



10.1 Applicando le regole di derivazione, dimostrare che

$$D(\sqrt[4]{x} + x) = 1/4 \sqrt[4]{x^3} + 1$$

$$D(3x^2 + 5x + 4) = 6x + 5$$

$$D(x^3 - 2x + \cos x) = 3x^2 - 2 - \sin x$$

$$D(x \cos x + \sin x) = 2\cos x - x \sin x$$

$$\begin{aligned} a) D(\sqrt[4]{x} + x) &= D(f+g) = f+g \\ &= D(\sqrt[4]{x}) + D(x) \\ &\quad \uparrow \qquad \qquad \qquad \leftarrow D(x^n) = nx^{n-1} \\ &= \frac{1}{2\sqrt[4]{x^3}} + 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$b) D(3x^2) + D(5x) + 4 = 6x + 5 + 0$$

$$c) D(x^3) - D(2x) + D(\cos x) = 3x^2 - 2 - \sin x$$

$$d) D(x \cos x + \sin x) = D(x \cos x) + D(\sin x) = \cos x + -\cos x - x \sin x = 2\cos x - x \sin x$$

$$D(x \sin x + \cos x) = x \cos x$$

$$D(\sin x \cos x + x) = 2\cos^2 x$$

$$D \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^2 + 1} = \frac{4x}{(x^2 + 1)^2}; \quad D \frac{x^3}{1-x} = \frac{3x^2 - 2x^3}{(1-x)^2}$$

$$D \sin^2 x = \sin 2x; \quad D \tan^2 x = 2 \tan x / \cos^2 x$$

$$c) D\left(\frac{x^2 - 1}{x^2 + 1}\right) = \frac{2x \cdot (x^2 + 1) - (x^2 - 1)2x}{(x^2 + 1)^2} = \frac{2x^3 + 2x - [2x^3 - 2x]}{(x^2 + 1)^2} = \frac{4x}{(x^2 + 1)^2}$$

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

$$e) D(\sin^2 x) = D(\sin x \cdot \sin x) = \cos x \sin x + \sin x \cos x = 2 \sin x \cos x \stackrel{\text{Bohl?}}{=} \sin(2x)$$

$$f) D \tan^2 x = \tan x \cdot \tan x = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \cdot \tan x + \tan x \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} = 2 \left( \frac{\tan x}{\cos^2 x} \right)$$

$$D(x \log x - x) = \log x; \quad D(1/x^2) = -2/x^3$$

$$D(x^2 2^x) = x^2 2^x (2 + x \log 2)$$

$$D(2^x \log_2 x) = 2^x (\log 2 \log_2 x + 1/x \log 2)$$

$$D(1/\sin x) = -\cos x / \sin^2 x$$

$$e) D\left(\frac{1}{\sin x}\right) = \frac{\sin x - ?}{\sin^2 x} = D(\arcsin x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$\text{Alternativamente..} \quad -\frac{\cos x}{\sin^2 x}$$

$$D(x - \sin x \cos x)/2 = \sin^2 x$$

$$D(x + \sin x \cos x)/2 = \cos^2 x$$

$$D(e^x \cos x) = e^x (\cos x - \sin x)$$

$$D(\cos x / e^x) = -(\sin x + \cos x) / e^x$$

$$\begin{aligned} a) D(x \sin x + \cos x) &= -\sin x + \sin x + x \cos x = x \cos x \\ b) D(\sin x \cos x + x) &= \cos x \cos x - \sin x \sin x + 1 \\ &= \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x + 1 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cos^2 x - \left[ 1 - \cos^2 x \right] + 1 = \frac{1}{2} \cos^2 x + \cos^2 x - 1 + 1 = \frac{1}{2} \cos^2 x + \cos^2 x = \cos^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$e) D(\sin^2 x) = D(\sin x \cdot \sin x) = \cos x \sin x + \sin x \cos x = 2 \sin x \cos x \stackrel{\text{Bohl?}}{=} \sin(2x)$$

$$a) D(x \ln x - x) = -1 + \ln x + 1 = \ln x$$

$$b) D\left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right) = x^{-2} = -2x^{-3} = -\frac{2}{x^3}$$

