = f(x_2) \\ &\Rightarrow f \equiv \text{konstante} \\ &\quad \text{in } (a, b) \end{aligned}$$

Oss. \bar{E} necessario che f sia derivabile
in tutto (a, b)

$$f(x) = \text{ogni } x$$



$$f'(x) = 0 \quad \forall x \neq 0$$

ma f non \bar{x} costante

$(-\infty, 0) \cup (0, +\infty)$ non \bar{x} un intervallo
ma $\bar{x}' \cup \bar{x}$ di

due intervalli
 \Rightarrow

Aufgabe

f, g

definiert in (a, b)

$$\text{f.c.} \quad f'(x) = g'(x), \quad \forall x \in (a, b)$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = g(x) + \text{const.}$$

$$(f - g)' = f' - g' = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow f - g = \text{const.}$$

Esmappe

$$f(x) = \arctg x + \arctg \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\frac{0}{(-\infty, 0) \cup (0, +\infty)} \quad \forall x \neq 0$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{1+x^2} + \frac{\cancel{x^2}}{x^2+1} \left(-\frac{1}{\cancel{x^2}}\right) = 0$$

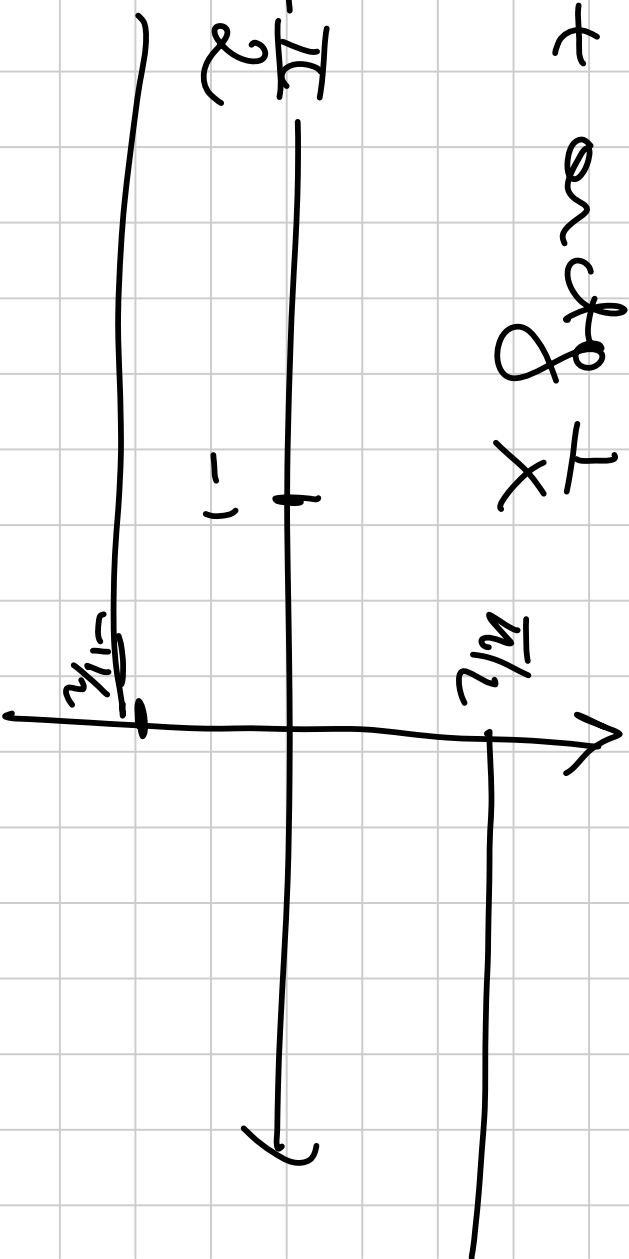
f mon è costante $\forall x \neq 0$

$$(-\infty, 0) \quad f' = 0 \Rightarrow f \text{ is constant}$$

$$f(x) = \arcsin x + \arcsin \frac{1}{x}$$

$$x = -1$$

$$f(-1) = \arcsin(-1) = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$



$$(0, +\infty) \quad f' = 0 \Rightarrow f \text{ is constant}$$

$$x = 1 \quad f(1) = \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \forall x > 0$$

$$\arcsin x + \arcsin \frac{1}{x} = \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{2} & x > 0 \\ -\frac{\pi}{2} & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$x > 0$$

$$x < 0$$

f' separe

\Leftrightarrow

no new points of f .

