

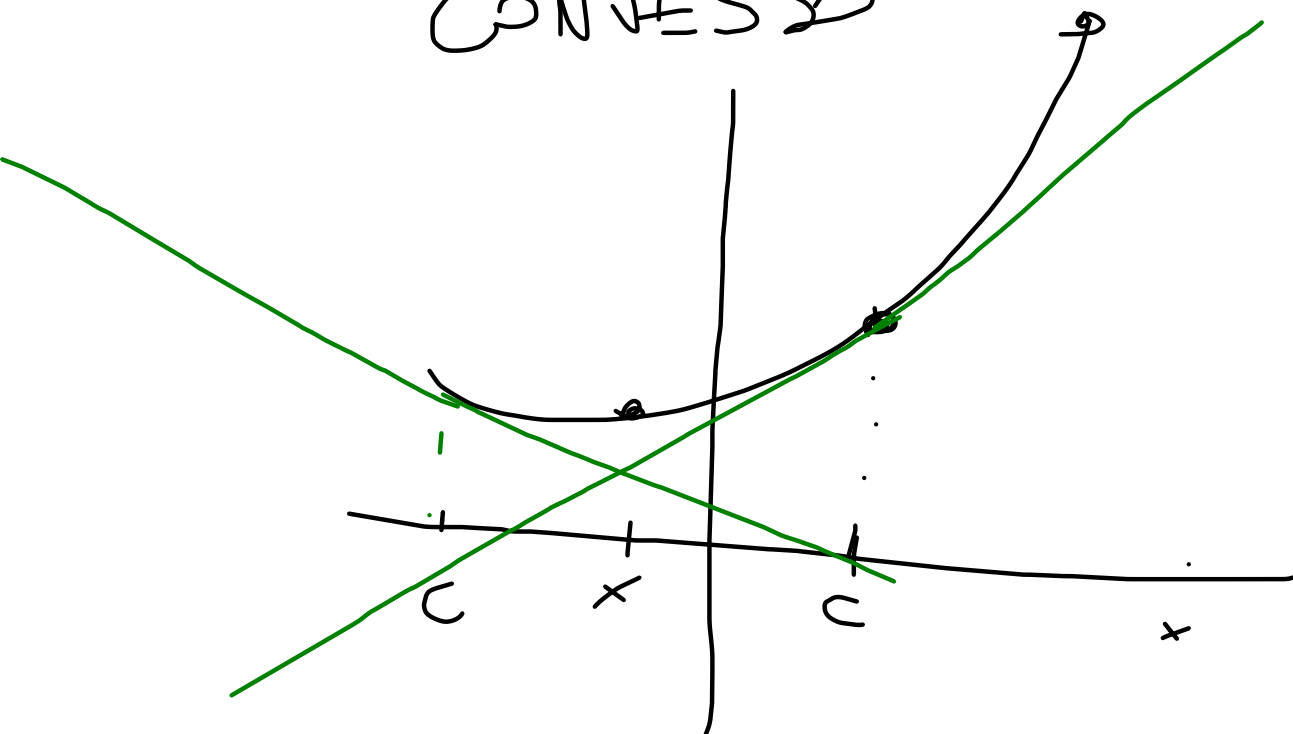
CONVEXITÀ

Def Sia I int. di \mathbb{R} , $f: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
derivabile