$$c) D(x^2 2^x) = 2x 2^x + x^2 2^x \ln 2 = x 2^x (2 + x \ln 2)$$

$$d) D(2^x \ln_2 x) = 2^x \ln_2 \ln_2 x + 2^x \frac{1}{x \ln 2}$$

$$e) = 2^x \left( \ln 2 \ln_2 x + \frac{1}{x \ln 2} \right)$$

$$a) \frac{x - \sin x \cos x}{2} = \frac{x}{2} - \frac{\sin x \cos x}{2}$$

$$= D\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) - \frac{1}{2} [\cos x \cos x - \sin x \sin x]$$

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

Bohl

$$b) \frac{x + \sin x \cos x}{2} = \frac{1}{2} D(x + \sin x \cos x) = \frac{1}{2} [D(x) + D(\sin x \cos x)]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left( \underbrace{1 + \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x}_{\cos^2 x} \right) = \frac{1}{2} (2 \cos^2 x) = \cos^2 x$$

$$c) D(e^x \cos x) = e^x \cos x - e^x \sin x = e^x (\cos x - \sin x)$$

$$d) D\left(\frac{\cos x}{e^x}\right) = -\sin x e^x - \cos x e^x \cdot \frac{1}{e^{2x}} = -\frac{e^x}{e^{2x}} (\sin x + \cos x) = -\frac{1}{e^x} (\sin x + \cos x)$$

$$D(x \cos x \log x) = \log x (\cos x - x \sin x) + \cos x$$

$$D[(1 + \sqrt{x})/(1 - \sqrt{x})] = 1/[\sqrt{x}(1 - \sqrt{x})^2]$$

$$D[(1 + \cos x)/\cos x] = \sin x / \cos^2 x$$

a)  $D(\underbrace{x \cos x}_{\ln x}) = \cos x - x \sin x$   
 $= (\cos x - x \sin x) \ln x + \frac{1}{x} x \cos x$

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

10.2 Calcolare, in base alla definizione, la derivata  $D(1/x)$ .

Definizione:  $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = 0$      $f(x) = \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{1}{x+h} - \frac{1}{x} \right) \frac{1}{h} = \left( \frac{x-x-h}{x(x+h)} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{h}$   
 $= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} -\frac{1}{x^2 + hx} \rightarrow -\frac{1}{x^2}$

10.3 Calcolare, in base alla definizione, la derivata  $D\sqrt{x}$ .

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x+h)^{\frac{1}{2}} - x^{\frac{1}{2}}}{h} = \frac{\sqrt{x+h} - \sqrt{x}}{h} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x+h} + \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x+h} + \sqrt{x}} = \frac{x+h - (\sqrt{x}\sqrt{x+h}) + (\sqrt{x}\sqrt{x+h}) - x}{h\sqrt{x+h} + h\sqrt{x}} = \frac{h}{h\sqrt{x+h} + h\sqrt{x}}$$
 $= \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+h} + \sqrt{x}} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+h} + \sqrt{x}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$

10.4 Calcolare, in base alla definizione, la derivata  $D\tg x$ .

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tg(x+h) - \tg(x)}{h} \cdot \frac{1}{h} = \left[ \left( \frac{\sin(x+h)}{\cos(x+h)} \right) - \frac{\sin(x)}{\cos(x)} \right] \cdot \frac{1}{h} =$$

10.9 Utilizzando la regola (4) di derivazione delle funzioni composte, verificare che

$$D \operatorname{sen} \alpha x = \alpha \cos \alpha x; \quad D \cos \alpha x = -\alpha \operatorname{sen} \alpha x$$

$$D \log \log x = 1/x \log x$$

$$D \log \log \log x = 1/[x \log x \log \log x]$$

a)  $D(\operatorname{sen}(\alpha x)) = \alpha \cos(\alpha x)$   
b)  $D(\cos(\alpha x)) = -\alpha \operatorname{sen}(\alpha x)$   
c)  $D(\ln(\ln x)) = \frac{1}{\ln x}$   
d)  $D(\ln(\ln(\ln x))) = \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{\ln x} \cdot \frac{1}{\ln(\ln x)}$

