

Derivata

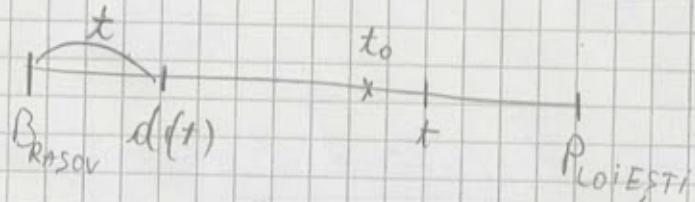
$M_{M_0} \xrightarrow{m \neq M_0}$ Tangente la G_f în M_0 .

$m_{M_0} \rightarrow m$ tangentă la G_f în M_0

$$\frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow x_0} m$$

tangentă la G_f în $(x_0, f(x_0))$

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



$$v(t_0) = ?$$

$$0, t \quad \frac{d(c) - d(a)}{t - 0} - viteză medie pe intervalul$$

[a, c]

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow t_0} \frac{d(x) - d(t_0)}{t - t_0} = viteză la momentul t_0.$$

Def.: Fie $f: A \subseteq \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $x_0 \in A$, $x_0 \in A'$.

Dacă există $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} \in \mathbb{R}$

se numește derivata lui f în x_0
și se notează $f'(x_0)$

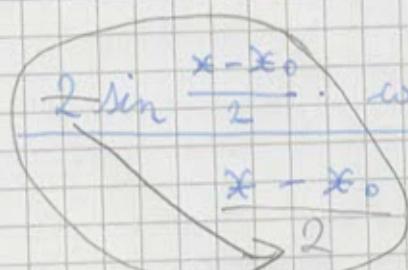
Să spunem că f este derivabilă în x_0 , dacă
 $f'(x_0) \in \mathbb{R}$

$$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

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

$$f'(x_0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{\sin x - \sin x_0}{x - x_0} \stackrel{0}{=} 0$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{2 \sin \frac{x-x_0}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{x+x_0}{2}}{x - x_0} = \cos x_0$$


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

$$(e^x)' = e^x \cdot \ln e \quad [(e^x)' = e^x]$$

$$(\sin x)' = \cos x$$

$$(-\cos x)' = -\sin x$$

$$(\ln x)' = \frac{1}{x}$$

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

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

$$(\operatorname{arctg} x)' = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

$$(\operatorname{arcctg} x)' = -\frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

$$(\operatorname{tg} x)' = \operatorname{tg}^2 x + 1 = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}$$

$$(\operatorname{ctg} x)' = -\frac{1}{\sin x}$$

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

$$(f \cdot g)' = f' \cdot g + f \cdot g' / [(\alpha \cdot f(x))' = \alpha \cdot f'(x)]$$

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

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

$$(f^{-1})'(f(x)) = \frac{1}{f'(x)} \quad \text{în această condiție}$$

$(f^{-1} \circ f)(x) = x$ devorece că sunt inverse

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

REZULTAT

Eie $f: A \subseteq \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $x_0 \in A \cap A'$
astfel încât f este derivabilă în x_0

Atunci f este continuă în x_0 .

Demonstratie

f continuă în x_0 : $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = f(x_0)$?

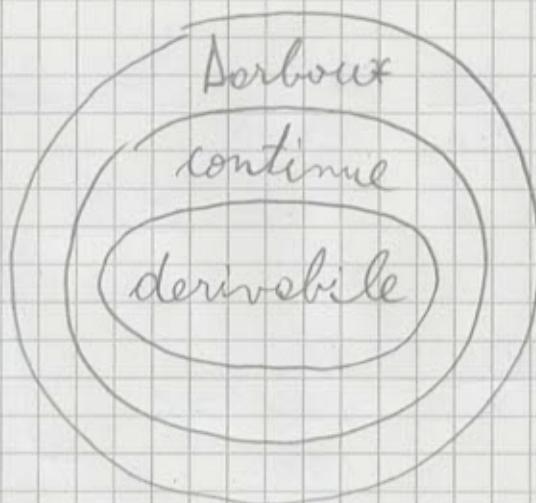
Acum: $f(x) = f(x_0) + \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0}$

$(x - x_0) \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow x_0} 0$

$\checkmark x \rightarrow x_0$

$\checkmark x \rightarrow x_0$

$f'(x_0) \in \mathbb{R}$



$$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(x) = (x) \quad (\forall) x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x, & x \geq 0 \\ -x, & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

f continue in $(\forall) x \neq 0$

f continue in 0?