f'' separe

\Leftrightarrow

convergent to f

Funzioni convesse

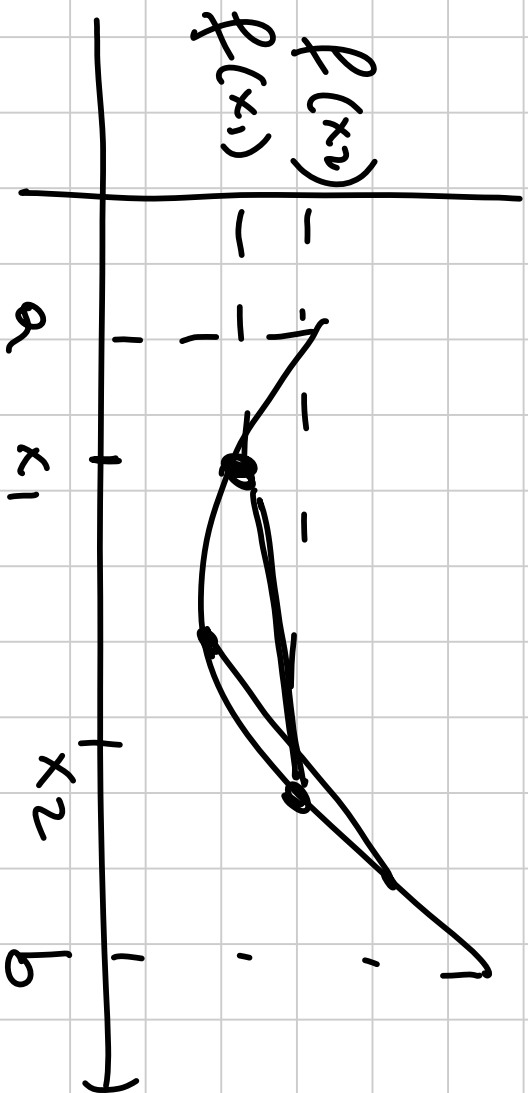
Def. $f : (a, b) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $f \in$ CONVEXA se

$\forall x_1, x_2 \in (a, b)$, $x_1 \neq x_2$ l'segmento di estremi

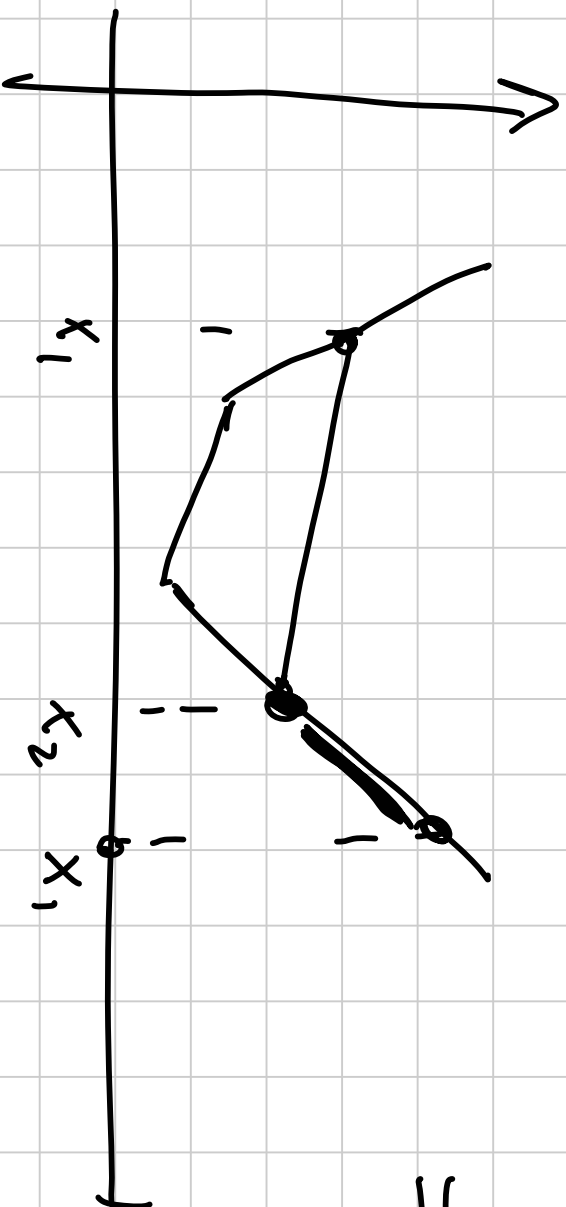
$(x_1, f(x_1))$, $(x_2, f(x_2))$ non ha punti
oltre il grafico di f . Se gli unici

punti in comune col grafico sono gli

estremi $\Rightarrow f \in$ strettamente convesse



\Rightarrow strett. convesse



\Rightarrow concave
 via non
 starrt concave.

