

Derivate $\leftrightarrow$ grafico di f .

$f: D \subseteq \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, D dominio naturale,

$f': D' \subseteq \mathbb{D} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $D' =$ punti di derivabilità

$\mathbb{D} =$ punti interni di D

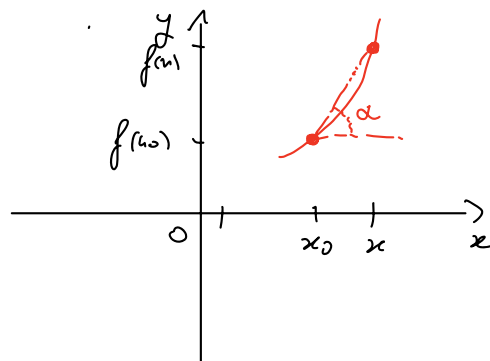
$x_0 \in D'$, $f'(x_0)$ è il coefficiente angolare della retta tangente al grafico di f nel punto $(x_0, f(x_0))$

$$\text{retta: } y = f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + f(x_0)$$

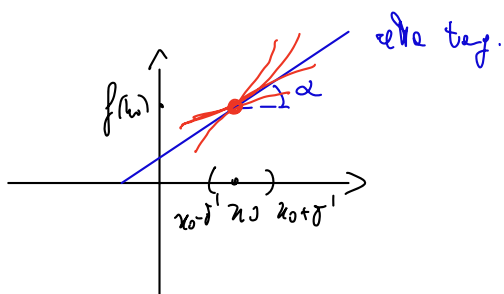
coeff. ang. $\underbrace{f'(x_0) - f'(x_0)x_0}_{\text{costante}}$

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

rapporto incrementale
 $\parallel$
 $\tan \alpha$



$x_0 \in D'$, $f'(x_0) > 0$



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

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

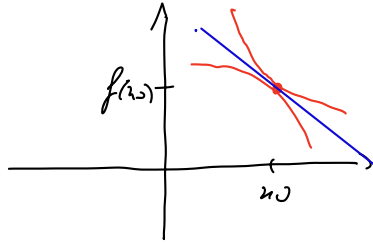
$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0$ tale che $\forall x \in (x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta) \setminus \{x_0\}$ si ha

$$\begin{matrix} \text{t.c.} \\ f'(x_0) - \varepsilon < 0 \end{matrix} \quad \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} \in \underbrace{(f'(x_0) - \varepsilon, f'(x_0) + \varepsilon)}_{\substack{\vee \\ 0}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists \delta' > 0 \text{ t.c. } \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} > 0 \quad \forall x \in (x_0 - \delta', x_0 + \delta')$$

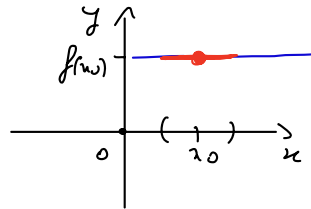
$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x \in (x_0, x_0 + \delta') , \quad x > x_0 \Rightarrow f(x) > f(x_0) \\ x \in (x_0 - \delta', x_0) , \quad x < x_0 \Rightarrow f(x) < f(x_0) \end{array} \right\} f \text{ \u00e9 monotona} \\ \text{crescente} \\ \text{in } (x_0 - \delta', x_0 + \delta')$$

$$f'(x_0) < 0 \Rightarrow \exists \delta' > 0 \text{ t.c. } \left. \begin{array}{l} x \in (x_0, x_0 + \delta') , \quad x > x_0 \Rightarrow f(x) < f(x_0) \\ x \in (x_0 - \delta', x_0) , \quad x < x_0 \Rightarrow f(x) > f(x_0) \end{array} \right\} f \text{ \u00e9 monotona} \\ \text{decrescente} \\ \text{in } (x_0 - \delta', x_0 + \delta')$$



