

## Punti di non derivabilità

$$f: A \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad x_0 \in A$$

1.  $x_0$  punto angoloso se  $\exists \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x_0+h) - f(x_0)}{h} = l_1 \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\exists \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x_0+h) - f(x_0)}{h} = l_2 \in \mathbb{R} \quad \text{e} \quad l_1 \neq l_2$$

2.  $x_0$  flesso a tg verticale se  $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0+h) - f(x_0)}{h} = \pm \infty$

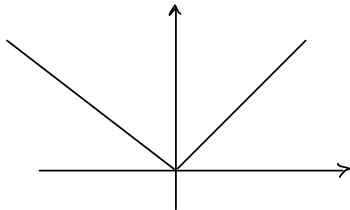
3.  $x_0$  cuspidale  $\exists \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x_0+h) - f(x_0)}{h} = \pm \infty$

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

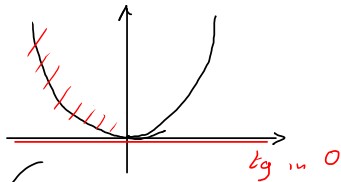
Esempio  $f(x) = |x|$

$$\text{Der dx in } 0 \quad \bar{e} \quad +1$$

$$\text{Der sx in } 0 \quad \bar{e} \quad -1$$



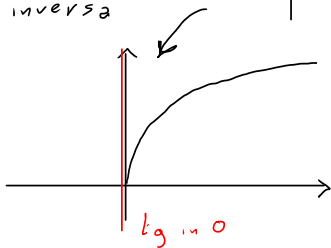
Esempio



$Der = 0 \Rightarrow$  tg orizz

$$f(x) = x^2 \quad x \geq 0$$

Invertibile



$$g(x) : [0, +\infty) \longrightarrow [0, +\infty)$$
$$g(x) = \sqrt{x}$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(x+h) - g(x)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{x+h} - \sqrt{x}}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cancel{x} + h - \cancel{x}}{h(\sqrt{x+h} + \sqrt{x})} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$$

Per  $x \rightarrow 0^+$  tale derivata tende a  $+\infty$

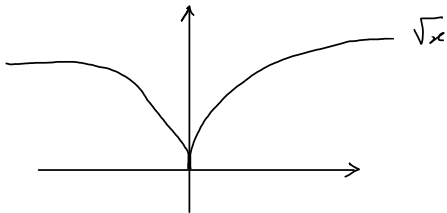


grafico di  $\sqrt{|x|}$

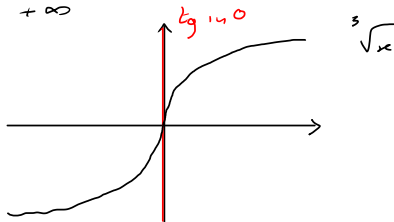
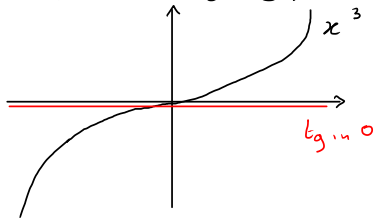
In 0 cuspid

Flesso tg verticale

$$g(x) = \sqrt[3]{x} \quad \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x+h} - \sqrt[3]{x}}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cancel{x} + h - \cancel{x}}{h (\sqrt[3]{x+h}^2 + \sqrt[3]{x(x+h)} + \sqrt[3]{x^2})} = \frac{1}{3\sqrt[3]{x^2}}$$

Per  $x \rightarrow 0$  la derivata  $\rightarrow +\infty$



**Proposizione** Sia  $f$  derivabile in  $x_0$  allora  $f$  continua in  $x_0$

**Dim** 
$$f(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + w(x)$$
$$\qquad \qquad \qquad \in o(x - x_0)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x_0) + \underbrace{f'(x_0)}_{\in \mathbb{R}} \underbrace{(x - x_0)}_{\rightarrow 0} + \underbrace{w(x)}_{\rightarrow 0} = f(x_0)$$

**Oss** Abbiamo spesso calcolato  $f'(x)$

$f'(x)$  è una nuova funzione con dominio  $\subset$  dominio di  $A$

$\text{Dom}(f') = \{ \text{punti in cui } A \text{ è derivabile} \}$

$\text{Dom}(f') = \text{Dom}(f)$  e  $f'$  continua allora  $f \in C^1$

$\text{Dom}(f'') = \text{Dom}(f')$  e  $f''$  continua allora  $f \in C^2$

...  $\exists$  funzioni  $C^\infty$

Esempio

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

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

Calcolo delle derivate Con le ovvie ipotesi di derivabilità

- $a, b \in \mathbb{R} \quad (af + bg)' = af' + bg' \quad (\text{Esercizio})$
- $(fg)' = f'g + fg' \quad \text{Prodotto}$

