

DERIVATE

Def $f: [a,b] \subseteq \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ $a < b$

$x_0 \in [a,b]$ se $\exists$ il seguente limite

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \underbrace{\frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0}}_{(x \neq x_0)}$$

$R_f(x, x_0)$ = RAPPORTO INCREMENTALE DI f

tale limite prende il nome DERIVATA DI f in x_0

Def. La derivata in x_0 $\exists$ e $\exists$ unico i limiti laterali e
Coincidente

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} R_f(x, x_0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^-} R_f(x, x_0)$$

Notazioni la derivata in x_0 di f si denota con

$$\underline{f'(x_0)} \quad (\text{Notazione di Lagrange})$$

$$\underline{Df(x_0)} \quad \left(Df|_{x_0}, Df|_{x=x_0} \right)$$

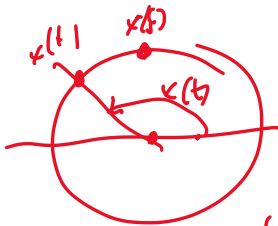
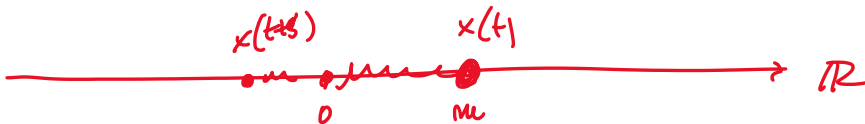
$$\underline{\frac{df}{dx}(x_0)} \quad (\text{Not Leibnitz})$$

Derivata destra / sinistra $D_+ f(x_0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} R_f(x, x_0)$

$$D_- f(x_0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^-} R_f(x, x_0)$$

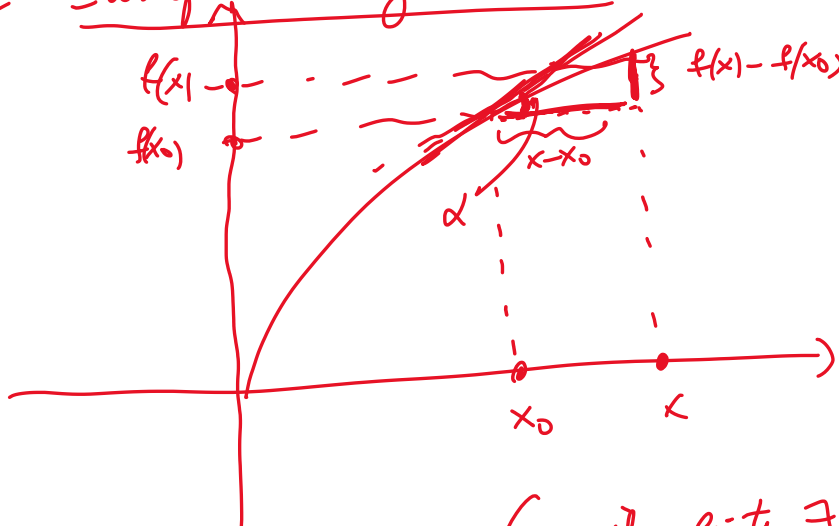
Interpretazioni concrete:

- 1 Velocità $t \rightarrow x(t) \in \mathbb{R}$
 $\uparrow$
 tempo variabile indipendente

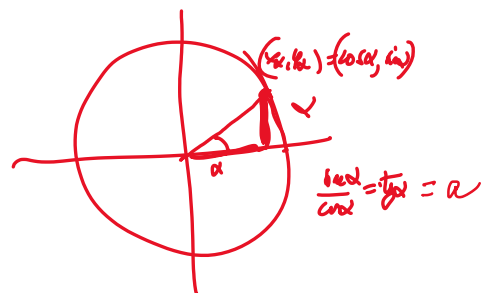


$\lim_{t \rightarrow t_0} \frac{x(t) - x(t_0)}{t - t_0} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \dot{x}(t_0) = x'(t_0)$
 = la velocità istantanea del punto x considerato x al tempo t_0 .