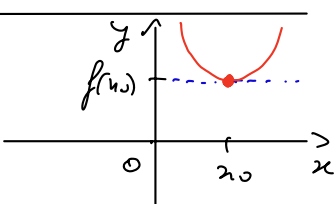
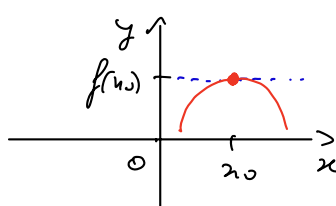
$$f'(x_0) = 0 \quad x_0 \text{ punto critico}$$

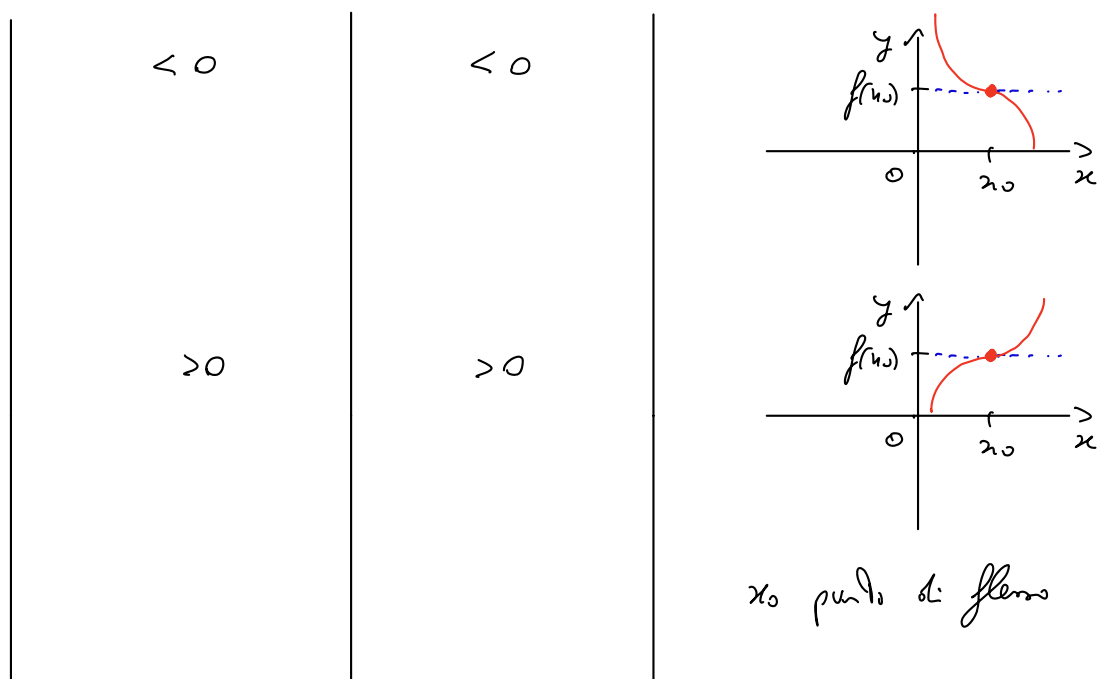
- $\exists \delta > 0$ tale che $f'(x) = 0 \quad \forall x \in (x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta)$



$$\text{allora } f(x) = f(x_0) \quad \forall x \in (x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta)$$

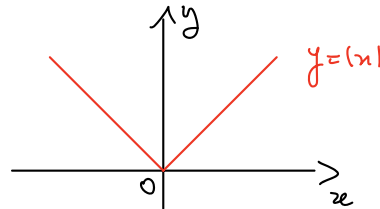
- $\exists \delta > 0$ tale che $f'(x) \neq 0 \quad \forall x \in (x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta)$

	$x \in (x_0 - \delta, x_0)$	$x \in (x_0, x_0 + \delta)$	
segno di $f'(x)$	< 0	> 0	 x_0 punto di minimo locale
	> 0	< 0	 x_0 punto di massimo locale