Dim 
$$\begin{aligned} \frac{fg(x+h) - fg(x)}{h} &= \frac{f(x+h)g(x+h) - f(x)g(x)}{h} = \\ &= \left[ f(x+h)g(x+h) - f(x)g(x+h) + f(x)g(x+h) - f(x)g(x) \right] \frac{1}{h} \\ &= g(x+h) \left[ \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} \right] + f(x) \left[ \frac{g(x+h) - g(x)}{h} \right] \\ &\xrightarrow{h \rightarrow 0} g(x)f'(x) + f(x)g'(x) \end{aligned}$$

↓  
perché  $g$  continua

- $\left(\frac{1}{g}\right)'$  Supponendo  $g(x_0) \neq 0$   $x_0 \in \text{Dom}\left(\frac{1}{g}\right)$

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

Dim  $\left(\frac{1}{g(x+h)} - \frac{1}{g(x)}\right) \frac{1}{h} = \frac{g(x) - g(x+h)}{g(x)g(x+h)} \cdot \frac{1}{h} \xrightarrow{h \rightarrow 0} -\frac{g'(x)}{g^2(x)}$

- Prodotto + Quoziente  $(f/g)' = f' \cdot \frac{1}{g} + f \left(-\frac{g'}{g^2}\right)$   
 $= \frac{f'g - fg'}{g^2}$

• Composizione  $(f \circ g)'$  in  $x_0$

Ipotesi  $g$  der in  $x_0$  e  $f$  derivabile in  $g(x_0)$

$$(f \circ g)'(x_0) = f'(g(x_0)) \cdot g'(x_0) \quad (f \circ g)' = f'(g) \cdot g'$$

Dim 
$$\frac{(f \circ g)(x+h) - (f \circ g)(x)}{h} = \frac{f(g(x+h)) - f(g(x))}{h} =$$
  
$$= \frac{f(g(x+h)) - f(g(x))}{g(x+h) - g(x)} \cdot \frac{g(x+h) - g(x)}{h} \xrightarrow[h_1 \rightarrow 1]{h \rightarrow 0} f'(g(x)) \cdot g'(x)$$

Ipotesi  $g(x_0+h) \neq g(x_0)$  in un intorno di  $x_0$

$$g(x+h) - g(x) = h_1 \quad \frac{f(g(x)+h_1) - f(g(x))}{h_1} \xrightarrow{h_1 \rightarrow 0} f'(g(x))$$

$h \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow h_1 \rightarrow 0$  perché  $g$  continua

Oss Se  $g$  costante in un intorno di  $x_0$

$(f \circ g)(x) = f(g(x))$  è costante in un intorno di  $x_0$

$$\Rightarrow (f \circ g)'(x_0) = 0 = f'(g(x_0)) \cdot g'(x_0) \quad \text{"0"}$$

Esempio  $F(x) = \ln\left(\frac{x+1}{x-2}\right) = (f \circ g)(x)$

$$F'(x) = f'(g(x)) g'(x)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\frac{x+1}{x-2}} \cdot \frac{(x-2) - (x+1)}{(x-2)^2} = \frac{-3}{(x+1)(x-2)}$$

$$g(x) = \frac{x+1}{x-2}$$

$$f(x) = \ln(x)$$

• **Inversa** Supp  $f'(x_0) \neq 0$  e  $f$  invertibile

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

**Dim** Osserviamo che  $f'$  ben definita  $\Rightarrow f$  continua

Posso considerare  $f$  su un intorno di  $x_0$

$f$  cont e inv in un intervallo  $\Rightarrow f^{-1}$  continua

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

Esempi •  $f(x) = e^x$   $f^{-1}(y) = \ln(y)$

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

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

$$f'(f^{-1}(y)) = e^{\ln(y)} = y$$

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

$$\cos(y) \geq 0$$

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

$$[-\pi/2, \pi/2] \rightarrow [-1, 1]$$

Posso calcolarla solo in  $f'(x) \neq 0$   $f'(x) = \cos(x)$   
 $x \neq \pi/2 + k\pi$   $k \in \mathbb{Z}$

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

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

prendo  
la radice  
positiva

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

Esercizio

- $(\arctg)'(y)$

$$\arctg'(x) = \left( \frac{\operatorname{sen}(x)}{\cos(x)} \right)' =$$

$$\frac{\cos(x) \cdot \cos(x) - \operatorname{sen}(x)(-\operatorname{sen}(x))}{\cos^2(x)}$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\cos^2(x)} \\ 1 + \arctg^2(x) \end{cases} \quad f' //$$