f is concave $\Leftrightarrow f(x) \leq f(x_1) +$

$$\frac{f(x_2) - f(x_1)}{x_2 - x_1} (x - x_1)$$

$f(x)$ are also 2 segments

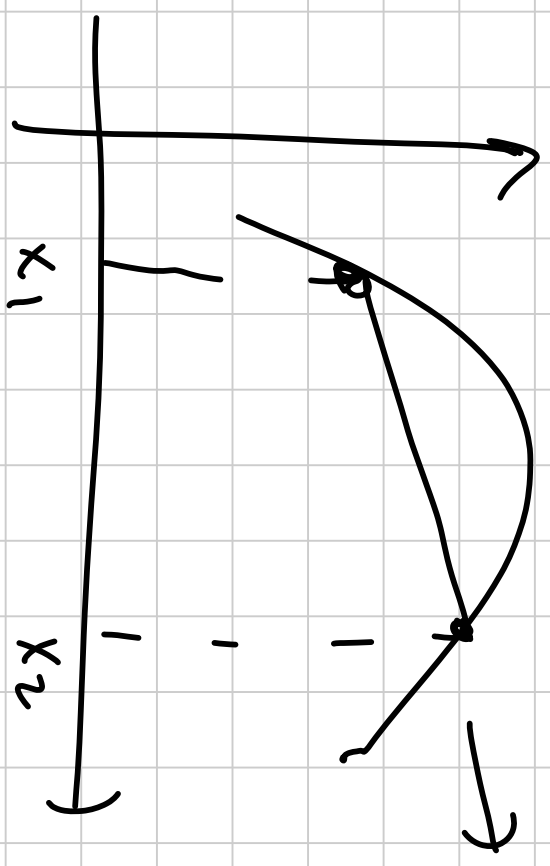
Thm. f zweifach differenzierbar in (a, b)

no f concave $\Leftrightarrow f''(x) \geq 0 \forall x \in (a, b)$.
 Dim.

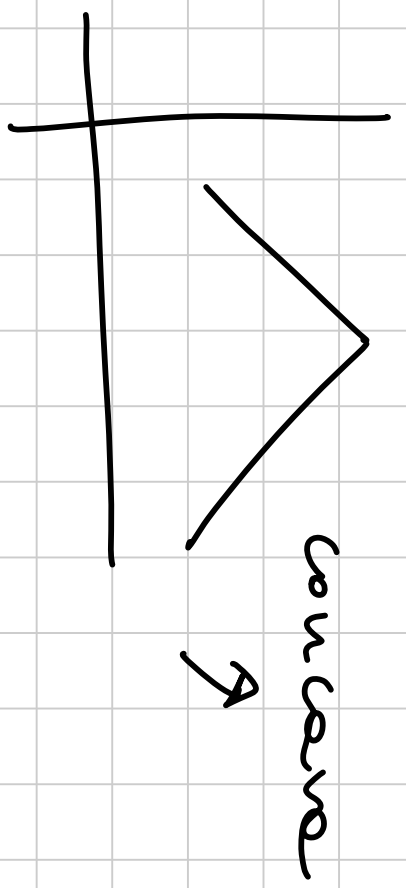
f concave $\Leftrightarrow f''(x) \leq 0 \forall x \in (a, b)$

se $f'' > 0$ in $(a, b) \Rightarrow f \in$ strikt. conv.
 $f'' < 0 \Rightarrow f \in$ " concave

$f \in$ concave se $-f \in$ convex



→ strikt. concave

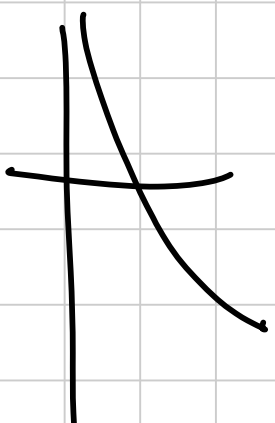


Beispiel:

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

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

$$f''(x) = e^x > 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$



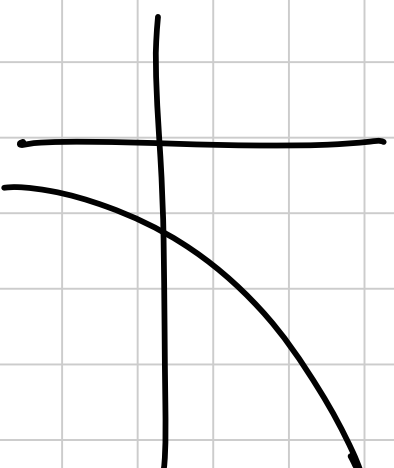
$\Rightarrow f(x)$ ist str. wachsend und str. konkav auf \mathbb{R}

$$f(x) = \log x \quad x > 0$$

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

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

$\log x$ ist str. wachsend und str. konkav auf $x > 0$



$$f(x) = x^\alpha$$

$x > 0$

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

$\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$

$$f''(x) = \alpha(\alpha-1) \underbrace{x}_{\alpha-2}$$

$$f''(x) > 0 \Leftrightarrow \alpha(\alpha-1) > 0 \Leftrightarrow \alpha > 1$$

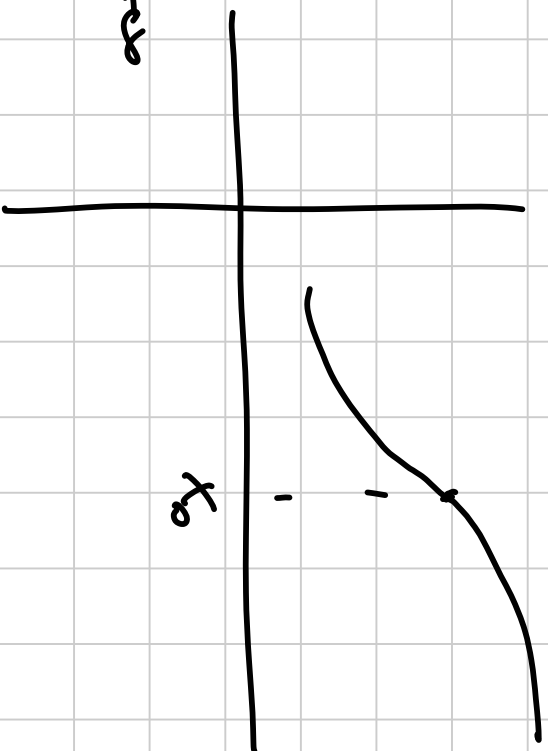
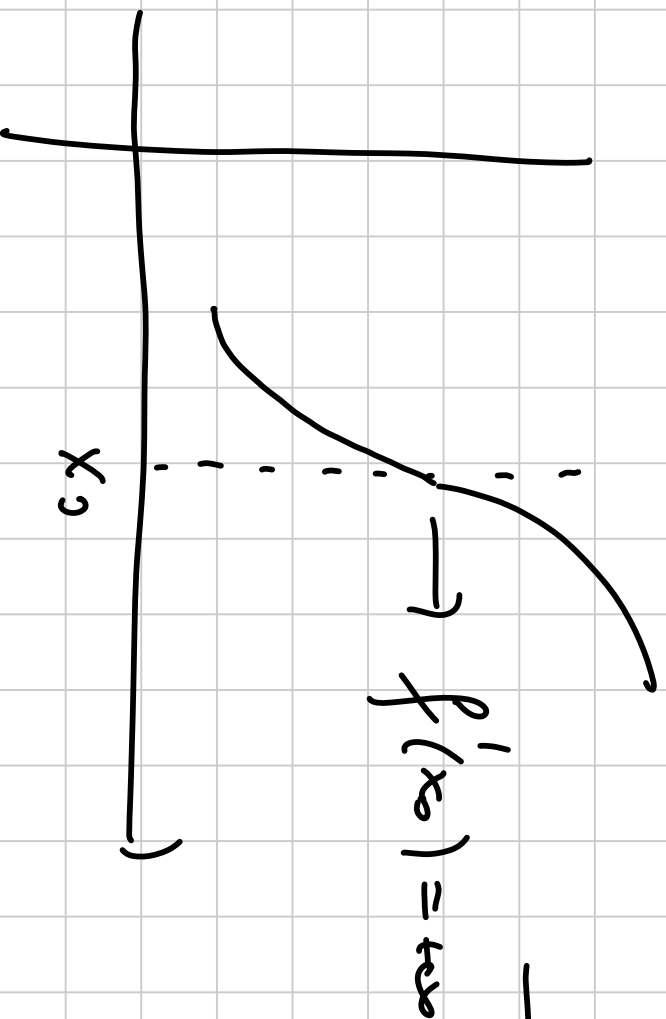
x^α sticht. concave

$\alpha > 1$ offen $\alpha < 0$

$\alpha \in (0, 1) \Rightarrow$ sticht. concave

Def. $x_0 \in (a, b)$ t.c. $\exists f'(x_0) \in \mathbb{R}^*$
 dico che x_0 è un punto di flesso
 per f se \exists un intorno di x_0 in
 cui f cambia concavità.

