

REGOLE DI DERIVAZIONE

Se f e g sono derivabili in x_0

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow (af + bg)'(x_0) &= a f'(x_0) + b g'(x_0) \\ &\forall a, b \in \mathbb{R} \end{aligned}$$

(segue immediatamente dall'A.L.)

② fg è derivabile $(fg)'(x_0) = f'(x_0)g(x_0) + f(x_0)g'(x_0)$
(Regola di Leibniz)

③ $(f \circ g)'(x_0) = f'(g(x_0)) \cdot g'(x_0) = f'(\underline{y_0}) \cdot g'(x_0)$
 $y_0 = g(x_0)$

Composizione

(tra cui assume che g è derivabile in x_0 , f è derivabile in $y_0 = g(x_0)$)

Lemma di dimostrazione

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{f(g(x_0+h)) - f(g(x_0))}{h} &= \frac{f(g(x_0+h)) - f(g(x_0))}{g(x_0+h) - g(x_0)} \cdot \frac{g(x_0+h) - g(x_0)}{h} \\ &= \frac{f(g(x_0+h)) - f(y_0)}{g(x_0+h) - y_0} \cdot \frac{g(x_0+h) - g(x_0)}{h} \end{aligned}$$

$\nearrow g'(x_0)$
 $h \rightarrow 0$

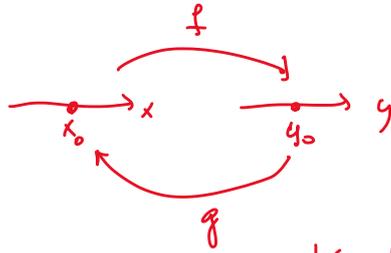
$y = g(x_0+h)$
 $h \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow y \rightarrow y_0$

$$\frac{f(y) - f(y_0)}{y - y_0} \rightarrow f'(y_0)$$

④ Derivazione delle funzioni inverse

... e la sua inversa con inversa $g(y) = f^{-1}(y)$

$x \rightarrow f(x) = y$



derivando e usando ③

$$\underline{g \circ f(x) = x} \Rightarrow \underline{g' \circ f \cdot f' = 1}$$

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

$$g'(y) = \frac{1}{f'(x)} \quad \text{dove } x = g(y)$$

$$y = f(x) \Leftrightarrow g(y) = x$$

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

[GE] Cop6 Trovare dove sono derivabili le seguenti funzioni e calcolarne la derivata.

1. $x \sqrt{|x|}$ dominio \mathbb{R} .

Studiamo prima la derivabilità di \sqrt{x} , $x \geq 0$

$$\underline{x^\alpha, \quad x > 0 \quad \alpha \in \mathbb{R}}$$

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

dove $\begin{cases} f \\ g \end{cases} \quad \underline{g(x) = \alpha \log x} \quad f(y) = e^y$

Si verifica subito che $\alpha \log x$

$$x \xrightarrow{\log} \log x \xrightarrow{\alpha} \alpha \log x \xrightarrow{e^{\cdot}} e^{\alpha \log x}$$

$$f' \circ g' = f'(g(x)) \cdot g'(x) \quad g'(x) = \alpha \cdot \frac{1}{x}$$

$$f'(x) = e^{\alpha \ln x} \cdot \frac{1}{x} = e^{\alpha \ln x} \cdot x^{-1} = \alpha x^{\alpha-1}$$

$$f'(1) = e^0 = 1$$

$$(x^\alpha)' = \alpha x^{\alpha-1} \quad \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$x > 0$$

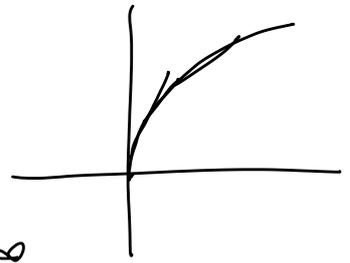
$$n \in \mathbb{Z} \quad (x^n)' = n x^{n-1} \quad x \neq 0$$

$$n \in \mathbb{R}_0 \quad (x^n)' = n x^{n-1} \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$(\sqrt{x})' = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \quad x > 0$$

\sqrt{x} non è derivabile in $x=0$

$$(D_+ \sqrt{x})(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} = +\infty$$



Se $x \neq 0$, $x \sqrt{|x|}$ è derivabile e

$$x > 0, \quad (x \sqrt{x})' = 1 \cdot \sqrt{x} + x \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} = \sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{x} = \frac{3}{2} \sqrt{x}$$

alternativamente $(x \sqrt{x})' = (x^{3/2})' = \frac{3}{2} x^{3/2-1} = \frac{3}{2} \sqrt{x}$

$$x < 0, \quad (x \sqrt{-x})' = -((-x) \sqrt{-x})' = -\left(\frac{3}{2} (-x)^{1/2}\right)'$$

$$= -\frac{3}{2} (-x)^{-1/2} (-1) = \frac{3}{2} (-x)^{-1/2} = \frac{3}{2} \sqrt{|x|}$$

$$x \neq 0 \quad (x \sqrt{|x|})' = \frac{3}{2} \sqrt{|x|}$$

$$(f(-x))' = (f \circ g)'(x)$$

$$g(x) = -x$$

$$g'(x) = -1$$

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

Attenzione: non confonderla $\underline{f'(-x)}$ con $(\underline{f(-x)})'(x)$

fai la derivata di f
e valvala in $(-x)$

fai la derivata
di $\underline{f(-x)}$
e poi calcola in x

Derivata in $x=0$:

$$\frac{f(h)}{h} = \frac{f|h|^{\frac{1}{2}}}{h} \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{quindi}$$

$$\boxed{(x\sqrt{|x|})'(x) = \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{|x|}}$$

