

ANALISI MATEMATICA B

LEZIONE 30 - 4.12.2024

DERIVATE delle FUNZIONI ELEMENTARI

$$(m x + q)' = m$$

ai q fissati

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

$n \in \mathbb{N}, n > 0$

per induzione:

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} \bullet (x^1)' = 1 = 1 \cdot x^0 \quad n=1 \\ \bullet (x^{n+1})' = (x^n \cdot x)' = n x^{n-1} \cdot x + x^n \cdot 1 \\ \quad = (n+1) x^n \end{array} \right.$$

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

Teorema (derivata della funzione inversa)

f invertibile (f^{-1} funzione inversa), f derivabile in un punto x_0 e f^{-1} continua in $f(x_0)$.

Se $f'(x_0) \neq 0$ allora f^{-1} è derivabile in $y_0 = f(x_0)$

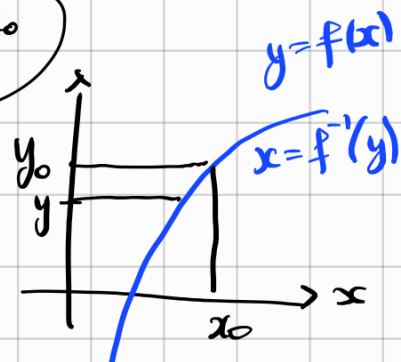
$$e \quad (f^{-1})'(y_0) = \frac{1}{f'(x_0)} = \frac{1}{f'(f^{-1}(y_0))}$$

dim

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow y_0} \frac{f^{-1}(y) - f^{-1}(y_0)}{y - y_0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{x - x_0}{f(x) - f(x_0)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{1}{\frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0}} = \frac{1}{f'(x_0)}$$

Se $f'(x_0) = 0$
 f^{-1} non è
 derivabile in y_0
 (derivata "infinita")

$y = f(x)$
 $x = f^{-1}(y)$
 $x \rightarrow x_0$
 $\hat{=} f^{-1}$ è continua in y_0
 $y \rightarrow y_0$



Oss $f: I \rightarrow J$, I intervallo

se f strettamente monotona, $J = f(I)$

\Downarrow
iniettiva

\Downarrow
suriettiva

invertibile

$f^{-1}: J \rightarrow I$ è continua.

$$f(x) = \sqrt[n]{x}$$

$$f = g^{-1}$$

$$g(y) = y^n$$

($y \geq 0$ se n pari)

$$g'(y) = ny^{n-1}$$

$$\left(\sqrt[n]{x} \right)' = \frac{1}{n \left(\sqrt[n]{x} \right)^{n-1}}$$

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

$$\left(e^x \right)' = e^x$$

$$\frac{e^{x+h} - e^x}{h} = e^x \cdot \frac{e^h - 1}{h} \xrightarrow{h \rightarrow 0} e^x \cdot 1 = e^x$$

$$\begin{aligned} \left(a^x \right)' &= \left(e^{x \ln a} \right)' = e^{x \ln a} \cdot \ln a \\ &= \ln a \cdot a^x \end{aligned}$$

$$\left(\ln x \right)' = \frac{1}{e^{\ln x}} = \frac{1}{x} \quad (x > 0)$$

$$\left(\ln(-x) \right)' = \frac{1}{-x} \cdot (-1) = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\left(\ln |x| \right)' = \frac{1}{x}$$



$$\left(x^d \right)' = \left(e^{d \ln x} \right)' = e^{d \ln x} \cdot \frac{d}{x}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} d \in \mathbb{R} \\ x > 0 \end{array} \right\} = x^d \cdot \frac{d}{x} = d x^{d-1}$$

$$a^b \begin{cases} a > 0 & b \in \mathbb{R} \\ a \in \mathbb{R} & b \in \mathbb{N} \\ a \in \mathbb{R} & a \neq 0 & b \in \mathbb{Z} \end{cases}$$

$$\left(\sin x \right)' = \cos x$$

$$\frac{\sin(x+h) - \sin(x)}{h} = \frac{\sin x \cosh h + \cos x \sinh h - \sin x}{h}$$

$$= \sin x \frac{\cosh h - 1}{h} + \cos x \frac{\sinh h}{h} \xrightarrow{h \rightarrow 0} \cos x$$

$$\text{per } h \rightarrow 0 \quad \frac{\cosh h - 1}{h(\cosh h + 1)} = \frac{\frac{\sinh h}{h} \frac{\sinh h}{1 + \cosh h}}{0} \rightarrow 0$$

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

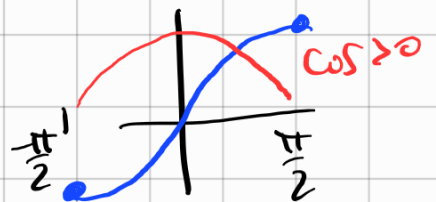
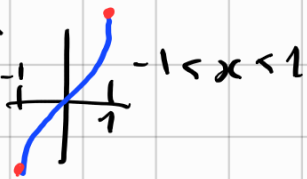
$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\cos(x+h) - \cos x}{h} &= \frac{\cos x \cosh - \sin x \sinh - \cos x}{h} \\ &= \cos x \frac{\cosh - 1}{h} - \sin x \frac{\sinh}{h} \rightarrow -\sin x \end{aligned}$$

$$\tan x = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\tan x)' &= \left(\frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \right)' = \frac{\cos x \cdot \cos x - \sin x \cdot (-\sin x)}{\cos^2 x} \\ &= \frac{\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x} = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} = 1 + \tan^2 x \end{aligned}$$