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

Esempi • Sia  $\alpha \in \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$   $f(x) = x^\alpha$   $x \geq 0$

Già visto  $(x^n)' = n x^{n-1}$   $n \in \mathbb{N}$

Sia  $n \in \mathbb{Z}$   $n < 0$   $(x^n)' = \left( \frac{1}{x^{-n}} \right)'$  :

$$= \frac{(-n x^{-n-1})}{x^{-2n}} = n x^{n-1} \quad \text{Formula valida } \forall n \in \mathbb{Z} - \{0\}$$

$(x^{1/n})'$  come funzione inversa di  $x^n \rightarrow \sqrt[n]{x}$

$$(x^{1/n})' = \frac{1}{(\text{Der di } x^n \text{ calcolata } \sqrt[n]{x})} = \frac{1}{n(\sqrt[n]{x})^{n-1}} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} \cdot x^{\frac{1-n}{n}} = \frac{1}{n} x^{\frac{1}{n}-1}$$

$$(x^{\frac{m}{n}})'$$

$$g(x) = x^m$$

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

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

$$(f \circ g)(x) = f(x^m) = x^{m/n}$$

$$(f \circ g)' = f'(g(x)) \cdot g'(x) = \frac{1}{n} (x^m)^{\frac{1}{n}-1} \cdot (m x^{m-1}) =$$

$$= \frac{m}{n} x^{\frac{m}{n} - \cancel{m} + \cancel{m} - 1}$$

$$= \frac{m}{n} x^{\frac{m}{n} - 1}$$

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

$$\forall a \in \mathbb{Q} - \{0\}$$

Quindi per densità  $\forall a \in \mathbb{R} - \{0\} \quad (x^a)' = a x^{a-1}$

- $a > 0 \quad a \neq 1 \quad (a^x)' = a^x \ln(a)$

- $a > 0 \quad a \neq 1 \quad (\log_a x)' = \frac{1}{x} \log_a e$

*Esercizi*

Esempio  $\text{sen}(x)^{\cos(x)} =$

$$= e^{\ln(\text{sen}(x)^{\cos(x)})} = e^{\cos(x) \ln(\text{sen}(x))}$$

Derivata  $\frac{d}{dx} (\text{sen}(x)^{\cos(x)}) = e^{\cos(x) \ln(\text{sen}(x))} \cdot$

$$\bullet \left[ -\text{sen}(x) \ln(\text{sen}(x)) + \cos(x) \cdot \frac{1}{\text{sen}(x)} \cdot \cos(x) \right]$$

$$= \text{sen}(x)^{\cos(x)} \cdot \left[ \frac{\cos^2(x)}{\text{sen}(x)} - \text{sen}(x) \ln(\text{sen}(x)) \right]$$

Esempio  $f(x) = |x| \quad f'(x) = \text{sgn}(x)$

$$|g(x)|' = g'(x) \cdot \text{sgn}(g(x))$$

**Esercizio**  $f(x) = \sin\left(\frac{x}{|x|+1}\right) + 2x$

Calcolare (se esiste)  $(f^{-1})'(y)$  in  $y_0 = 1 + \sin\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)$

• **Invertibilità**  $2x$  monotona crescente (strettamente)

Consideriamo  $\frac{x}{|x|+1}$  : oss che è dispari

$$\frac{-x}{|-x|+1} = -\frac{x}{|x|+1}$$

Valutiamo solo per  $x \geq 0$

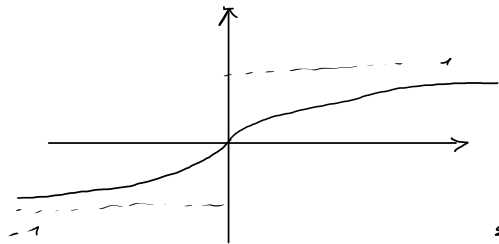
$$x_1 > x_2$$

$$\frac{x_1}{|x_1|+1} - \frac{x_2}{|x_2|+1} = \frac{\cancel{x_1}x_2 + x_1 - \cancel{x_1}x_2 - x_2}{(x_2+1)(x_1+1)}$$

$$= \frac{x_1 - x_2}{(x_1+1)(x_2+1)} > 0$$

funz crescente per  $x \geq 0$   
in 0 vale 0

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



$$\frac{x}{|x|+1}$$

$$\mathbb{R} \rightarrow (-1, 1)$$

$$\sin\left(\frac{x}{|x|+1}\right)$$



sen monotono crescente

$$f(x) = \underbrace{\sin\left(\frac{x}{|x|+1}\right)} + \underbrace{2x}$$

monotona crescente  $\Rightarrow$  invertibile

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

dove  $x_0$  è l.c.  $f(x_0) = y_0 = 1 + \sin\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)$