Es2. $f(x) = x + |x|$

$$f'(x) = 2 \quad \text{se } x > 0$$

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

e in 0 non è derivabile

$$h > 0 \quad \frac{f(h)}{h} = 2$$

$$h < 0 \quad \frac{f(h)}{h} = 0$$

$$D_- f \neq D_+ f$$

Esercizi standard

Es. 12

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

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

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

$$(x^2 + 2x)' = 2x + 2$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{g}\right)'$$

$$\frac{1}{g} g = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{g}\right)' \cdot g + \frac{1}{g} g' = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{1}{g}' = -\frac{g'}{g^2}} \leftarrow$$

0' g2

$$= \frac{\cancel{2x} + 4x^2 - \cancel{2x} - 2x^2 + 2x + 2}{x^2(x+2)^2} = \frac{2(x^2 + x + 1)}{x^2(x+2)^2}$$

Es. 17 $\log_2^2 x = \log_x^2 + \log_x x$
 $x > 0, x \neq 1$
 $= \log_x^2 + 1$
 $= \frac{1}{\log_2 x} + 1$

$$\log_a b \log_b^x = \log_a^x$$

$$\log_x^2 \log_2^x = 1 \quad \begin{matrix} a=x \\ b=2 \end{matrix}$$

$$(\log_x^2 x)' = \left(\frac{1}{\log_2 x} \right)' = - \frac{(\log_2 x)'}{(\log_2 x)^2} = - \frac{\frac{\log_2 e}{x \cdot (\log_2 x)^2}}{(\log_2 x)^2}$$

$$= - \frac{\log_2 e}{x (\log_2 x)^2}$$

$$= - \frac{1}{x (\log_2 x)^2 \log_2 e} = - \frac{\log_2^2}{x (\log_2 x)^2}$$

$\log_2 x = \frac{\log_2 e \cdot \log_2 x}{\log_2 e}$

$$\log_a b = \frac{1}{\log_b a}$$

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

$f \circ g$ in $f(y) = e^y, g(x) = \log a \cdot x$
 $g' = \log a$

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

Es. $D \cot x = - \frac{1}{\sin^2 x}$ (in $\cos u$)

$$D(f(x)) = -f'(x)$$

$$D \sinh x = D \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2} = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2} = \cosh x$$

$$D(e^{-x}) = -e^{-x}$$

$$D \cosh x = D \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2} = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2} = \sinh x$$

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

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

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

$$(Df) \frac{f'(x)}{y}$$

$$\cos y = ? \text{ in terms of } x$$

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

NB $\frac{f(x) - f(y)}{x - y} > 0 \Leftrightarrow f$ is strictly increasing.

Theorem. Let f be differentiable on $[a, b]$. Then:

- (i) f is increasing $\Leftrightarrow f' \geq 0$
- (ii) f is decreasing $\Leftrightarrow f' \leq 0$
- (iii) $f'(x) > 0 \Rightarrow f$ is strictly increasing
- (iv) $f'(x) < 0 \Rightarrow f$ is strictly decreasing

ES (!) $\arcsin x$ and $\arccos x$

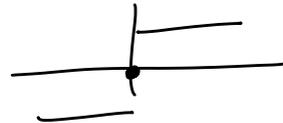
$$\frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

ES 26 $f(x) = x^2 \operatorname{sgn}(x)$

$$\operatorname{sgn}(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & x > 0 \\ 0 & x = 0 \\ -1 & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$x > 0 \quad f' = 2x$

$x < 0 \quad f' = -2x$



$$D_+ f = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{h^2}{h} = 0, \quad D_- f = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{-h^2}{h} = 0.$$

$$f' = 2|x| \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

ES 54 cup 2

Let $A = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x^2 \in \mathbb{Q}\}$

$$\sup A = +\infty, \inf A = -\infty$$

ESJ1 $A = \left\{ x = \underline{\underline{u^3 - 10u}} \mid u \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$

$$\lim_{u \rightarrow +\infty} u^3 - 10u = +\infty \Rightarrow A \text{ non è limitato sup.}$$

def
(\Rightarrow)

$$\sup A = +\infty$$

$$u^3 - 10u = u(u^2 - 10) =$$

$u(u^2 - 10)$	u
-9	1
-12	2
-3	3
> 0	$u \geq 4$

$$\inf A = \min A = -12$$
