

Teorema lui Fermat

Eie  $f : I \subseteq \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $I$  interval,  $a \in I$  astfel incăt

i)  $a$  este punct de extrem local

[i.e.  $a$  este punct de maxim local sau punct de minim local]

↓  
există  $\delta > 0$  a.t.  $f(x) \leq f(a)$  pt. orice  
 $x \in (a-\delta, a+\delta)$

ii)  $a$  este punct interior al lui  $I$

iii)  $f$  este derivabilă în  $a$

Atunci  $f'(a) = 0$

Demonstratie

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

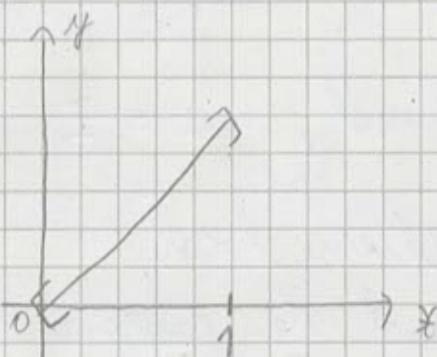
↓ ii)

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow a \\ x < a}} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a} = f'(a) = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow a \\ x > a}} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a} \leq 0$$

$\Rightarrow f'(a) = 0$

$$f: [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(x) = x \quad (\forall) x \in [0, 1]$$



0 - mimin local

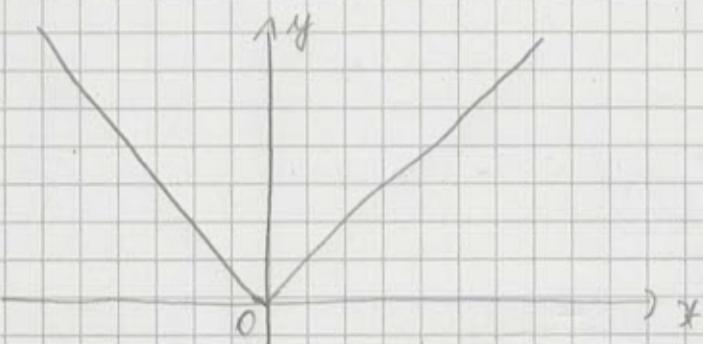
1 - maxim local

$$f'(x) = 1 \quad (\forall) x \in [0, 1]$$

$$f'(1) = 1 \neq 0$$

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

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



0 - mimin global

$f'(0) \rightarrow$  no exists!

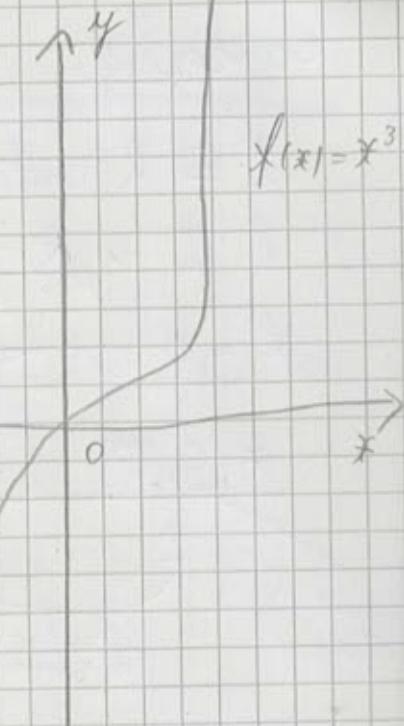
$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

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

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

$f'(0) = 0$

0 - nu este pt. de extrem



\* Puncte în pt. de extr. este întărească orizontale

pt. local max

pt. local minim

Teorema lui Rolle

Eie  $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  astfel încât:

- $f$  continuă pe  $[a, b]$
- $f$  este derivabilă pe  $(a, b)$
- $f(a) = f(b)$

Atunci ( $\exists$ ) un pt.  $c \in (a, b)$  s.t.  $f'(c) = 0$

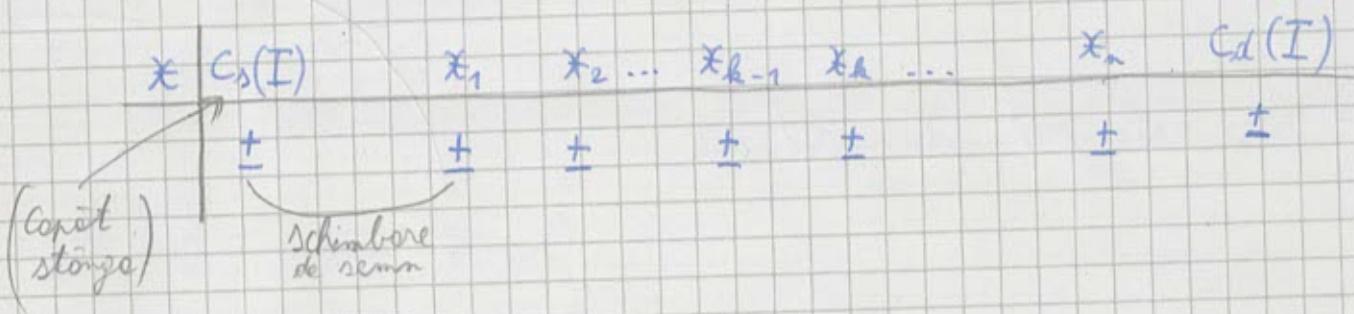
## Consecință — Sistemul lui ROLLE

$I \subseteq \mathbb{R}$  interval

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

$$f' = 0 \quad \xrightarrow{\text{Ceașcă dreaptă}} \quad x_1 < x_2 < \dots < x_n$$

(Ceașcă dreaptă)



Orice schimbare de semn indică existența unei soluții a ecuației  $f=0$  pe intervalul corespunzător.

### EXEMPLU

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

$$f(x) = e^{2x} - 6e^x + 4x + 4 \quad (\forall) x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$f'(x) = 2 \cdot e^{2x} - 6e^x + 4 = 2(e^{2x} - 3e^x + 2)$$

$$f'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow e^{2x} - 3e^x + 2 = 0$$

$$t^* = t$$

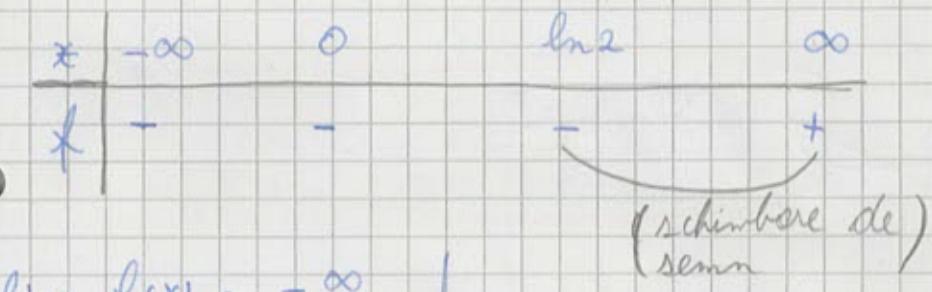
$$t^2 - 3t + 2 = 0$$

$$(t-2)(t-1) = 0$$

↓

$$t=1 \Rightarrow t^* = 1 \Rightarrow x = 0$$

$$t=2 \Rightarrow t^* = 2 \Rightarrow x = \ln 2$$



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

$$f(0) = -1$$

$$f(\ln 2) = -$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \infty$$

Există o unică roatăcimă a scăderii care se află în  $(\ln 2, \infty)$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(\ln 2) &= e^{\frac{2 \ln 2}{e}} - 6e^{\frac{\ln 2}{e}} + 4 \ln 2 + 4 = \\
 &= (e^{\frac{\ln 2}{e}})^2 - 6e^{\frac{\ln 2}{e}} + 4 \ln 2 + 4 = \\
 &= 2^2 - 6 \cdot 2 + 4 \ln 2 + 4 = 4 \ln 2 - 4 = \\
 &= 4(\ln 2 - 1) < 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$\ln 2 < 1$   
 $2 < e$

### Teoreme lui Lagrange

Eie  $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  este fel înălțat:

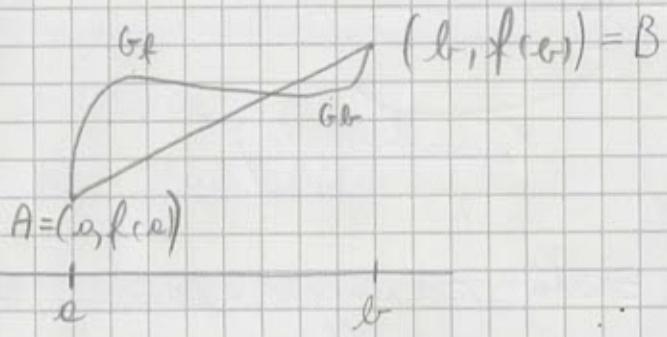
- i)  $f$  continuă pe  $[a, b]$
- ii)  $f$  derivabilă pe  $(a, b)$

$$g = f - b$$

$$g(a) = f(a) - b(a) = 0$$

$$g(b) = f(b) - b(b) = 0$$

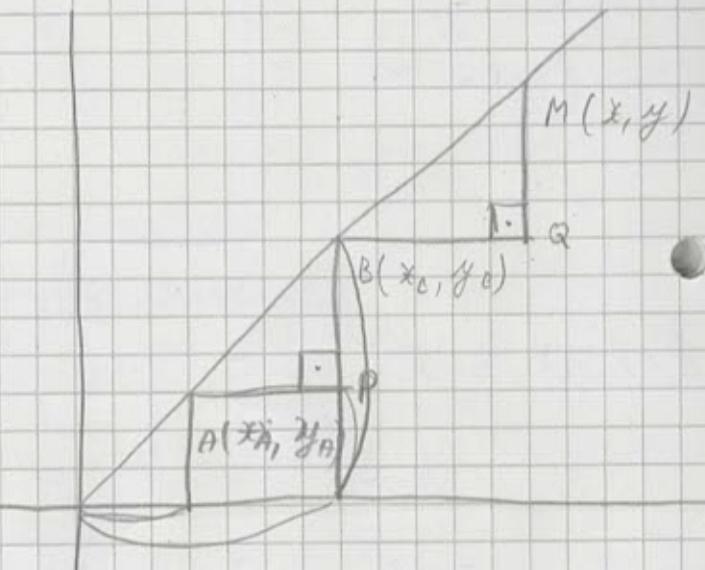
ROLLE  
există  $c \in (a, b)$   
cu  $f'(c) = 0$



$AB :$

$$\frac{y_B - y_A}{x_B - x_A} = \frac{\frac{BP}{PA}}{\frac{BQ}{QA}} = \frac{MA}{BA}$$

$$\frac{y_0 - y_A}{x_0 - x_A} = \frac{y - y_A}{x - x_B}$$



$$AB : y - f(b) = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a} (x - b)$$

$$y = f(a) + \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a} (x - a)$$

$$f$$

$$h(x) = f(a) + \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b-a} (x-a)$$

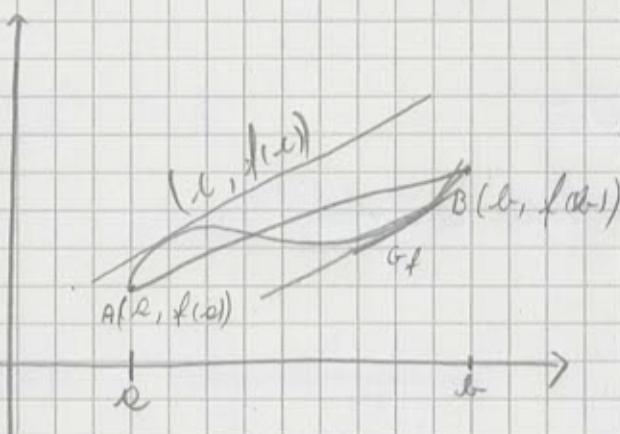
$$g'(x) = (f-b)'(x) =$$

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

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

Atunci există  $c \in (a, b)$  astfel că:

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



$m_{\text{tangente la } G_f \text{ in } (c, f(c))} = m_{AB}$

$$f' = v$$

$$f = d$$

C<sub>1</sub>

$I \subseteq \mathbb{R}$  interval

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

(consecință)

α)  $f'(x) > 0 \quad (\forall) x \in I \Rightarrow f \uparrow$

β)  $f'(x) \leq 0 \quad (\forall) x \in I \Rightarrow f \downarrow$

γ)  $f'(x) = 0 \quad (\forall) x \in I \Rightarrow f$  constantă

C<sub>2</sub>

$I \subseteq \mathbb{R}$  interval

$x_0 \in I$

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

$f$  derivabilă pe  $I - \{x_0\}$

$f$  continuă în  $x_0$

există  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f'(x) = l \in \bar{\mathbb{R}}$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \Rightarrow \text{există } f'(x_0) = l = \\ = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f'(x) \end{array} \right\}$$

C<sub>3</sub>

Teorema lui DARBOUX

$I \subseteq \mathbb{R}$  interval

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

$\Rightarrow f'$  are proprietățile lui Darboux!

