

f derivabile in x_0 p.d.e. per A $f: A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ se

$$\exists \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} = f'(x_0) = \frac{df}{dx}(x_0) = \mathbb{D} f(x_0) \in \mathbb{R}$$

Oss. f derivabile in x_0 allora $f(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + o(x - x_0)$
 $x \rightarrow x_0$

• f derivabile in x_0 allora f è continua in x_0

• " " " " allora esiste $r(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0)$
 retta tangente al
 grafico di f in
 $(x_0, f(x_0))$

infatti si ha $f(x) = r(x) + o(x - x_0)$ $x \rightarrow x_0$

• f continua $\nRightarrow f$ derivabile $\left(\begin{array}{l} f(x) = |x| \\ \text{in } x_0 = 0 \end{array} \right)$

$$(f + g)'(x_0) = f'(x_0) + g'(x_0)$$

$$(f \cdot g)'(x_0) = f'(x_0) g(x_0) + f(x_0) g'(x_0) \quad \text{quando}$$

f e g sono
derivabili in x_0

dim

$$\begin{aligned} (f \cdot g)(x) &= f(x) \cdot g(x) = \left[f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + o(x - x_0) \right] \cdot \\ &\quad \cdot \left[g(x_0) + g'(x_0)(x - x_0) + o(x - x_0) \right] \\ &= f(x_0) g(x_0) + f(x_0) g'(x_0)(x - x_0) + \underbrace{f(x_0) \cdot o(x - x_0)}_{= o(x - x_0)} + \\ &\quad + f'(x_0)(x - x_0) \cdot g(x_0) + \underbrace{f'(x_0) g'(x_0)(x - x_0)}_{= o(x - x_0)} + \underbrace{f'(x_0)(x - x_0) \cdot o(x - x_0)}_{= o(x - x_0)} + \end{aligned}$$

$$f(g(x)) = f(x_0)g(x_0) + [f(x_0)g'(x_0) + f'(x_0)g(x_0)](x-x_0) + o(x-x_0)$$

f derivabile in x_0
 g " " $f(x_0) = y_0 \Rightarrow (g \circ f)'(x_0) = g'(f(x_0)) \cdot f'(x_0)$

$$\textcircled{1} f(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x-x_0) + o(x-x_0)$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad g(f(x)) = g(f(x_0)) + g'(f(x_0)) \cdot (f(x) - f(x_0)) + o(f(x) - f(x_0))$$

infatti $\underbrace{x \mapsto x_0 \Rightarrow f(x) \rightarrow f(x_0)}_{\text{continuità di } f \text{ in } x_0}$

$$g(f(x_1)) = g(f(x_0)) + g'(f(x_0)) \left(\overset{\downarrow}{f'(x_0)(x-x_0) + o(x-x_0)} \right) + o \left(\underbrace{f'(x_0)(x-x_0) + o(x-x_0)} \right)$$

f derivabile in $x_0 \in I$
 f strettamente crescente (decrescente)
 su I intervallo

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

dim (locative)

Dann $g(y) = f^{-1}(y)$ f ist derivierbar in $x_0 = g(y_0) = f^{-1}(y_0)$ $\in$
 $f(g(y)) - f(g(y_0)) = f'(g(y_0)) \cdot (g(y) - g(y_0)) + o(|g(y) - g(y_0)|)$
 $(f \circ g)(y) = y \quad \Downarrow \quad y \rightarrow y_0$

$$f - f_0 = f'(g(y_0)) \cdot (g(y) - g(y_0)) + o(|g(y) - x_0|) \quad y \rightarrow y_0$$

$$o(|y - y_0|) = \underset{\downarrow \downarrow}{o} \left(\underset{\downarrow \downarrow}{f'(g(y_0)) (g(y) - g(y_0)) + o(|g(y) - x_0|)} \right) = \underset{y \rightarrow y_0}{o} (|g(y) - x_0|)$$

$$y - y_0 = f'(g(y_0)) \cdot (g(y) - x_0) + o(|y - y_0|) \quad y \rightarrow y_0$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$y - y_0 + o(|y - y_0|) = f'(x_0) (g(y) - x_0) \quad \text{per } y \rightarrow y_0$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$\frac{1}{f'(x_0)} (y - y_0) + o(|y - y_0|) = g(y) - x_0 \quad \text{per } y \rightarrow y_0$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$g(y) = g(y_0) + \frac{1}{f'(x_0)} (y - y_0) + o(|y - y_0|) \quad \text{per } y \rightarrow y_0$$