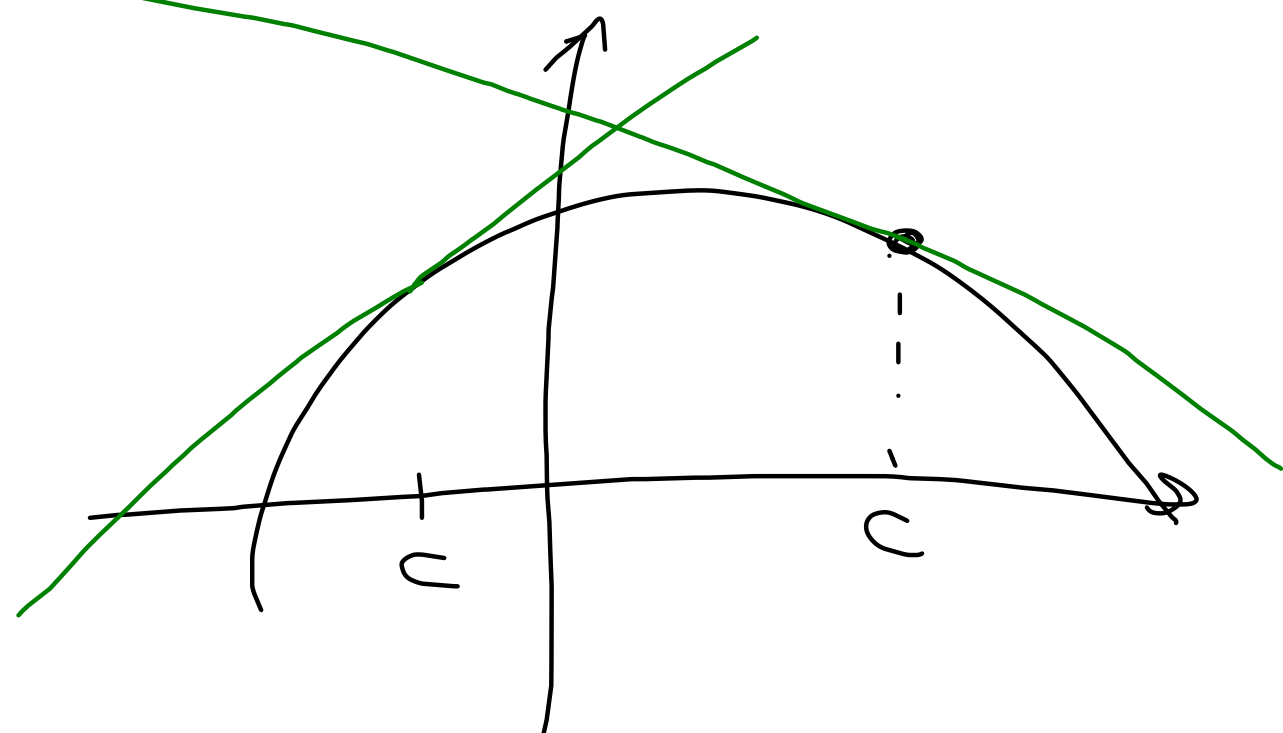
• Diciamo che f è CONVEXA se $\forall c, x \in I$
$$f(x) \geq f(c) + f'(c)(x - c)$$

• Diciamo che f è CONCAVA se $\forall c, x \in I$
$$f(x) \leq f(c) + f'(c)(x - c)$$

CONVESSO

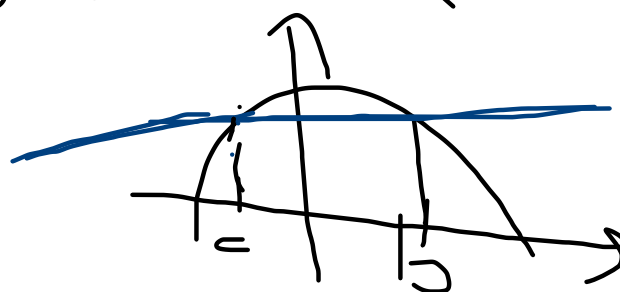
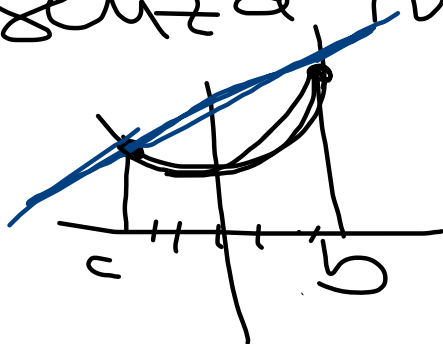


CONCAVO



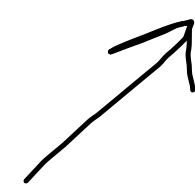
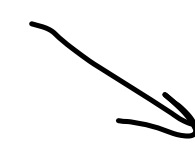
OSS Per definire convessità e concavità senza richiedere che f sia derivabile:

CONVEXA



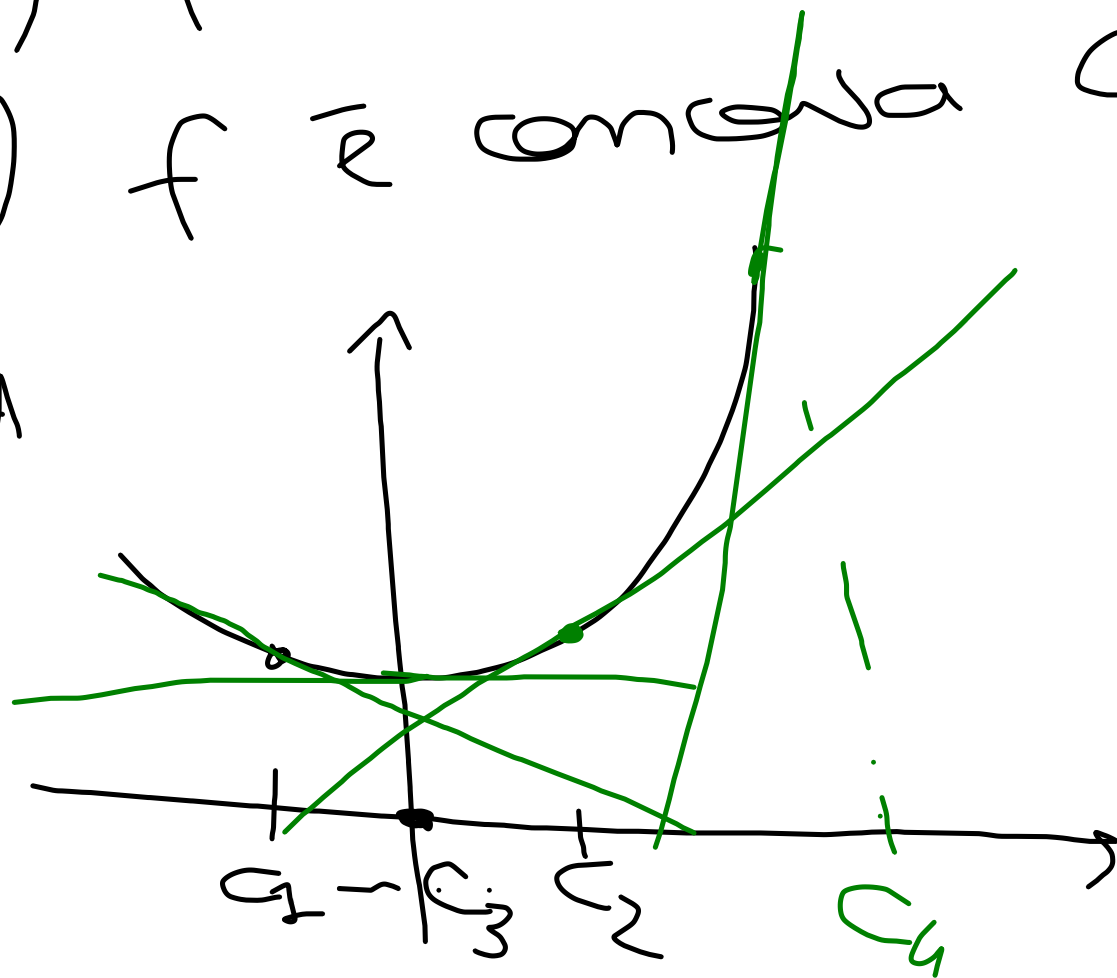
Test (TEST di CONVESSITÀ I)

Sia I int. di \mathbb{R} , $f: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ derivabile

- 1) f è convessa $\Leftrightarrow f'$ 
- 2) f è concava $\Leftrightarrow f'$ 

CONVESSA

CONCAVA



Dim 1) \Rightarrow Assumo per ipotesi f convessa,

quindi:

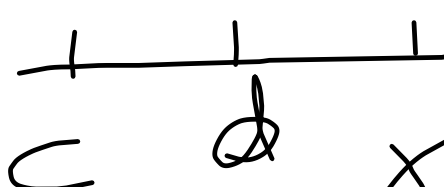
$$f(y) \geq f(x) + f'(x)(y-x)$$
$$\forall x, y \in I \quad f(x) \geq f(y) + f'(y)(x-y)$$

Sommando membro a membro, si ha:

$$\cancel{f(y)} + \cancel{f(x)} \geq \cancel{f(x)} + \cancel{f(y)} + (x-y)(f'(y) - f'(x))$$
$$\Rightarrow (f'(y) - f'(x))(y-x) \geq 0 \Rightarrow f' \nearrow$$

⊢ Assumo $f' \nearrow$ (e voglio dim f convessa)

Siano $c, x \in I$ $c < x$,
Per il Teor di Lagrange, $\exists d \in (c, x)^{t.c.}$

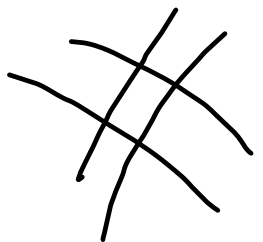
$$\rightarrow \underline{f(x) - f(c) = f'(d)(x - c)}$$


Poiché $f' \nearrow$, $d > c \Rightarrow f'(d) \geq f'(c)$

Concludo:

$$\underline{f(x) = f(c) + \underbrace{f'(d)}_{f'(c)} \underbrace{(x - c)}_{>0}} \geq \underline{f(c) + f'(c)(x - c)}$$

(Analogamente)
se $c > x$



Def Sia I int. di \mathbb{R} , $f: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
derivabile. Sia $c \in I$.

