

13 giugno ore 10 prove d'esame ale 1

### Dimostrazione teorema di Fermat

$$c \in ]a, b[ \Rightarrow f'(c) = f'_-(c) = f'_+(c)$$

supp c punto di massimo relativo  $\Rightarrow \exists \delta > 0$  in  $]c-\delta, c+\delta[$

$$f(x) \leq f(c) \Rightarrow f(x) - f(c) \leq 0$$

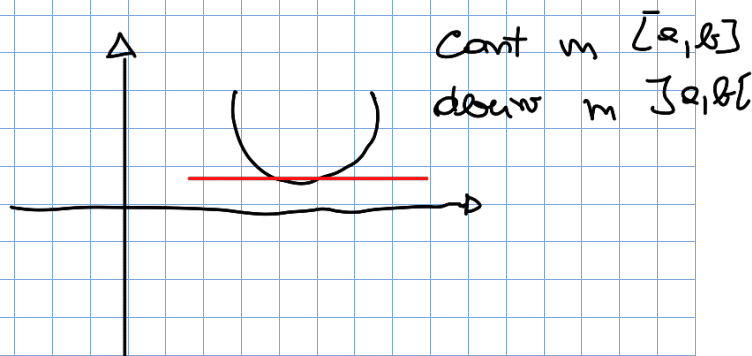
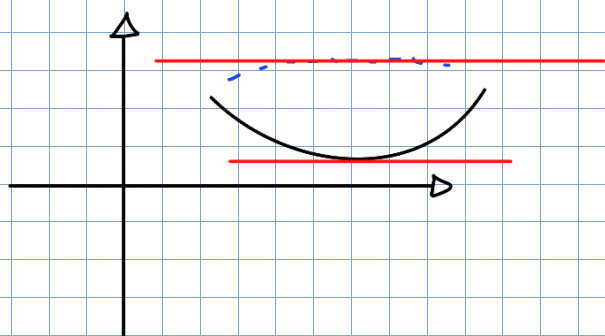
$$\text{Con} \quad f'(c) = \lim_{x \rightarrow c^-} \frac{f(x) - f(c)}{x - c} \leq 0$$

$$f'_+(c) = \lim_{x \rightarrow c^+} \frac{f(x) - f(c)}{x - c} \geq 0 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} x - c < 0 \\ x - c > 0 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow f'(c) = 0$$

### teorema di Rolle

Ipotesi:  $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  continua in  $[a, b]$   
derivabile in  $]a, b[$

$$f(a) = f(b)$$



tesi:

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

### Dimostrazione

$f$  const in  $[a, b] \Rightarrow$  per il teore. di Weierstrass  $f$  è dotata di minimo e massimo assoluti. Siamo  
 $x_1, x_2 \in [a, b] : f(x_1) = m, f(x_2) = M$

Se  $x_1 = a, x_2 = b$  o viceversa ne segue  $m = M \Rightarrow f$  costante  $\Rightarrow f'(x) \Rightarrow \forall x \in [a, b]$

Se almeno uno fra  $x_1, x_2$  ad esempio:

$x_1 \in ]a, b[ \Rightarrow f'(x_1) = 0$  per il teorema di Fermat

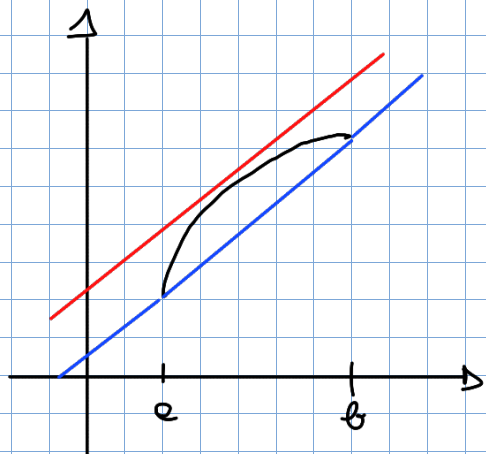
### teorema di Lagrange

IP.  $f$  è definita in  $[a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  continua in  $[a, b]$   
derivabile in  $]a, b[$

TS.  $\exists c \in ]a, b[ : f(b) - f(a) = f'(c)(b - a)$

$\Downarrow$

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



### Dimostrazione

Consideriamo in  $[a, b]$  la funz.  $g(x) = (f(b) - f(a))x + (a - b)f(x)$

$g$  è cont in  $[a, b]$  e deriv. in  $]a, b[$

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

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

Per il teorema di Rolle  $\exists c \in ]a, b[ : g'(c) = 0$

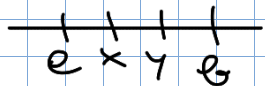
$$g'(x) = f(b) - f(a) + (x-b)f'(x)$$

$$g'(c) = 0 \Rightarrow f(b) - f(a) = (b-a)f'(c)$$

Applicazione del teorema di Lagrange

**Criterio di monotonia:**  $f(a, b) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  derivabile  $\Rightarrow f$  crescente in  $(a, b)$   
 $f'(x) \geq 0 \quad \forall x \in (a, b)$

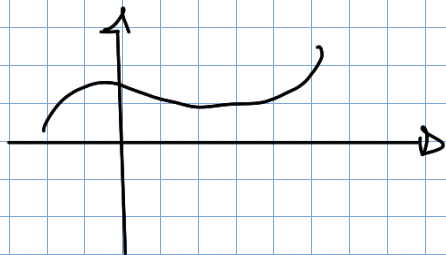
**Dimostrazione** Siano  $x, y \in (a, b)$  con  $x < y$ , dim che  
 $f(x) \leq f(y)$



$f$  è derivabile  $[x, y] \Rightarrow$  per il teorema di Lagrange  
 $\exists c \in ]x, y[ :$

$$f(y) - f(x) = f'(c)(y-x) \underset{\geq 0}{=} \underset{+}{0}$$

**Criterio di strette monotonia**



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

e ns affinché  $f$  sia strettamente crescente in  $(a, b)$   
e che:

$$f'(x) \geq 0 \quad \forall x$$

$$\exists (c, d) \subseteq (a, b) \quad f'(x) = 0 \quad \forall x \in (c, d) \quad \text{NO DIM}$$

Exerciz: sulle derivate

$$f(x) = \log(x^2 - \sqrt{2x+1})$$

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

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

$$f'(x) = \frac{(2x \sin x + x \cos x)(x+1)e^x - (e^x + e^x(x+1))}{[(x+1)e^x]^2}$$

$$f(x) = e^{x^2 \cos x} \quad f'(x) = e^{x^2 \cos x} \cdot \left( 2x \cdot \overset{f'(x)}{\cos x} + \overset{f(x)}{e^{x^2 \cos x}} \cdot \overset{g'(x)}{-\sin x} \cdot \overset{f(x)}{x^2} \right)$$

$$f(x) = \log(\log(\log x))$$

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

$$f(x) = \arctan \frac{x^2+1}{e^{2x}}$$

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

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

$$f'(x) = \frac{2x(2x^2+3) - (x^2-1)4x}{(2x^2+3)^2}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{\sin x^2}{e^x}$$

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

$$f(x) = \sin^3 x$$

$$f'(x) = 3\sin^2 x \cdot \cos x$$

$$\triangleright (\log |f(x)|)$$