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ x > 0}} f(x) = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ x < 0}} f(x) = f(0) ?$$

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ x > 0}} -x = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ x < 0}} x = 0$$

✓

$$f'(x) \begin{cases} 1, & x > 0 \\ -1, & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

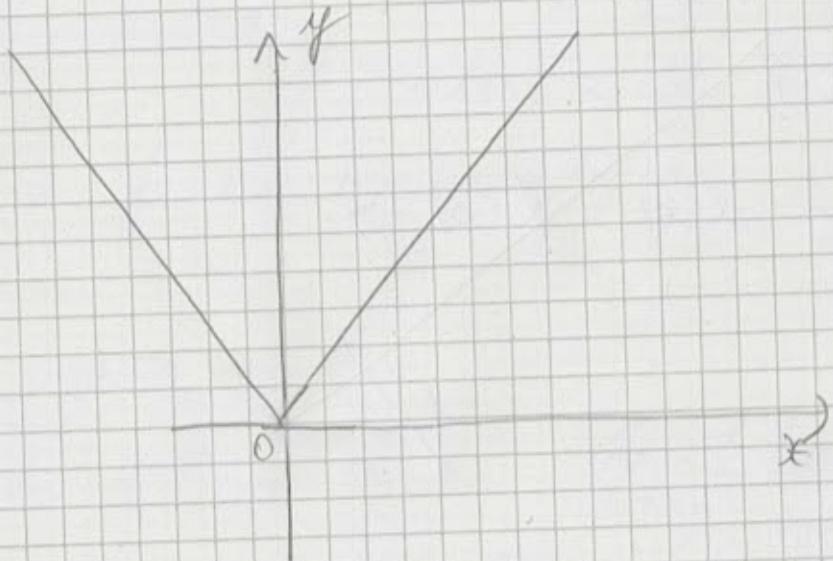
$f'(0)$? exists

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x}$$

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ x < 0}} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ x < 0}} \frac{-x}{x} = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ x < 0}} -1 = -1$$

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ x > 0}} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ x > 0}} \frac{x}{x} = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ x > 0}} 1 = 1$$

f nu e derivabilă în 0!



EXEMPLE 1) $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \ln x, & x > 1 \\ ex + b, & x < 1 \end{cases}$$

f continuă?

f continuă pe $\mathbb{R} - \{1\}$ $\Leftrightarrow \underline{a+b=0}$

f continuă în 1?

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 1^+ \\ x > 1}} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \ln x = \ln 1 = 0$$
$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 1^- \\ x < 1}} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} ex + b = e \cdot 1 + b = e + b$$

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 1^+ \\ x > 1}} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \ln x = \ln 1 = 0 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad e^0 = 1$$

$$\boxed{e+b=0}$$

Dacă $e+b \neq 0$, atunci f nu este derivabilă în 1 ceea ce nu este continuă în 1.

2) $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \ln x, & x > 1 \\ ex - e, & x < 1 \end{cases}$$

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{x}, & x > 1 \\ e, & x < 1 \end{cases}$$

$$f'(1) = ?$$

$$f(x) = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 1 \\ x < 1}} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x - 1} = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 1 \\ x < 1}} \frac{xf - x}{x - 1} =$$

$$= \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 1 \\ x < 1}} \frac{x(x-1)}{x-1} = x$$

$$f(x) = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 1 \\ x > 1}} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x - 1} = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 1 \\ x > 1}} \frac{\ln x}{x - 1} =$$

$$= \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 1 \\ x > 1}} \frac{\ln x}{x - 1} \stackrel{0}{=} \lim_{\substack{t \rightarrow 0 \\ t > 0}} \frac{\ln(1+t)}{t} = 1$$