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



Exo. $f: (a, b) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. $x_0 \in (a, b)$ j. ho du
flessa / f derivabile due volte in x_0
 $\Rightarrow f''(x_0) = 0$

Dim. no

oss. non vale il viceversa

~~\Rightarrow~~ se $f''(x_0) = 0 \nRightarrow x_0 \in \bar{\text{du flessa}}$

$$f(x) = x^4$$

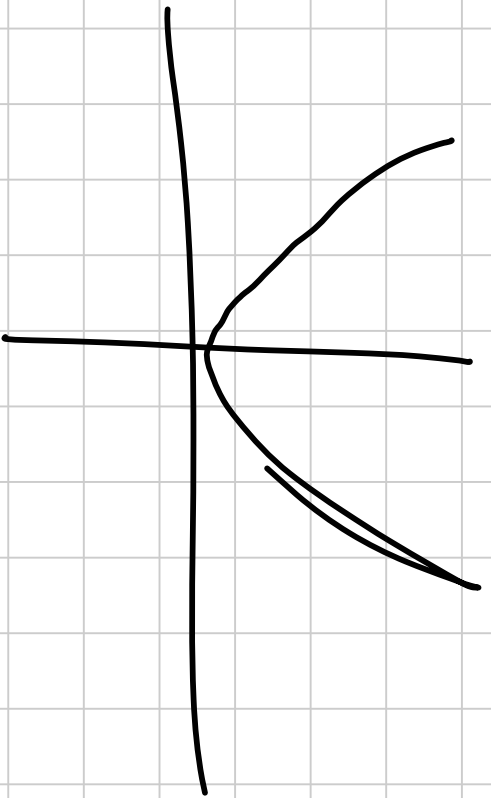
$$f'(x) = 4x^3 \quad f''(x) = 12x^2$$

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

$$\Rightarrow x = 0$$

ma $x=0$

Non $\bar{\text{du flessa}}$



f'' non cambia
segno in
un intorno di $x=0$.

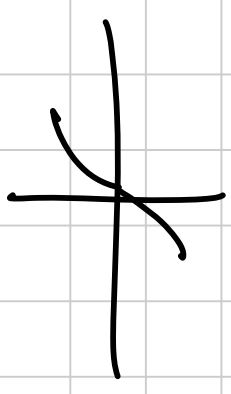
Es. $f(x) = \sin x$

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

per $x = 0$

$x = \pi$

$f'(x) = \cos x$



$K=0$

$x=0$

$f'' > 0$
 $x < 0$

$f'' < 0$
 $x > 0$



$\Rightarrow x=0$ è p.zzo.

Altre applicazioni da vedere:

2 teoremi di De l'Hôpital $\left(\frac{f}{g} \right)_{a^+}$

$f, g : (a, b) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ derivabili in (a, b)

se $\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} g(x) = 0$ (o $\pm \infty$)

se $g'(x) \neq 0 \quad \forall x \in (a, b)$ e

$\exists \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} = L \in \mathbb{R}^*$

allora

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = L$$

Dim (diversa del libro) $\frac{a}{b}$

nel caso che f' e g' sono continue da destra in a

$$f(a) = g(a) = 0$$

Perché
 $g'(x) \neq 0$ g è strictly monotone

$$g(a) = 0 \Rightarrow g(x) \neq 0$$

$$\frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{g(x) - g(a)} \cdot \frac{(x-a)}{(x-a)} \quad \left. \vphantom{\frac{f(x)}{g(x)}} \right\} \forall x \in (a, b)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{f'(a)}{g'(a)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}$$

$f' \downarrow g'$ done continue
in a #

$$\text{ES.} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\log x}{x} = 0$$

$$\text{or } \exists \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f'}{g'} = \underline{L} \quad \frac{1/x}{1} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x \log x = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\log x}{1/x} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1/x}{-1/x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} -x = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x + \sin x}{x} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1 + \cos x}{1} \quad \text{is not defined}$$

was per Aufgabe 2170f) gelöst.

ES:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{2+x}{1+x^2} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{2x} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$\frac{0}{0}$

$\frac{0}{0}$

se la formula
non è
indeterminata
non si applica

$$\underline{ES} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x + \cos x - e^x}{\log(1+x) - x} = \frac{0}{0}$$

$$\exists \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - \sin x - e^x}{\frac{1}{1+x} - 1} = \frac{0}{0}$$

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