## EXEMPLE

1)  $e^x \geq x+1 \quad (\forall) x \in \mathbb{R}$

$\Downarrow$

$$e^x - x - 1 \geq 0 \quad (\forall) x \in \mathbb{R}$$

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

$$f(x) = e^x - x - 1 \quad (\forall) x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$f'(x) = e^x - 1$$

$x$	$-\infty$	$0$	$+\infty$
$f'$	- - - - 0 + + + + +		
$f$	$\searrow \searrow \searrow$	$\nearrow$	$\nearrow \nearrow \nearrow$

$$f(x) \geq f(0) \quad (\forall) x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$e^x - x - 1 \geq 0 \quad (\forall) x \in \mathbb{R}$$

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

$$f(x) = \arcsin \frac{2x}{x^2+1} \quad (\forall) x \in \mathbb{R}$$

derivabilă?

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{2x}{x^2+1}\right)^2}} \cdot \left(\frac{2x}{x^2+1}\right)' = \frac{\text{pentru}}{1 - \left(\frac{2x}{x^2+1}\right)^2 \neq 0}$$

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

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

$$= 2 \cdot \frac{1-x^2}{\sqrt{(x+1)^2(x-1)^2}} = 2 \cdot \frac{1-x^2}{|x^2-1|} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2+1}$$

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

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{2}{1+x^2} \cdot \frac{1-x^2}{x^2-1} & | x \in (-\infty, -1) \cup (1, \infty) \\ \frac{2}{1+x^2} \cdot \frac{1-x^2}{1-x^2} & | x \in (-1, 1) \end{cases}$$

Dacă:

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} -\frac{2}{1+x^2}, & x \in (-\infty, -1) \cup (1, \infty) \\ \frac{2}{1+x^2}, & x \in (-1, 1) \end{cases}$$

f derivabilă în 1?

$$\text{V(1)} \quad f'(1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x - 1} =$$

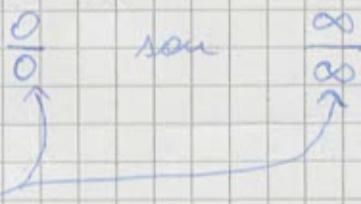
$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\arcsin \frac{2x}{1+x^2} - \frac{\pi}{2}}{x - 1} = \dots$$

$$\text{V(2)} \quad \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 1 \\ x > 1}} f'(x) = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 1 \\ x > 1}} -\frac{2}{1+x^2} = -1 = f'_d(1) \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} f' \text{ nu este} \\ \text{derivabilă în 1} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 1 \\ x < 1}} f'(x) = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 1 \\ x < 1}} \frac{2}{1+x^2} = 1 = f'_s(1)$$

## Regula lui l'Hospital

II. În anumite condiții "



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

Dacă există  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} = l \in \mathbb{R}$ , atunci există  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = l$

II.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}$

" "  
 ↓      ↓  
 $\frac{0}{0}$      $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$

EXEMPLU:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x \cdot e^x + \sin x}$

V1) (reducere completă)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x \cdot e^x + \sin x} = \frac{0}{0}$$

Studiem  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\sin x)'}{(x \cdot e^x + \sin x)'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x}{e^x + e^x + x \cdot e^x} = \frac{1}{1+1+0} = \frac{1}{2}$

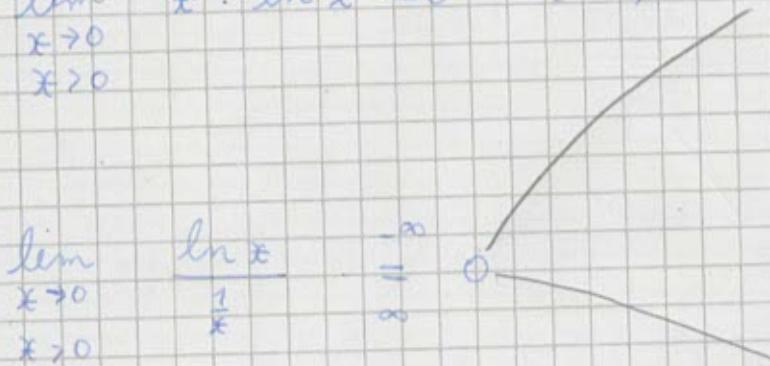
Conform cu regulile lui l'Hospital,

$$\text{există } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x \cdot e^x + \sin x} = \frac{1}{2}$$