$$D 3^{\operatorname{sen} x} = 3^{\operatorname{sen} x} \log 3 \cos x$$

$$D 9 \operatorname{arctg} x = 9 \operatorname{arctg} x \log 9/(1+x^2)$$

$$D e^{\sqrt{x}} = e^{\sqrt{x}} / 2\sqrt{x}$$

$$D \cos 3^x = -\operatorname{sen} 3^x \cdot 3^x \log 3$$

$$D \log \cos x = -\operatorname{tg} x$$

d)  $\cos(3^x) = -\operatorname{sin}(3^x) \cdot 3^x \ln 3$     |    e)  $\ln(\cos x) = -\frac{\operatorname{sin} x}{\cos x} = -\operatorname{tg} x$

a)  $3^{\operatorname{sen} x} = 3^{\operatorname{sen} x} \ln 3 \cos x$

b)  $9^{\operatorname{arctg} x} = 9^{\operatorname{arctg} x} \ln 9 \frac{1}{1+x^2}$

c)  $e^{\sqrt{x}} = e^{\sqrt{x}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$

e)  $\ln(\cos x) = -\frac{\operatorname{sin} x}{\cos x} = -\operatorname{tg} x$

$$D \log \cos x = -\operatorname{tg} x \xrightarrow{\text{Fett & Sopro} \uparrow}$$

$$D(x \operatorname{tg} x + \log \cos x - x^2/2) = x \operatorname{tg}^2 x$$

$$D\sqrt{x^2 + x + 1} = (2x + 1)/2\sqrt{x^2 + x + 1}$$

$$\operatorname{Darc} \operatorname{sen}^5 x = (5 \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{sen}^4 x)/\sqrt{1 - x^2}$$

$$D(\log_2 x)^3 = 3(\log_2 x)^2/(x \log 2)$$

$$D5^{x^3+x+1} = 5^{x^3+x+1} \log 5(3x^2 + 1)$$

$$= \operatorname{tg} x (x-1) + x(2 - \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}) \quad \text{Bott}$$

$$b) D(\sqrt{x^2 + x + 1}) = (x^2 + x + 1)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{2x + 1}{2\sqrt{x^2 + x + 1}}$$

$$c) \operatorname{arcsin}^3 x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \cdot 3 \operatorname{arcsin}^2 x \quad ; \quad d) (\log_2 x)^3 = 3 \log_2^2 x \cdot \frac{1}{x \log_2 x}$$

$$d) 5^{x^3+x+1} = 5^{x^3+x+1} \cdot \ln(5) \cdot 3x+1$$

$$\operatorname{Darc} \operatorname{sen} [(x^2 - 1)/x^2] = 2/(x\sqrt{2x^2 - 1})$$

$$\operatorname{Darc} \operatorname{sen} (x/\sqrt{1+x^2}) = 1/(1+x^2)$$

$$= \frac{x(2x^2 - 2(x^2-1))}{\sqrt{1 - \left[\frac{x^2-1}{x^2}\right]^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{x^4} = \frac{2x^2 - 2x^2 + 2}{\sqrt{1 - \left[\frac{x^2-1}{x^2}\right]^2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a) \quad & x \operatorname{tg} x + \ln(\cos x) - \frac{x^2}{2} = \\ & = \operatorname{tg} x + x \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} - \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} - x \\ & = \frac{\cos^2 x \operatorname{tg} x + x}{\cos^2 x} - \frac{\sin x - x \cos x}{\cos x} \\ & = \frac{\cos^2 x \operatorname{tg} x}{\cos^2 x} + \frac{x}{\cos^2 x} - \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} - \frac{x \cos x}{\cos x} \\ & = x \operatorname{tg} x + x + \frac{x}{\cos^2 x} - \operatorname{tg} x \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a) \quad & \operatorname{arcsin} \left[ \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^2} \right] = \\ & = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \left[ \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^2} \right]^2}} \cdot \left[ \frac{2x \cdot x^2 - (x^2 - 1) \cdot 2x}{x^4} \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$D[f(x)]^{g(x)} = [f(x)]^{g(x)} \cdot [g'(x) \log f(x) + g(x) \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)}]$$