2 Interpretazione geometrica



$$\frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} = \tan \alpha$$

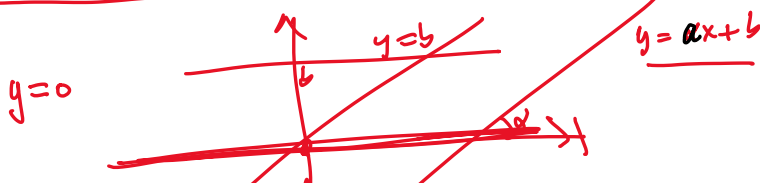


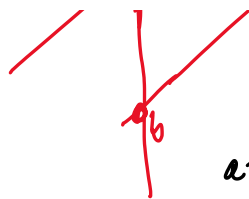
$x \rightarrow x_0$ (e il limite $\exists$)

$R_{f(x_0)} \rightarrow$ coeff. angolare della retta
 tangente al grafico di f nel
 punto $(x_0, f(x_0))$

Dss $y = ax + b$

$a :=$ il coeff. angolare
 della retta $\{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid y = ax + b\}$





$$a = \tan \alpha \quad (\text{sc3})$$

Es $f(x) = ax + b$ calcoliamo la $f'(x_0)$

$$\frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} = \frac{ax + b - ax_0 - b}{x - x_0} = a$$

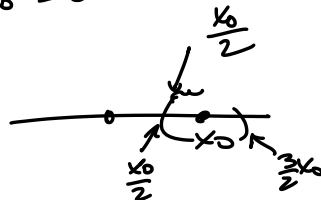
$$Df(x_0) = a, \quad \forall x_0$$

Es Calcoliamo la derivata di $f(x) = |x|$

Distinguiamo $x_0 > 0$, $x_0 < 0$, $x_0 = 0$

Se $x_0 > 0$

$$\frac{|x| - |x_0|}{x - x_0}$$



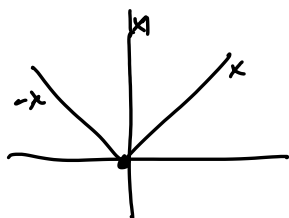
per cui prendo $x \in (x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta)$ dove $\delta, x_0 - \delta > 0$.

$$= \frac{x - x_0}{x - x_0} = 1 \Rightarrow (D|x|)(x_0) = 1, \quad x_0 > 0$$

Se $x_0 < 0$ e $x \in (x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta) \subseteq (-\infty, 0)$



$$\frac{|x| - |x_0|}{x - x_0} = \frac{-x - (-x_0)}{x - x_0} = -1, \quad (D|x|)(x_0) = -1$$

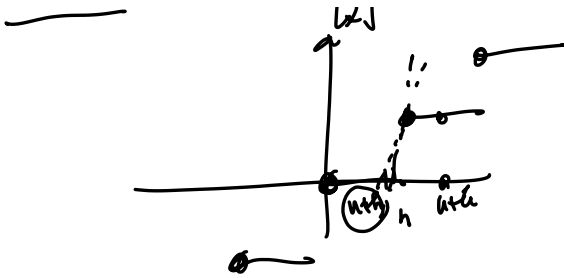


$$D_+ |x| (0) = 1 \neq -1 = D_- |x| (0)$$

$\Rightarrow$ la derivata in 0 non $\exists$

$|x|$ non $\bar{e}$ derivabile in 0

Calcolare $[x]'$ (derivata di parte intera di x)



$$\text{se } n < x_0 < n+1, \quad n \in \mathbb{Z} \\ \Rightarrow [x]' = 0$$

Obs. $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + h) - f(x_0)}{h}$
 $h = x - x_0$

$$h > 0, \quad \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{[n+h] - [n]}{h} = \frac{n - n}{h} = 0$$

$$h < 0, \quad \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{[n+h] - n}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{n-1 - n}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{-1}{h} = +\infty$$