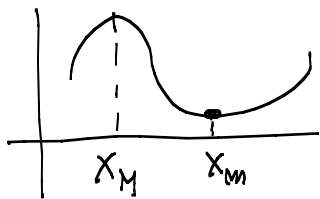
cioè la tesi $\checkmark$

Oss: $f'(x_0) > 0 \Rightarrow f$ localmente crescente strettamente



Def $f: A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ $x_0 \in \tilde{A}$ (ovvero $\exists \delta > 0 :]x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta[\subseteq A$)

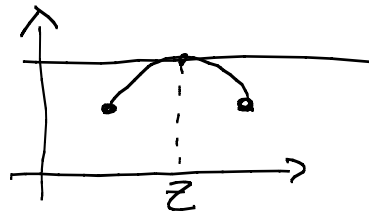
x_0 p.to max locale interno $\Leftrightarrow \exists \delta > 0 : \forall x \in]x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta[\subseteq A \quad f(x) \leq f(x_0)$
 x_0 " min " " $\Leftrightarrow$ " " " $f(x) \geq f(x_0)$



Lemma (di Fermat) $f: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ I intervallo
 f derivabile su I
 $x_0 \in I$ punto di max (min) locale interno

Allora $f'(x_0) = 0$

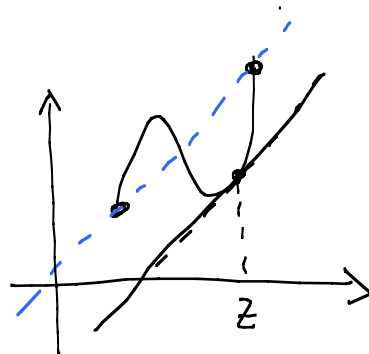
Teorema (Rolle)
 $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$



- f continua in $[a, b]$
- f derivabile in $]a, b[$
- $f(a) = f(b)$

$$\Rightarrow \exists z \in]a, b[: f'(z) = 0$$

Teorema (Rolle)
 $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$



- f continua in $[a, b]$
- f derivabile in $]a, b[$

$$\Rightarrow \exists z \in]a, b[: f'(z) = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a}$$

Théorème (Cauchy)

$f, g: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

• f, g continues sur $[a, b]$

• f, g dérivables sur $]a, b[$

• $g'(x) \neq 0 \quad \forall x \in]a, b[$

$$\Rightarrow \exists z \in]a, b[: \frac{f'(z)}{g'(z)} = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{g(b) - g(a)}$$

dim

$$g'(x) \neq 0 \quad \forall x \in]a, b[\Rightarrow \frac{g(b) - g(a)}{b - a} = g'(z) \quad z \in]a, b[$$

$$\Rightarrow g(b) \neq g(a)$$

$$\bullet f'(z)(g(b) - g(a)) - g'(z)(f(b) - f(a)) = 0$$

Introduisons $\bullet h(x) = f(x)(g(b) - g(a)) - g(x)(f(b) - f(a))$

$h(x)$ continue sur $[a, b]$

" dérivable " $]a, b[\Rightarrow \exists z \in]a, b[:$

$$h(a) = h(b)$$

$$h'(z) = 0$$

c'est la Thèse

$$h(a) = f(a)g(b) - \cancel{f(a)g(a)} - g(a)f(b) + \cancel{g(a)f(a)}$$

$$h(b) = \cancel{f(b)g(b)} - f(b)g(a) - \cancel{g(b)f(b)} + g(b)f(a) \quad \checkmark$$