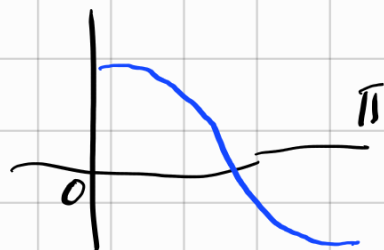
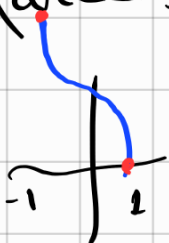
$$(\tan x)' = 1 + \tan^2 x$$

$$(\arcsin x)' = \frac{1}{\cos(\arcsin x)}$$

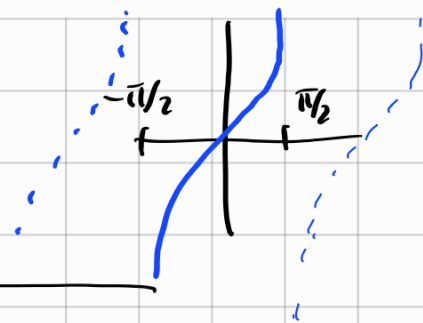


$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \sin^2(\arcsin x)}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}}$$

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



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



In campo complesso le formule sono le stesse.

$$(e^z)' = e^z \quad \Leftarrow \quad \left[\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^z - 1}{z} = 1. \quad \triangle \right]$$

A QUESTO PUNTO • SAPPAMO DERIVARE QUALUNQUE ESPRESSIONE COMPOSTA DA FUNZIONI ELEMENTARI [⚠ SALVO CAVILLI]

$$\left[(\sqrt{x})' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \right]$$

ES $f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{1 - \sin^2(x+\pi)}}{e^{\sqrt{x}}}$

$$f'(x) = \frac{-2 \sin(x+\pi) \cos(x+\pi) \cdot e^{\sqrt{x}} - \sqrt{1 - \sin^2(x+\pi)} \cdot e^{\sqrt{x}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}}{(e^{\sqrt{x}})^2}$$

TEOREMI SULLE DERIVATE PER ARRIVARE AI CRITERI DI MONOTONIA

Teorema (Fermat) Sia $f: (a, b) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

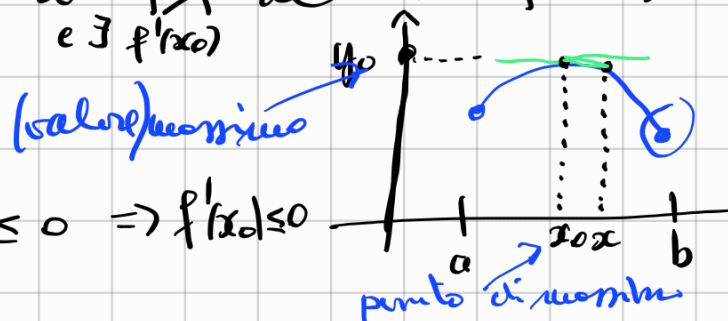
Se $x_0 \in (a, b)$ è un punto di massimo o minimo (relativo) di f , allora $f'(x_0) = 0$.

dim

se $x > x_0$

$$\frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} \leq 0 \Rightarrow f'(x) \leq 0$$

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



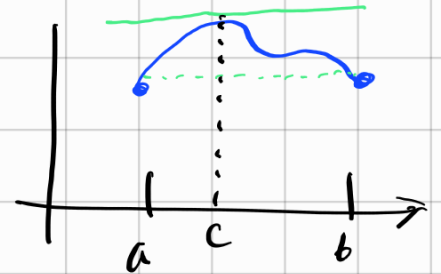
$$\text{Se } x < x_0 \quad \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} \geq 0 \Rightarrow f'(x_0) \geq 0$$

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

Teorema (Rolle) Sia $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ continua su $[a, b]$,
e derivabile su (a, b) .

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

dim Weierstrass f ha massimo
e minimo su $[a, b]$ (chiuso e
limitato).



• Se uno dei punti di max o min.
è interno in (a, b) applico Fermat
e ho finito.

• Altrimenti max e min sono a e/o b.

$$\text{ma } f(a) = f(b) \quad \max f = \min f \Rightarrow f \text{ costante}$$

$$\Downarrow \\ f' = 0 \text{ su } (a, b) \\ \square$$

Teorema (Lagrange) Sia $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ continua su $[a, b]$
e derivabile su (a, b) .

Allora $\exists c \in (a, b)$ t.c.

$$\frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a} = f'(c)$$

dim

$$g(x) = f(x) - \underbrace{m \cdot x}$$

si verifica: $g(b) = g(a)$

Rolle $\Rightarrow \exists c \quad g'(c) = 0$

$f'(c) = m$

□

$$m = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a}$$