Daçõ $x = 1$, f este derivabilo em 1,
ior daçõ $f'(1) = 1$

$x \neq 1$; f nu é derivabilo em 1.

$$3) (\sin^2 2x)' = \xrightarrow{\text{Met. I}} (\sin 2x)(\sin 2x)$$

MET. II

$$(\sin 2x)^2$$

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

$$(u(x)^2)' = 2u(u) \cdot u'(x)$$

$$\rightarrow ((\sin 2x)^2)' = 2 \sin 2x \cdot (\sin 2x)' = 2 \sin 2x \cdot 2\cos 2x \\ = 4 \sin 2x \cos 2x$$

4) $f(x)$

$$(e^{\operatorname{arctg} x} \cdot (x^2 + 1))' = (e^{\operatorname{arctg} x})' (x^2 + 1) + e^{\operatorname{arctg} x} \cdot (x^2 + 1)' = \\ = 2x \cdot e^{\operatorname{arctg} x} + \underline{(x^2 + 1)} \cdot e^{\operatorname{arctg} x} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2 + 1} = \\ = e^{\operatorname{arctg} x} (2x + 1)$$

5) $f: (0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ continuous in 2 ways.

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

$$(f^{-1})'(1)$$

6) $f: (0, \infty) \rightarrow (1, \infty)$

$$\cdot f(x) = x + 1$$

$$(f^{-1})'(2)$$

f bijective:

$$x + 1 = y + 1$$

f injective: $f(x) = f(y) \Rightarrow x = y$

f surjective: ($\forall y \in (1, \infty)$) ($\exists x \in (0, \infty)$)

$$f(x) = y$$

(K) $y \in (1, \infty)$ (\exists) $x \in (0, \infty)$

$$x+1 = y$$



$$x = y - 1 \in (0, \infty)$$

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

$$f^{-1} : (1, \infty) \rightarrow (0, \infty)$$

$$f^{-1}(y) = y - 1$$

$$f^{-1}(x) = x - 1$$

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

$$(f^{-1})'(2) = 1$$

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

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

5 (continuare)

f bijective

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

$$(x + \ln x = y) \Rightarrow x - \text{expresie in } y!$$

$$\begin{aligned}f'(x) &= (x + \ln x)' = \\&= 1 + \frac{1}{x}\end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{f'(1)} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$x) (x^{1+\sin x})' \Rightarrow 1 + \sin x \cdot x^{1+\sin x - 1} \cdot (1 + \sin x)' \quad \underline{\text{by Dision}}$$

$$\downarrow x^{1+\sin x} \cdot \ln x \cdot \cos x \quad \underline{\text{by Ionut}}$$

$$(x^1 \cdot x^{\sin x})' = (x \cdot x^{\sin x})' =$$

$$= x^1 \cdot (x^{\sin x})' + x \cdot (x^{\sin x})' =$$

$$= x^{\sin x} + (x^{\sin x})' \quad \underline{\text{by Dision}}$$

$$x^{\sin x} = \sin x \cdot \ln e^x$$

by Enes

$$\log_s b = c \Leftrightarrow s^c = b \Leftrightarrow e^{\log_s b} = b$$

$$x^{1+\sin x} = e^{\ln(x^{1+\sin x})}$$

$$e^{\frac{1}{(1+\sin x)} \ln x}$$

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

$$(e^{u(x)})' = e^{u(x)} \cdot u'(x)$$

$$(x^{1+\sin x})' = (e^{(1+\sin x) \ln x})' =$$

$$= e^{(1+\sin x) \ln x} \cdot ((1+\sin x) \ln x)'$$

$$= e^{(1+\sin x) \ln x} \left[-\cos x \cdot \ln x + (1+\sin x) \cdot \frac{1}{x} \right]$$