Oss: Lagrange n'obtient pas Cauchy
prenons $g(x) = x$

" Cauchy $\Rightarrow$ l'Hôpital $\Rightarrow$ Taylor comme Théorème "

Teorema (dell'Hôpital) %

$$f, g:]a, b[\rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

• derivabili su $]a, b[$

$$\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} g(x) = 0$$

$$\bullet g'(x) \neq 0 \quad \forall x \in]a, b[$$

$$\bullet \exists \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} = l \in \overline{\mathbb{R}} = \mathbb{R} \cup \{\pm\infty\}$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = l$$

$$\tilde{f}(x) = \begin{cases} f(x) & x \in]a, b[\\ 0 & x = a \end{cases}$$

$$\tilde{g}(x) = \begin{cases} g(x) & x \in]a, b[\\ 0 & x = a \end{cases}$$

per costruzione $\tilde{f}$ e $\tilde{g}$ sono continue su $[a, b[$

$$\frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{\tilde{f}(x)}{\tilde{g}(x)} = \frac{\tilde{f}(x) - \tilde{f}(a)}{\tilde{g}(x) - \tilde{g}(a)} = \frac{(\tilde{f})'(z)}{(\tilde{g})'(z)} = \frac{f'(z)}{g'(z)}$$

Teorema
di Cauchy

dove
 $a < z < x$

infatti $\tilde{f}, \tilde{g}$ sono continue su $[a, x]$

" derivabili su $]a, x[$

$\Rightarrow$ vale la tesi del Teorema di Cauchy

$$\frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{f'(z_x)}{g'(z_x)} \quad a < z_x < x$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} \frac{f'(z_x)}{g'(z_x)} = \lim_{z \rightarrow a^+} \frac{f'(z)}{g'(z)} = l$$

Teorema (dell'Hôpital) ∞/∞

$f, g:]a, b[\rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

• derivabili su $]a, b[$

• $\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x) = \infty \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} g(x) = \infty$

• $g'(x) \neq 0 \quad \forall x \in]a, b[$

• $\exists \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} = l \in \overline{\mathbb{R}} = \mathbb{R} \cup \{\pm\infty\}$

$$\Rightarrow \exists \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = l$$

dim (Fondativa)

$l \in \mathbb{R}$ Per ipotesi si ha

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta_1 > 0 : \forall x \in]a, a+\delta_1[\quad \left| \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} - l \right| < \varepsilon$$

f e g soddisfanno il Teorema di Cauchy su $[x, a+\delta_1]$ e quindi

$$\frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \cdot \frac{1 - \frac{f(a+\delta_1)}{f(x)}}{1 - \frac{g(a+\delta_1)}{g(x)}} = \frac{f(x) - f(a+\delta_1)}{g(x) - g(a+\delta_1)} = \frac{f'(t(x))}{g'(t(x))} \quad x < t(x) < a+\delta_1$$

Cauchy

ponendo $\psi(x) = \left[\frac{1 - \frac{f(a+\delta_1)}{f(x)}}{1 - \frac{g(a+\delta_1)}{g(x)}} \right]^{-1}$ si ha $\frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \psi(x) \frac{f'(t(x))}{g'(t(x))}$

con $\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} \psi(x) = 1$ da cui segue

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta_2 > 0 \quad 0 < \delta_2 < \delta_1 \quad x \in]a, a+\delta_2[\Rightarrow \begin{cases} |\psi(x) - 1| < \varepsilon \\ |\psi(x)| \leq 2 \end{cases}$$

ne segue, per $x \in]a, a+\delta_2[$

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} - l \right| &= \left| \psi(x) \frac{f'(t(x))}{g'(t(x))} - \psi(x) \cdot l + \psi(x) \cdot l - l \right| \\ &\leq |\psi(x)| \cdot \left| \frac{f'(t(x))}{g'(t(x))} - l \right| + |\psi(x) - 1| \cdot |l| \end{aligned}$$

$$a < x < a+\delta_2 \xrightarrow{\quad} \leq (2 + |l|) \cdot \varepsilon \quad \text{e dunque}$$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta_2 \in (0, \delta_1) : x \in]a, a+\delta_2[\quad \left| \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} - l \right| < \varepsilon$$

ovvero $\frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \rightarrow l$ per $x \rightarrow a^+$, la Terza $\checkmark$