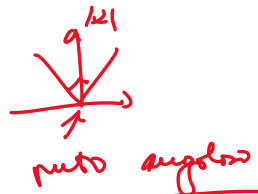
0 è una discontinuità essenziale della derivata

Obs Se f è derivabile in $x_0 \Rightarrow f$ è continua in x_0

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} (f(x) - f(x_0)) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \underbrace{\frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0}}_{f'(x_0)} \cdot \underbrace{(x - x_0)}_0 = 0$$

ma $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = f(x_0)$.

Nota $|x|$ è cont. in $x_0 = 0$ ma non è ^{ivi} derivabile



$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x \leq 0 \\ \sqrt{x} & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

Definizione

Sia f continua in x_0 .

CUSPIDE

Se f ha derivata $D_+ f(x_0)$ ma $D_+ f(x_0) \neq D_- f(x_0)$ oppure
 oppure f non ha derivata laterale e l'altra è $\pm \infty$

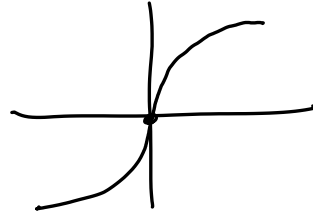
x_0 è detto punto ANGOLOSO

il $D_+ f(x) = +\infty$, $D_- f(x) = -\infty \Rightarrow x_0$ è una cuspid

Es. calcolare le derivate in 0 di $x^{\frac{1}{3}}$ (dove $\in \mathbb{R}$)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x^{\frac{1}{3}}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x^{\frac{2}{3}}} = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{x^{\frac{1}{3}}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{1}{x^{\frac{2}{3}}} = +\infty$$



Rivediamo i limiti notevoli in $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}$

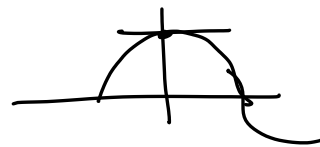
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x} = 1 = (D e^x)(0)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} = (D \ln(1+x))(0)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1 = (D \sin x)(0)$$

$$(D \cos x)(0) = ? \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(D \cos x)(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - 1}{x^2} \cdot x^{\frac{1}{2}} = 0.$$



Es. calcolare $(D e^x)(x_0)$, $\forall x_0$

$$1. \quad \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{x_0+h} - e^{x_0}}{h} = e^{x_0} \quad \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{x_0+h} - e^{x_0}}{h} = e^{x_0}$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{x+h} - e^x}{h} = e^x \quad \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{x-h} - e^x}{-h} = e^x$$

prop. dell'esp. + dy der limit.

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

$f(x) = a e^x$ sono tutte e sole le funzioni t.c. $f' = f$.

(da dimostrare)

ci ritorneremo alla fine del semestro

$$\text{Es. } \boxed{D \log x = \frac{1}{x} \quad (x > 0)}$$

$$x > 0, \quad \frac{\log(x+h) - \log x}{h} = \frac{1}{h} \log \frac{x+h}{x} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{h} \log\left(1 + \frac{h}{x}\right) = \left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \left(\frac{1}{\left(\frac{h}{x}\right)} \log\left(1 + \frac{h}{x}\right) \right) \xrightarrow{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{k} \log(1+k) \right) = \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log(1+k)}{k} = 1$$

$$\boxed{k = \frac{h}{x}}$$

$$\text{Es } \boxed{D \sin x = \cos x}$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(x+h) - \sin x}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x \cos h + \cos x \sin h - \sin x}{h}$$

$$= \sin x \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos h - 1}{h} + \cos x \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin h}{h} = \cos x$$

0

Analogy.

$$\boxed{D \cos x = -\sin x}$$

FUNKTIONEN (PERBOLISCHE)

DEF.