ECUATIA TANGENTEI la graficul unei functii

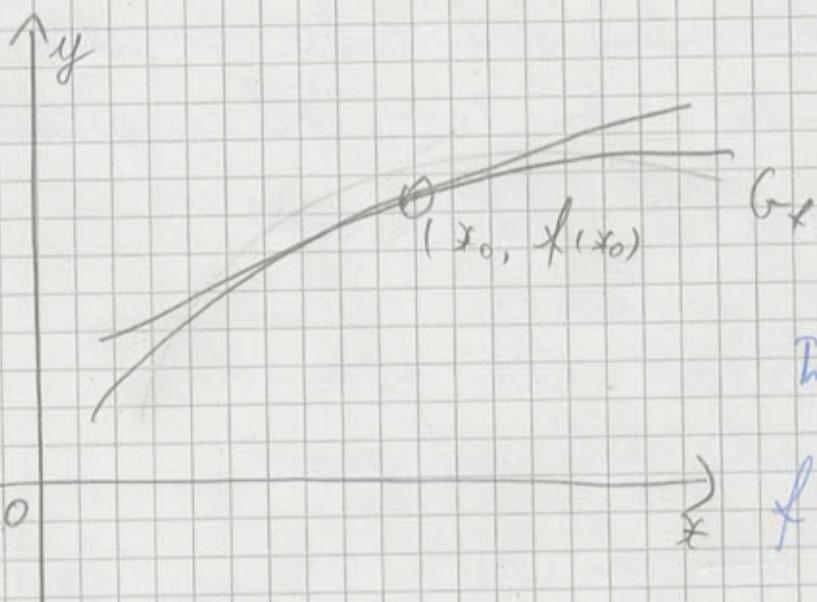
$f: A \subseteq \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$x_0 \in A \cap A'$

f derivabila in x_0

Ecuatie tangentei la G_f in $(x_0, f(x_0))$ este:

$$y - f(x_0) = f'(x_0)(x - x_0)$$



In final lui x.

$f \approx$ tangent la G_f
in $(x_0, f(x_0))$

Ex.:

$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$f(x) = e^{x^2-2} \quad (\forall) x \in \mathbb{R}$$

Ecuatie tangentei la G_f in pct. de abscisa 1

$$y - f(1) = f'(1)(x - 1)$$

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

$$f'(1) = 1$$

$f: A \subseteq \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$x_0 \in A \cap A'$

f continuă în x_0 .

f nu este derivabilă în x_0 și
există derivatele laterale

$$\begin{aligned}fs'(x_0) &\in \bar{\mathbb{R}} \\fd'(x_0)\end{aligned}$$

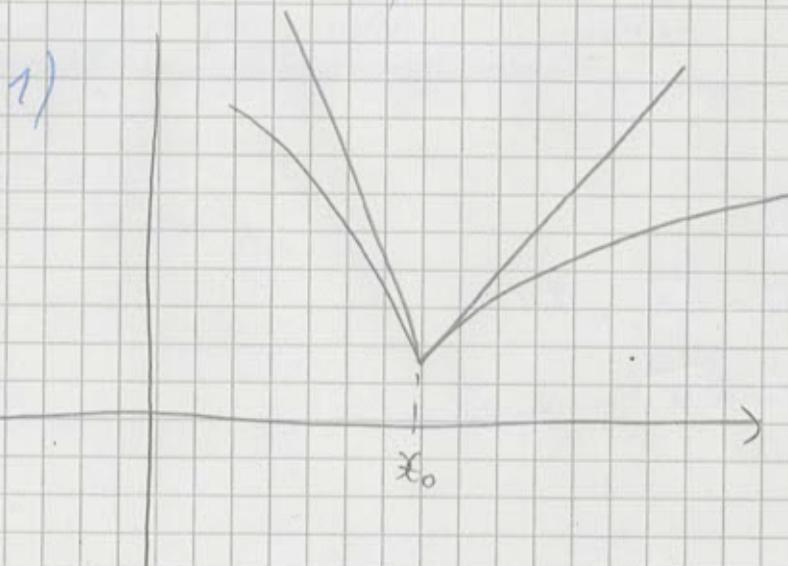
1) Dacă cel puțin una dintre derivatele laterale
este finită, x_0 S.m. pt. singular