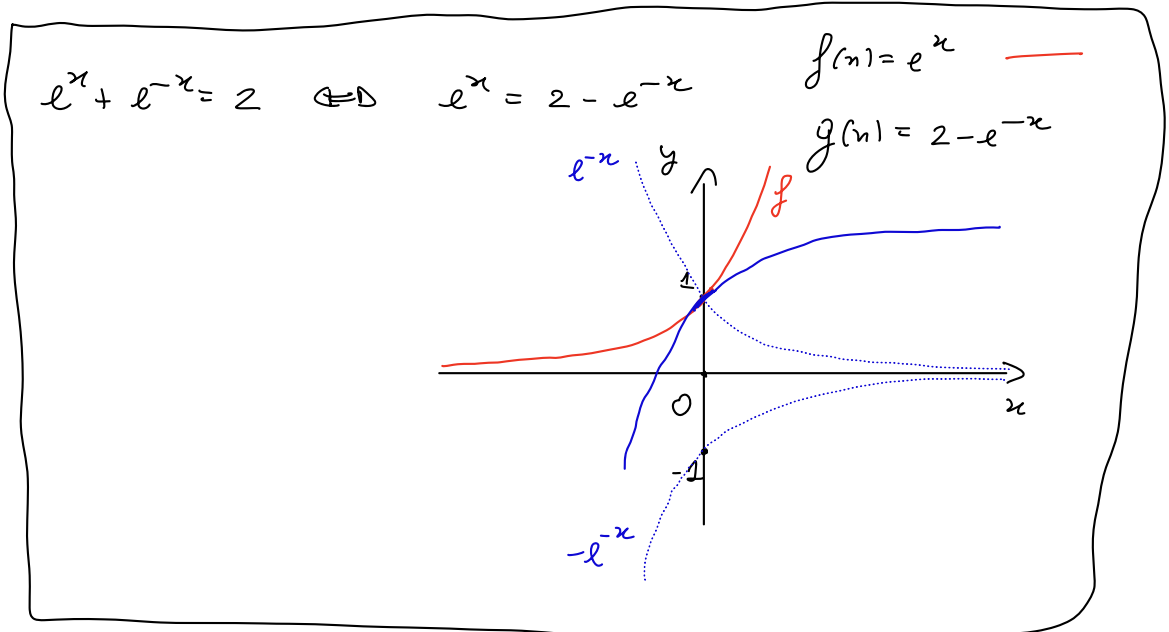
OSS x_0 punto di massimo locale + $\exists f'(x_0) \Rightarrow f'(x_0) = 0$
 " " minimo locale

ES $f(x) = |x|$ ha un punto di minimo in $x_0 = 0$, $f'(0)$ non esiste

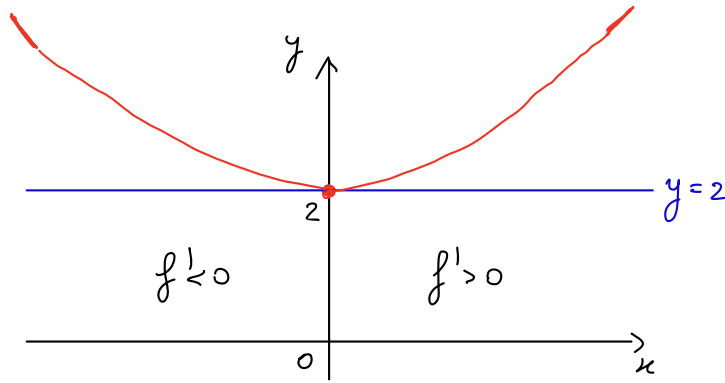


ES Determinare il numero di soluzioni di

$$e^x + e^{-x} = 2$$



$$f(x) = e^x + e^{-x}, \quad D = \mathbb{R} \quad f(0) = e^0 + e^{-0} = 2, \quad f \text{ è pari } [f(-x) = f(x)]$$



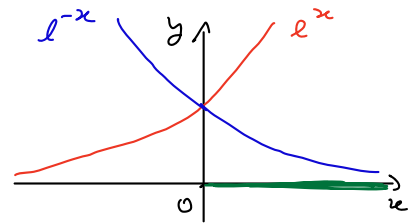
$$\# \{x : e^x + e^{-x} = 2\}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 1 \end{array}$$