V2) (redactare "actuală")  
nu este OK

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x \cdot e^x + \sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\sin x)'}{(x \cdot e^x + \sin x)'} =$$

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ x > 0}} x \cdot \ln x = 0 \cdot (-\infty) = 0$$



$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ x > 0}} \frac{(\ln x)'}{\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{-\frac{1}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} -x = 0$$

Teorema lui TAYLOR

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

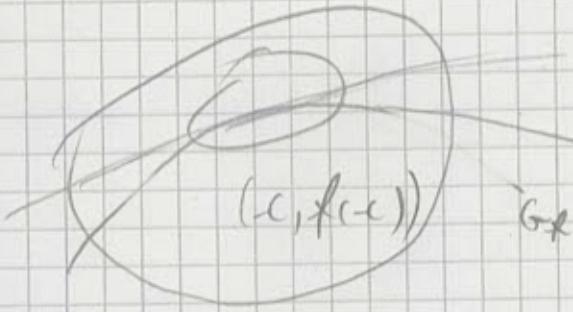
f continuă

f derivabilă pe  $(a, b)$

$\Rightarrow$  există  $c \in (a, b)$

cu  $f(b) - f(a) = f'(c)(b-a)$  → polinom de gr. 1 în b

$$f(b) = f(a) + f'(c)(b-a)$$



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

$n \in \mathbb{N}$

$f, f', f'', \dots, f^{(n)}$  există

$f, f', f'', \dots, f^{(n-1)}$  continue

Atunci, pentru orice  $\alpha, \beta \in [a, b]$  există  $\gamma$  între  $\alpha \neq \beta$   
s.t.

$$f(\beta) = f(\alpha) + \frac{f'(\alpha)}{1!} (\beta - \alpha) + \frac{f''(\alpha)}{2!} (\beta - \alpha)^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n-1)}(\alpha)}{(n-1)!} (\beta - \alpha)^{n-1} + \frac{f^{(n)}(\gamma)}{n!} (\beta - \alpha)^n$$

restul sub  
formă lui Lagrange

Polynomial Taylor de grad  $n-1$   
al lui  $f$  în  $\alpha$   
 $\beta$  - variabilă.

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

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

$$\omega = 0$$

$$B = x$$

$$f(x) = -\cos x$$

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

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

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

$$f^{(IV)}(x) = -\sin x$$

$$f^{(V)}(x) = -\cos x$$

$$f^{(VI)}(x) = \sin x$$

:

$(\forall) x \in \mathbb{R} \quad (\exists) c_+$  ostfel inot:

$\downarrow$   $x \rightarrow 0$  gleich

$$f(x) = f(0) + \frac{f'(0)}{1!}(x-0) + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}(x-0)^2 + \frac{f'''(0)}{3!}(x-0)^3 + \dots +$$

$$+ \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!}(x-0)^n + \frac{f^{(n+1)}(c_x)}{(n+1)!}(x-0)^{n+1}.$$

$$\omega x = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \frac{x^6}{6!} + \frac{x^8}{8!} - \frac{x^{10}}{10!} + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(0)-x^n}{n!} + \dots$$

$\begin{array}{l} 0 \\ \uparrow \\ \pm \sin \\ \pm -\omega x \end{array}$

$\begin{array}{l} x \rightarrow 0 \\ m \rightarrow \infty \\ + \frac{x^{(n+1)}}{(n+1)!} (c_x) \\ \times m+1 \end{array}$

$$\cos x \approx 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \frac{x^6}{6!} + \frac{x^8}{8!} - \frac{x^{10}}{10!} + \dots + (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!} + \dots$$

$$V_1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 - \cos x)^1}{(x^2)^1} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{2x} = \frac{1}{2}$$

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

$$V_2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{-\cos cx}{3!} x^3\right)}{x^2} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{6} - \cos cx}{x^2} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2} + \left(\frac{x}{6} - \cos cx\right) \rightarrow 1$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}$$