10.15 Utilizzando l'esercizio precedente, provare che:

$$Dx^x = x^x(1 + \log x)$$

$$D(x^x) \Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{f(x)^{g(x)}}{e} = \frac{g(x) \ln(f(x))}{e}} \Rightarrow x^x = \frac{x \ln(x)}{e} \Rightarrow D x^x = x^x \cdot \frac{1}{e} \cdot \ln(e) \cdot f'(x)$$

$$\begin{aligned} D[f(x) \cdot g(h(x))] &= f'(x) \cdot [g(h(x))] + f(x) \cdot g'(h(x)) \cdot h'(x) \Rightarrow e^{x \ln(x)} = x^x \cdot \ln(e) \cdot \left[ \ln x + x \cdot \frac{1}{x} \right] = \\ &= x^x \cdot (\ln x + 1) \end{aligned}$$

$$D(\sqrt{x}) = D(x^{\frac{1}{2}}) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$$

$$D(\sqrt{x})^{\sqrt{x}} = (\sqrt{x})^{\sqrt{x}} [(\log x)/4\sqrt{x} + 1/2\sqrt{x}]$$

$$\begin{aligned} D(\sqrt{x})^{\sqrt{x}} &= \frac{\sqrt{x} \ln(\sqrt{x})}{e} = \sqrt{x}^{\sqrt{x}} \left\{ \ln(e) \cdot \left[ \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \ln(\sqrt{x}) + \sqrt{x} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \right) \right] \right\} \\ &= \sqrt{x}^{\sqrt{x}} \left[ \frac{\ln(\sqrt{x})}{2\sqrt{x}} + \sqrt{x} \left( \frac{1}{2x} \right) \right] = \sqrt{x}^{\sqrt{x}} \left[ \frac{2x \ln(\sqrt{x}) + 2x}{4\sqrt{x} x} \right] = \sqrt{x}^{\sqrt{x}} \left[ \frac{\frac{2x \ln \sqrt{x}}{4\sqrt{x} x} + \frac{2x}{4\sqrt{x} x}}{2} \right] = \\ &= \sqrt{x}^{\sqrt{x}} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \frac{\ln \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x} x} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \right] \dots \end{aligned}$$

10.29 Determinare gli insiemi in cui le seguenti funzioni sono crescenti o decrescenti:

$$(a) f_1(x) = x^2 - 3x + 5$$

$$(b) f_2(x) = x^3 - 3x - 4$$

$$(c) f_3(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 + 3x + 4$$

$$(d) f_4(x) = x + 1/x \text{ per } x > 0$$

$$(e) f_5(x) = \sqrt{x} - 2\sqrt{x+2}$$

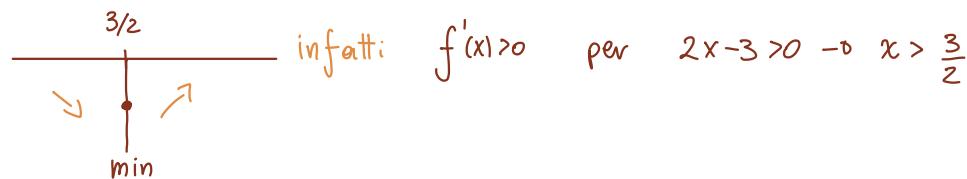
a)  $x^2 - 3x + 5$   $f'(x) = 2x - 3$   $f''(x) = 2$

1) Cerco i punti in cui la  $f'(x) = 0$  per Trovare i punti in cui POTREBBE esserci un max/min  
 $\Rightarrow f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow 2x - 3 = 0$  per  $x = \frac{3}{2}$

2) Vedo (in  $x_0 = \frac{3}{2}$ ) che valore ha  $f''(x)$ :

$$\Rightarrow f''(x_0) = 2 \Rightarrow f''(\frac{3}{2}) = 2 > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{3}{2} \text{ punto di min}$$