Attenzione all'uso indiscriminato del $\text{Thm H\^o pital}$

(Esempio 1) : Calcolare $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arctan^2(\log(1+x))}{\log(1+\arctan^2 x)}$

Provare ad applicare l'H\^o pital

Non \^e richiesto farlo, ma provate

(Esempio 2) Calcolare $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{3x - 3\cos x}{2x}$

dire

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{3 - 3 \frac{\cos x}{x}}{2} = \frac{3}{2}$$

per\^o, si insiste con l'H\^o pital

~~$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{3x - 3\cos x}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{3 - 3\cos x}{2}$$~~

↑
(H)

non esiste!

NON POSSO UTILIZZARE L'H\^o pital

$$\nexists \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} \quad \checkmark$$

Teorema (Corollario di l'Hôpital)

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

$$\exists \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^-} f'(x) = \alpha_- \quad \exists \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} f'(x) = \alpha_+$$

Allora i) $\alpha_- = f'_-(x_0)$ $\alpha_+ = f'_+(x_0)$

ii) $\alpha_- = \alpha_+ \Rightarrow \exists f'(x_0) = \alpha_- = \alpha_+$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{i) } f'_-(x_0) &= \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow x_0^- \\ \text{def}}} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} \stackrel{(H)}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^-} f'(x) = \alpha_- \\ f'_+(x_0) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} \stackrel{(H)}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} f'(x) = \alpha_+ \end{aligned}$$

ii) immediata dalla i)

Esercizio Determinare $a, b, c \in \mathbb{R} \forall c$.

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} (a-1)x + b - a & x > 0 \\ 3 & x = 0 \\ cx - x^2 - 3b & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

sia derivabile su $\mathbb{R}$

due

se $x \neq 0$ allora f è derivabile $\forall a, b, c$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = -3b = 3 = b - a = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x)$$

$$\begin{cases} b - a = 3 \\ 3b = -3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \boxed{\begin{cases} b = -1 \\ a = -4 \end{cases}}$$

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} a-1 & x > 0 \\ c-2x & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f'(x) = C = 0-1 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f'(x) \quad C=0-1$$

$$\boxed{C=-1}$$

↓

Polinomi di Taylor

Esempio $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x} = 1 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1 - x}{x} = 0$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1 - x - \frac{x^2}{2}}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1 - x}{3x^2} \stackrel{(H)}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{6x} \stackrel{(H)}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x}{6} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\Downarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1 - x - \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{6}}{x^3} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1 - x - \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{6}}{x^4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{24x} = \frac{1}{24}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{x^k}{k!}}{x^{n+1}} = 0 \quad \text{e} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{x^k}{k!}}{x^{n+1}} = \frac{1}{(n+1)!}$$

Teorema (Formula di Taylor con resto di Peano)

$$f:]a, b[\rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad x_0 \in]a, b[$$

f derivabile $(n-1)$ volte in $]a, b[$

f " n volte in x_0

$$P_n(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{f^{(k)}(x_0)}{k!} (x-x_0)^k$$

Allora $f(x) - P_n(x) = o((x-x_0)^n) \quad x \rightarrow x_0$

Def data $f:]a,b[\rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $x_0 \in]a,b[$

$P_n(x)$ polinomio di grado $\leq n$ si dice

"Polinomio di Taylor di ordine n relativo a f centrato in x_0 "

Def $f(x) - P_n(x) = o((x-x_0)^n) \quad x \rightarrow x_0$