Diciamo che f è derivabile 2 volte in c
o f' è derivabile in c .

NOTAZIONE

$$\underline{f''(c)} \quad \left(\underbrace{\frac{d^2 f}{dx^2}}(c) \right)$$

TEOR (TEST CONVESSITÀ II)

Sia I int di \mathbb{R} , $f: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

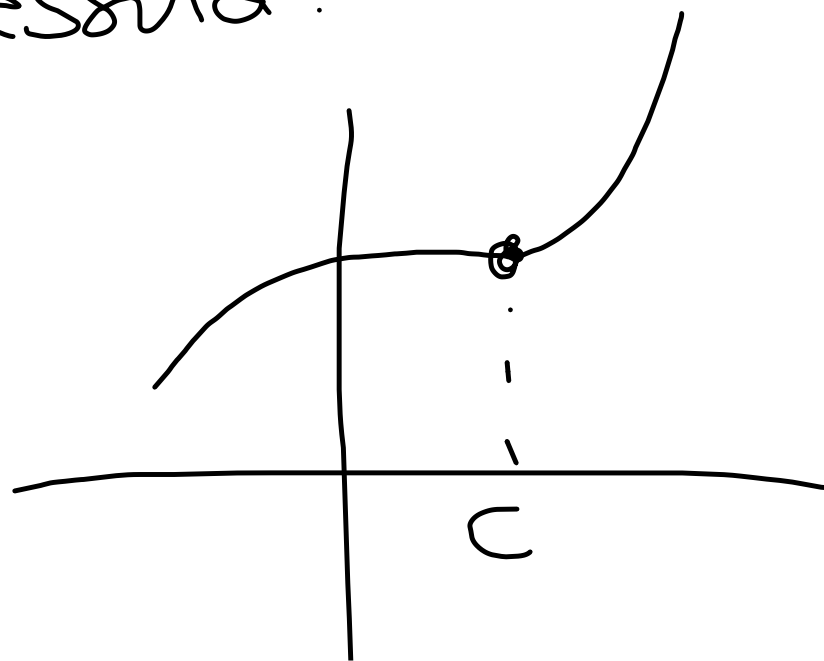
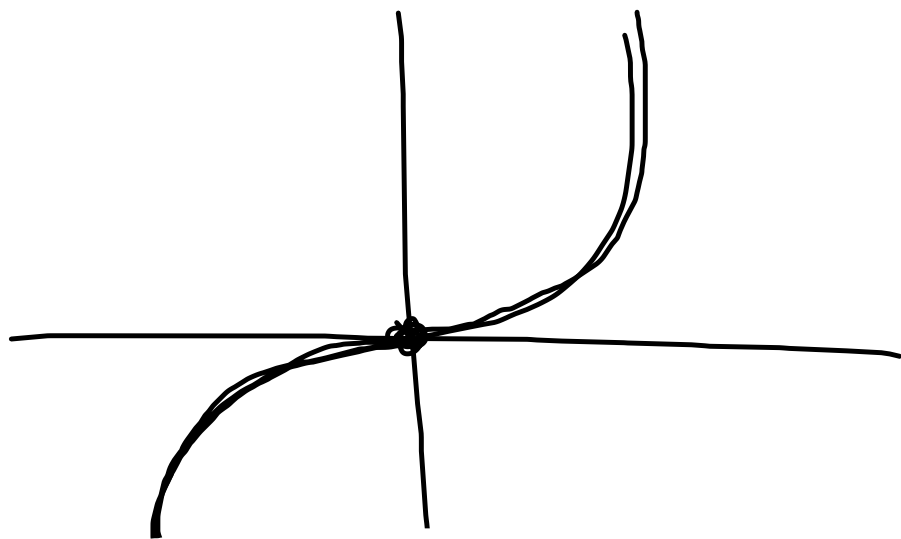
Supp. f derivabile due volte in I

$$(1) \quad f \text{ è convessa} \Leftrightarrow f''(x) \geq 0 \quad \forall x \in I$$

$$(2) \quad f \text{ è concava} \Leftrightarrow f''(x) \leq 0 \quad \forall x \in I$$

DM Cambiamo Test convessità I con
Test monotonia (applicato a f')

PUNTI di FLESSO: punti in cui cambia la convessità:



TEOR (CONDIZIONE NECESSARIA per \exists pts di fles)

Sia I int. di \mathbb{R} , $f: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $c \in I$, f derivabile
2 volte mc.