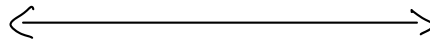
f è continua in $\mathbb{R}$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = +\infty + 0 = +\infty$, f è derivabile in $\mathbb{R}$
 $f'(x) = (e^x)' + (e^{-x})' = e^x - e^{-x}$

$$e^x - e^{-x} > 0 \Leftrightarrow \underline{e^x} > \underline{e^{-x}}$$

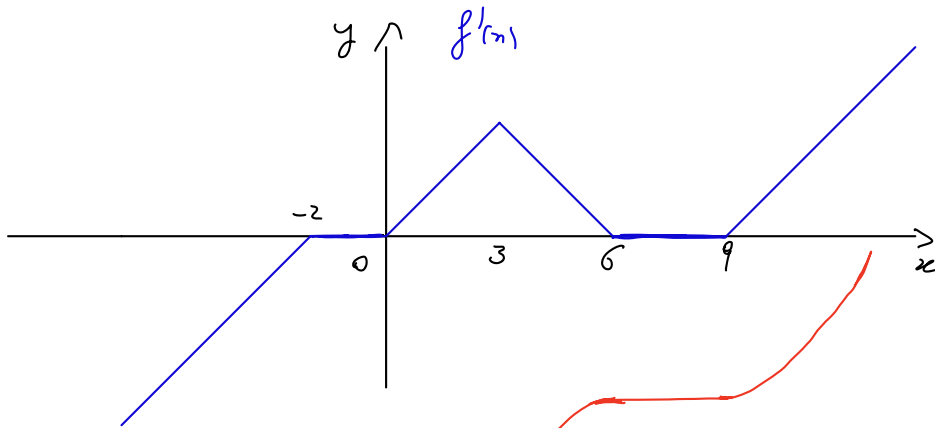
$$\Leftrightarrow x > 0$$



$$f'(x) \begin{cases} > 0 & \Leftrightarrow x > 0 \\ < 0 & \Leftrightarrow x < 0 \\ = 0 & \Leftrightarrow x = 0 \end{cases}$$