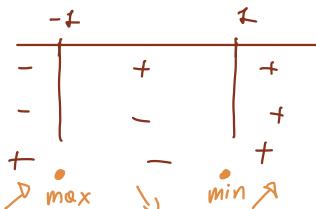
3) Conclusioni:



b)  $x^3 - 3x - 4$   $f'(x) = 3x^2 - 3$   $f'(x) = 0 \text{ per } x = \pm 1$

$$f''(x) = 6x \Rightarrow f''(1) = 6 > 0 \Rightarrow \min \quad | \text{ oppure} \\ f''(-1) = -6 < 0 \Rightarrow \max \quad | \text{ Studio} \\ \text{il segno di } f'(x)$$

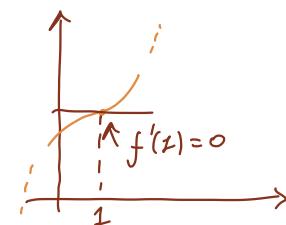
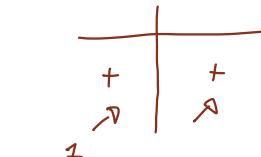
$f'(x) > 0 \text{ per } 3x^2 - 3 > 0$   
 $\text{per } x > \pm 1$   
 $\Rightarrow x > 0, \text{ eq} > 0 \Rightarrow \text{Valori esterni}$



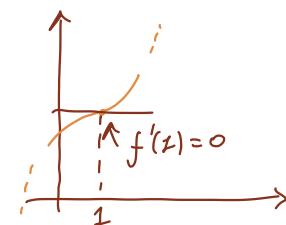
c)  $x^3 - 3x^2 + 3x + 4$      $f'(x) = 3x^2 - 6x + 3 > 0$  per  $\Delta = 36 - 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 = 0 \Rightarrow 1$  soluz.

$\Rightarrow x = \frac{6}{6} = 1 \Rightarrow a > 0$ , eq > 0  $\Rightarrow$  Valori esterni  $\Rightarrow$

$f(x)$  è crescente in  $\mathbb{R}$



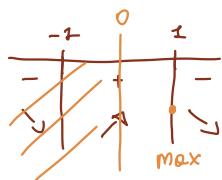
Studio 1a deriv II:  $6x - 6 > 0$  per  $x > 1$



d)  $x + \frac{1}{x}$  per  $x > 0$      $f'(x) = 1 - 1 \cdot \frac{1}{x^2} = 1 - \frac{1}{x^2}$

$f'(x) > 0$  per  $1 - \frac{1}{x^2} > 0 \quad \frac{1}{x^2} < 1, x^2 < 1 \quad x < \pm 1 \quad a > 0$ , eq < 0  $\Rightarrow$  Valori interni

$f(x)$  crescente

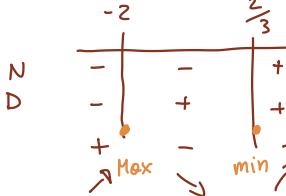


$f'(x) > 0$  per  $0 \leq x < 1$   
 $f''(x) < 0$  per  $x > 1$

e)  $\sqrt{x} - 2\sqrt{x+2}$      $f'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+2}} > 0$  per  $\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+2}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x+2}}{\sqrt{x+2}} > 0$

$\Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{x}}{2x} - \frac{\sqrt{x+2}}{x+2} > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{(x+2)\sqrt{x} - 2x\sqrt{x+2}}{(2x)(x+2)} > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{x\sqrt{x} + 2\sqrt{x} - 2x\sqrt{x+2}}{(2x)(x+2)} > 0$

$\Rightarrow \frac{2\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{x+2}}{(x+2)} > 0$  per N:  $2\sqrt{x} > \sqrt{x+2} \Rightarrow 2\sqrt{x} > \sqrt{x+2} \Rightarrow 4x > x+2 \Rightarrow x > \frac{2}{3}$   
D:  $x+2 > 0 \Rightarrow x > -2$



$f(x)$  cresce in  $x < -2 \cup x > \frac{2}{3}$   
Decresce in  $-2 < x < \frac{2}{3}$