Proviamo  $f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \sin\left(\frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}+1}\right) + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \sin\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) + 1 \quad x_0 = \frac{1}{2}$

$$(f^{-1})' \left( 1 + \sin\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) \right) = \frac{1}{f'(\frac{1}{2})} = \frac{1}{\cos\left(\frac{x}{|x|+1}\right) \cdot \frac{(|x|+1) - x \operatorname{sgn}(x)}{(|x|+1)^2} + 2}$$

↓ da valutare in  $\frac{1}{2}$

$$= \frac{1}{\cos\left(\frac{x}{|x|+1}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{(|x|+1)^2} + 2} \Big|_{x_0 = \frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x \operatorname{sgn}(x) &= |x| \\ |x|+1-|x| &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\cos\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) \cdot \frac{4}{9} + 2}$$

Coef. ang della tg al grafico  
di  $f^{-1}$  nel punto  $y_0 = 1 + \sin\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)$

Esercizio  $f(x) = x^\alpha \sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \quad \alpha > 0$

Dom =  $\mathbb{R} - \{0\}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^\alpha \sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = 0$  Prolungabile per continuità  
in  $x=0$  definendo  $f(0)=0$

Domínio  $\mathbb{R}$

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

Ben definito (prolungabile in 0) per  $\alpha > 2 \Rightarrow f \in C^1$

Vediamo il rapporto incrementale in  $x_0 = 0$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left[ h^\alpha \sin\left(\frac{1}{h}\right) - 0 \right] \cdot \frac{1}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} h^{\alpha-1} \sin\left(\frac{1}{h}\right) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{se } \alpha > 1 \\ \text{N.E.} & \text{se } 0 < \alpha \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

$\Rightarrow f'(0) = 0 \quad \forall \alpha > 1$   $1 < \alpha \leq 2$  Der ovunque ma  $f \notin C^1$

## Derivate e monotonia

$f$  crescente in un intorno di  $x_0$

$$\frac{f(x_0+h) - f(x_0)}{h} \quad \text{Che segno ha?}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Se } h > 0 \\ x_0 + h > x_0 \\ \Downarrow \\ f(x_0 + h) > f(x_0) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Se } h < 0 \\ x_0 + h < x_0 \\ \Downarrow \\ f(x_0 + h) < f(x_0) \end{aligned}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{f(x_0+h) - f(x_0)}{h} > 0 \\ \frac{f(x_0+h) - f(x_0)}{h} > 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} &\text{Se } f \text{ derivabile} \\ &\text{in } x_0 \\ &f'(x_0) = \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0+h) - f(x_0)}{h} \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

Teo permanenza del segno

Esempio  $f(x) = x^3$  monotona crescente

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

• Analogamente  $f$  decrescente in un intorno di  $x_0$   
e  $f$  derivabile in  $x_0 \Rightarrow f'(x_0) \leq 0$

Viceversa  $f$  derivabile in  $x_0$  e  $f'(x_0) > 0$

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + \underbrace{f'(x_0)(x - x_0)}_{\substack{\uparrow \\ \in o(x - x_0)}} + \underbrace{w(x)}_{\substack{\uparrow \\ \in o(x - x_0)}}$$

$$x - x_0 > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) > f(x_0)$$

$$x - x_0 < 0$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) < f(x_0)$$

$\Rightarrow f$  crescente in un intorno di  $x_0$

**Def** Un punto  $x_0$  si dice stazionario per  $f$   
se  $f$  derivabile in  $x_0$  e  $f'(x_0) = 0$

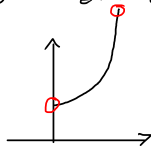
**Def** Un punto  $x_0$  si dice estremo locale per  $f$   
se  $\exists$  intorno di  $x_0$  (diciamo  $U_{x_0}$ )

$$\text{t.c. } f(x) \leq f(x_0) \quad \forall x \in U_{x_0}$$

$$\text{oppure } f(x) \geq f(x_0) \quad \forall x \in U_{x_0}$$

**Teorema (Fermat)** Se  $f$  derivabile in  $x_0$  estremo locale  
interno al dominio allora  $f'(x_0) = 0$ .

**Esempio**  $f(x) = e^x \quad [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$



max in  $x = 1$

min in  $x = 0$

$f'(x) \neq 0$  ovunque