$$\sinh x = \text{hyperbolicus} \sin := \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}$$

$$\cosh x = \text{coseno} \quad " \quad " := \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}$$

$$\tanh x = \frac{\sinh x}{\cosh x}$$

$$\coth x = \frac{\cosh x}{\sinh x}$$

ES (!) Eigenschaften der

$$\sinh(-x) = -\sinh x, \quad \cosh(-x) = \cosh x$$

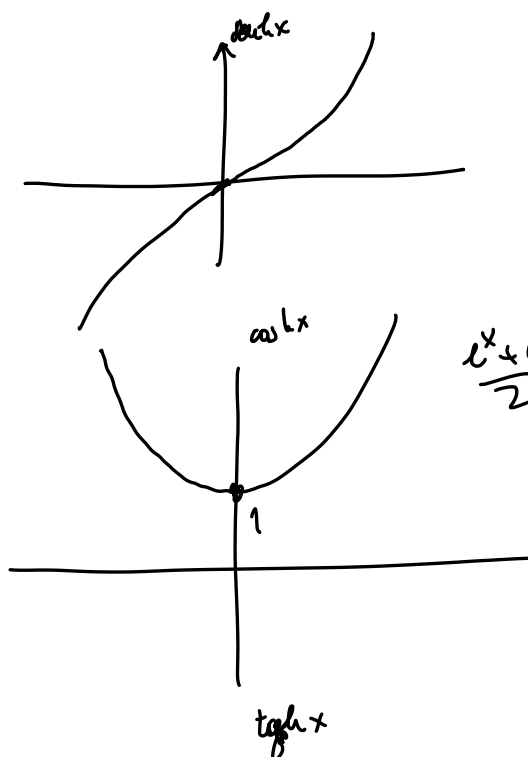
Auch 5 Eigenschaften

$$\cosh^2 x - \sinh^2 x = 1$$

$$\begin{matrix} \text{"} \\ (\cosh x)^2 - (\sinh x)^2 = 1 \\ \uparrow \end{matrix}$$

$$\cosh(x+y) = \cosh x \cosh y + \sinh x \sinh y$$

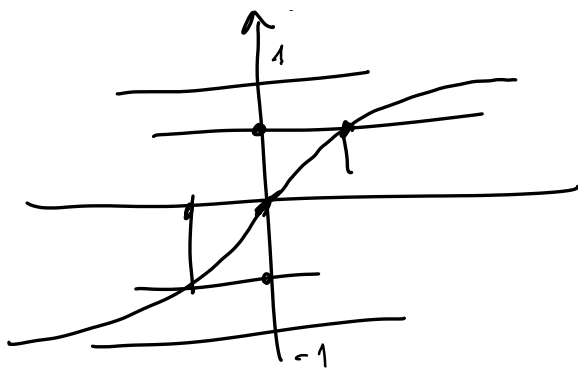
$$\sinh(x+y) = \cosh x \sinh y + \sinh x \cosh y$$



$$\frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}$$

dominio $\mathbb{R}$.

$$\frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}$$

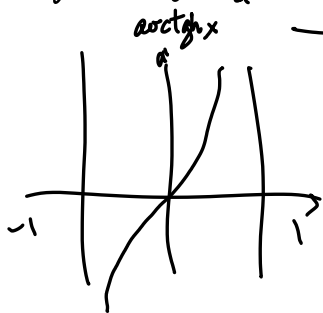


$$\frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}}$$

dom. $\mathbb{R}$.

tyl $x \in \mathbb{R}$ in diffeomorfismo tra $\mathbb{R}$ e $\underline{(-1,1)}$

φ s'è una funzione derivabile e invertibile



Es Calcolo la $D(\underline{\arcsinh x})(0)$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arcsinh h}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{y}{h}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y &= \arcsinh h \\ \sinh y &= h \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{y}{\sinh y} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\frac{\sinh y}{y}} = 1$$