2) Dacă $fs'(x_0) = fd'(x_0) = \infty$
sau

$fs'(x_0) = fd'(x_0) = -\infty$
S.m. pt. de inflexiune

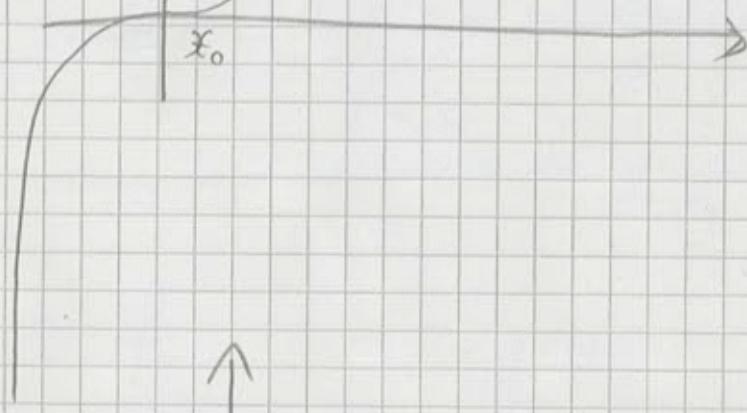
3) Dacă der. $fs'(x_0) = \infty$ sau $fs'(x_0) = -\infty$
 $fd'(x_0) = -\infty$ sau $fd'(x_0) = \infty$)

x_0 S.m. pt. de întârcere



2)

$$f(x) = \sqrt[3]{x}$$



EXEMPLO.

$$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} -\sqrt[3]{x}, & x < 0 \\ \sqrt[3]{x}, & x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

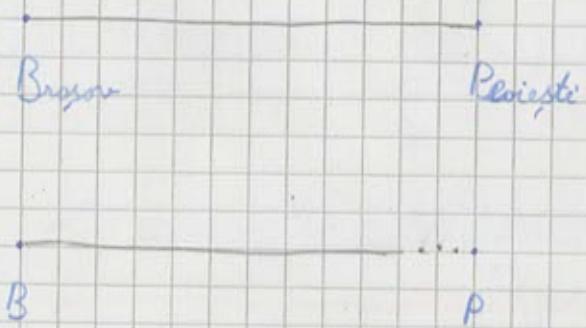
$$f'(0) = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ x < 0}} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ x < 0}} \frac{-\sqrt[3]{x}}{x} =$$

$$= -\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ x < 0}} \sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{x^2}} = -\infty$$

$$f'(0) = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ x > 0}} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x}}{x} = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ x > 0}} \sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{x^2}} = \infty$$

Derivatale de ordin superior

$$v = d'$$



$$f \approx \text{polinom Taylor}$$

$$f \approx f(x_0) + f'(x)(x - x_0)$$

↓
polinom de grad 1

$$(f')' = f''$$

$$((f')')' = f'''$$

$f^{(n)}$ — derivata de ordin n

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

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

:

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot (-1)^n \cdot n \left[(x-1)^{-n-1} - (x+1)^{-n-1} \right]$$

$$(f \cdot g)' = f' \cdot g + f \cdot g'$$

$$(f \cdot g)'' = f'' \cdot g + f' \cdot g' + f \cdot g'' = f'' \cdot g + 2f' \cdot g' + f \cdot g''$$

$$(f \cdot g)''' = f''' \cdot g + f'' \cdot g' + 2(f'' \cdot g' + f' \cdot g'') + f' \cdot g'' + f \cdot g''' = f''' \cdot g + 3f'' \cdot g' + 3f' \cdot g'' + f \cdot g'''$$

$$(f \cdot g)^{(n)} = \sum_{k=0}^n C_m^k f^{(n-k)} \cdot g^{(k)}$$

$$\ln(x) = \frac{x^3}{e^x}$$

$$\ln(x) = x^3 \cdot e^{-x}$$

\downarrow

$f(x)$ $g(x)$

$$\ln^{(x)}$$

???

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= 3x^2 & f'''(x) &= 6 \\ f''(x) &= 6x & f''''(x) &= 0 \end{aligned}$$