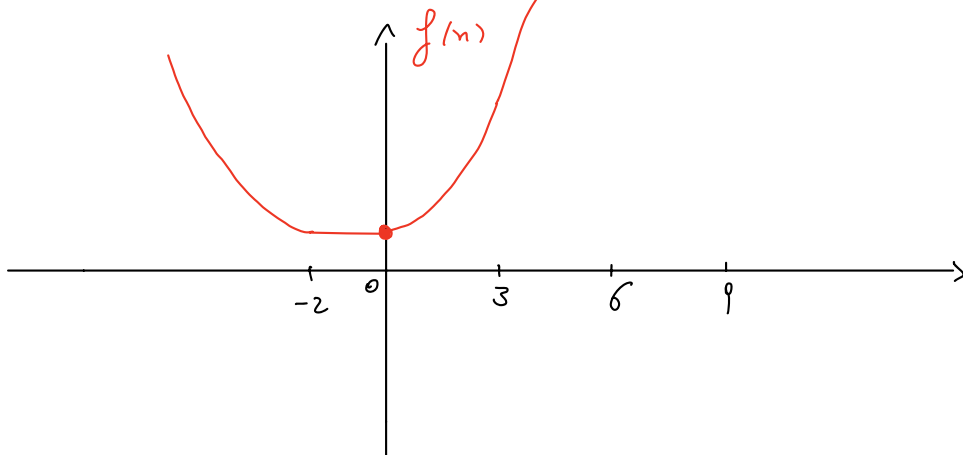
ES



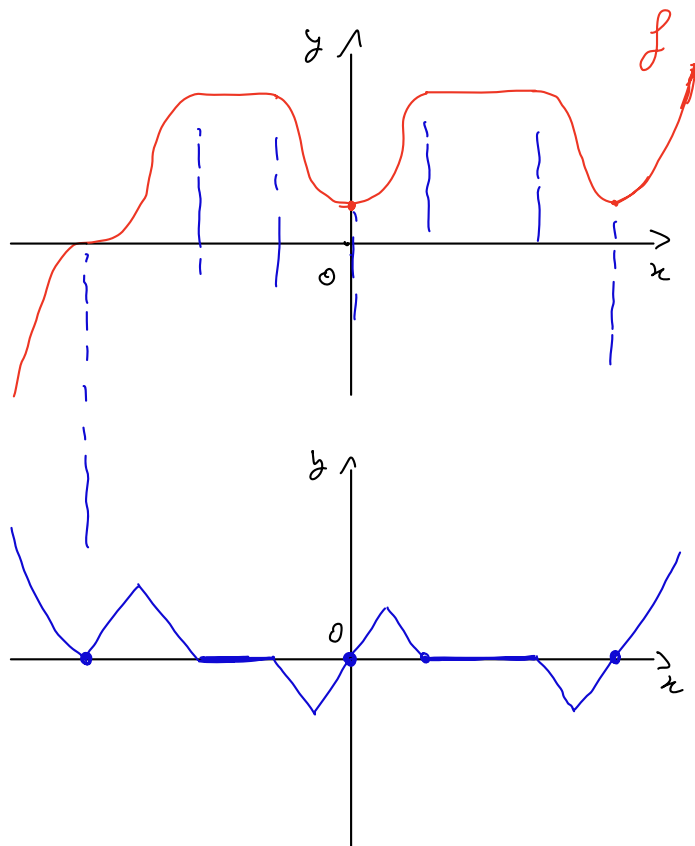
$$(f(x) + c)' = f'(x)$$

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

$$f(0) = 1$$

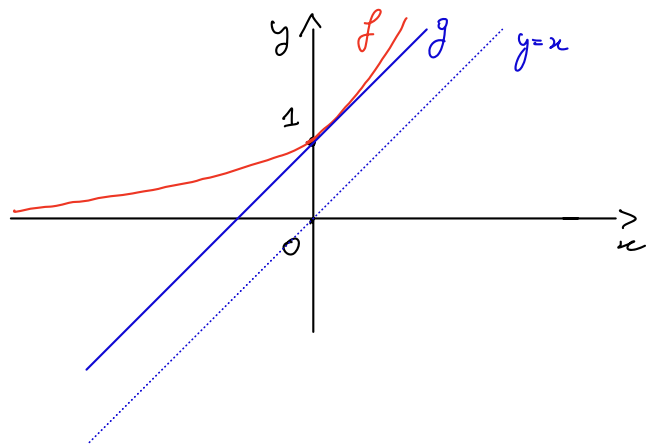


ES



ES

Contiene le soluzioni di $e^x = x + 1$



$$f(x) = e^x \quad \text{— red —}$$

$$g(x) = x + 1 \quad \text{— blue —}$$

$$f(0) = 1$$

$$g(0) = 1$$

$f(x)$, retta tangente al grafico di $f(x)$ in $x_0 = 0$? $f'(x) = (e^x)' = e^x$

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

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

$$y = x + 1$$

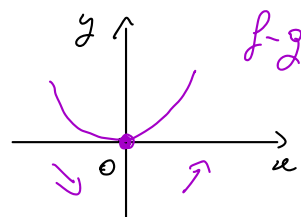
$$f'(0) = e^0 = 1, \quad f(0) = e^0 = 1$$

$f(x) - g(x) \geq 0$? $f(0) - g(0) = 0$, $(f(x) - g(x))' = f'(x) - g'(x) = e^x - 1$

$$(f(x) - g(x))' > 0 \Leftrightarrow e^x > 1 \Leftrightarrow x > 0$$

$$< 0 \Leftrightarrow e^x < 1 \Leftrightarrow x < 0$$

$$= 0 \Leftrightarrow e^x = 1 \Leftrightarrow x = 0$$



ES Trovare le soluzioni di $\log x = x-1$

$$\begin{cases} (\log x)' = \frac{1}{x} \\ (x-1)' = 1 \end{cases}$$