Se c è pt di flesso $\Rightarrow f''(c) = 0$

ES (de novo suficiente)

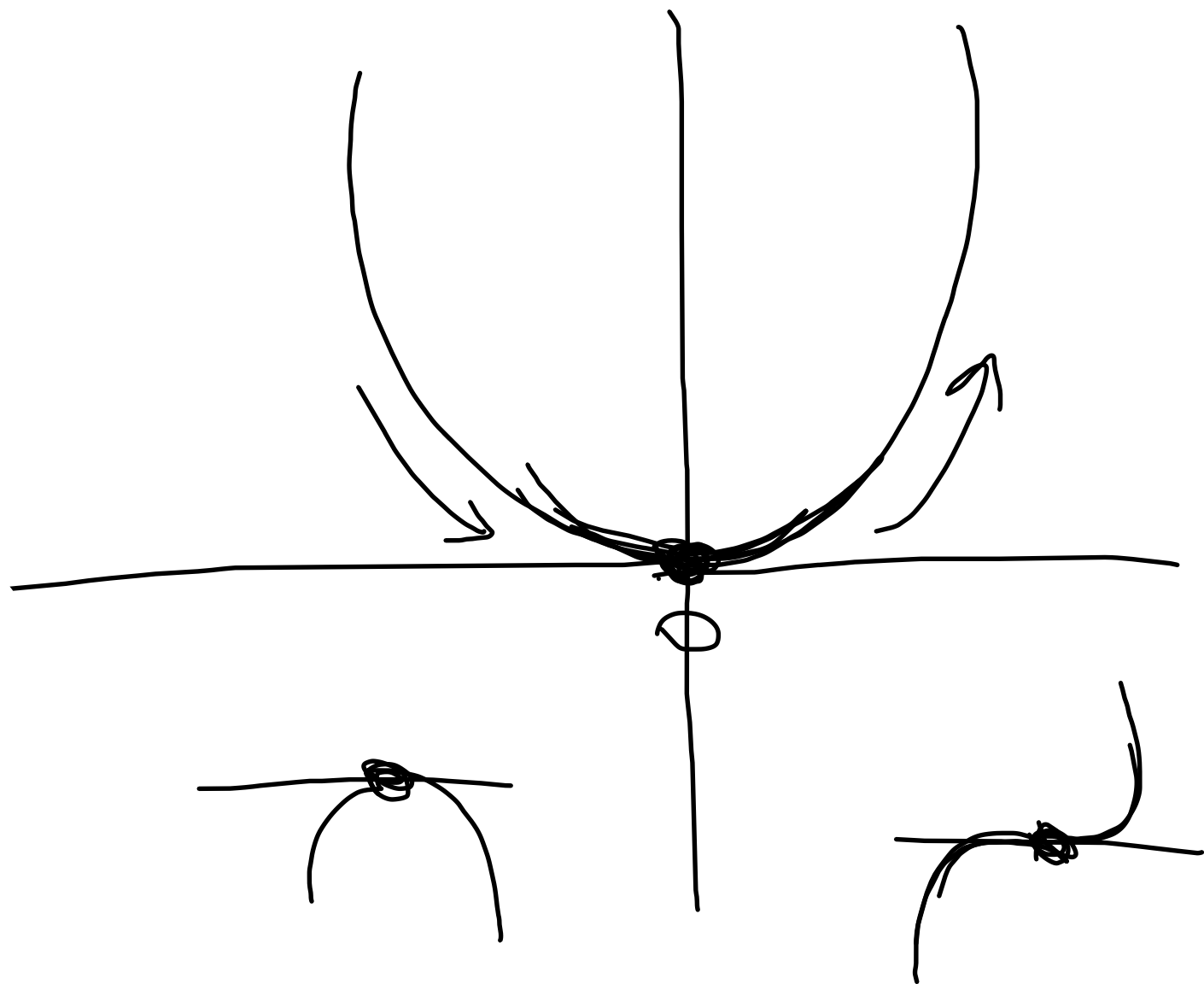
$$f(x) = x^4$$

$$f'(x) = 4x^3$$

$$\underline{f''(x) = 12x^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow f''(0) = 0$$

nen \emptyset non é
pto de flexão.



FORMULA di TAYLOR

$$\underline{\text{ES}} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{mx} = 1}{x}$$

$$\underline{e^{mx} = x + \frac{o(x)}{x} \rightarrow 0}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{mx} - x}{x}$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2mx - x}{x^2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - x}{x^2} = \emptyset$$