10.30 Per ciascuna delle seguenti funzioni determinare i punti di massimo o di minimo relativo:

(a)  $f_1(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 + 3x - 4$  per  $x \in [0, 2]$

(b)  $f_2(x) = 3x + 1/x$  per  $x \in (0, 3]$

(c)  $f_3(x) = x^{2/3}(x-5)$  per  $x \in [0, 4]$

(d)  $f_4(x) = x^2/\sqrt{x^2 + 1}$  per  $x \in [-4, 3]$

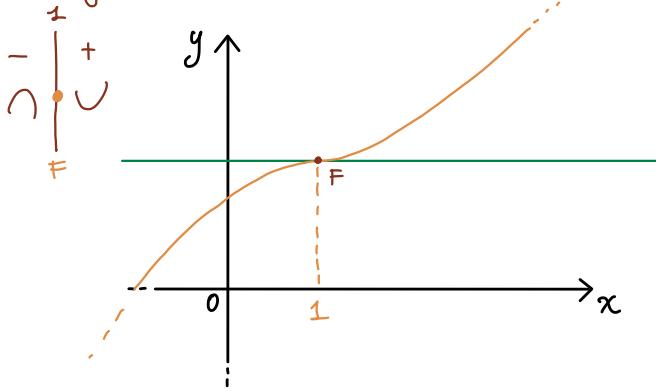
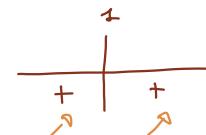
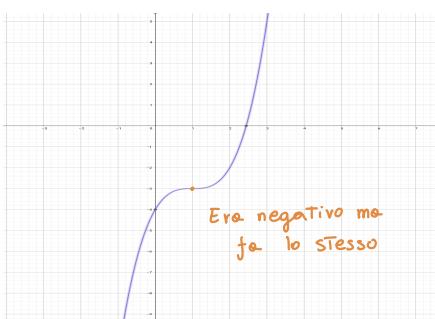
(e)  $f_5(x) = x^2/\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}$  per  $x \in \mathbb{R}$  ( $a \neq 0$ )

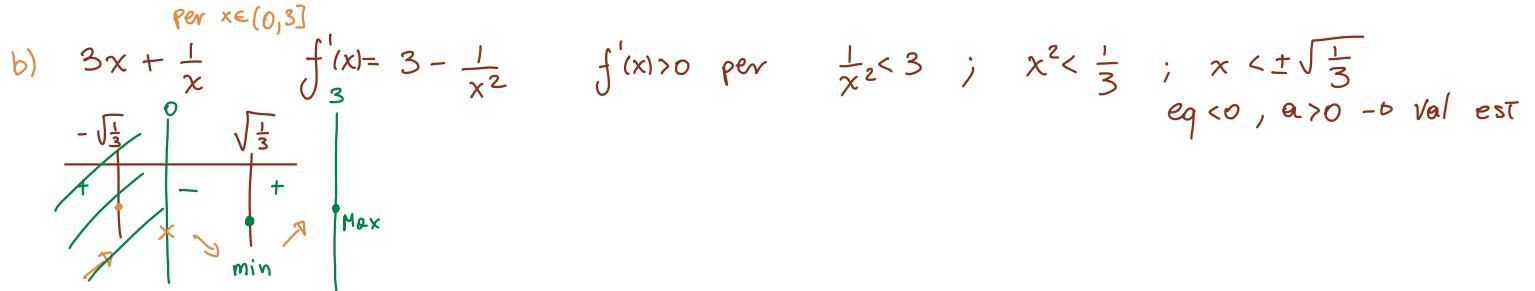
a)  $f'(x) = 3x^2 - 6x + 3 > 0$  per  $\Delta = 36 - 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 = 0 \Rightarrow 2$  radici coincidenti

$x = \frac{6}{6} = 1 \Rightarrow f'(x) > 0$  per  $x > 1 \Rightarrow$  eq > 0, a > 0  $\Rightarrow$  Val est  $\Rightarrow$

$f'(1) = 3 - 6 + 3 = 0 \Rightarrow f''(x) = 6x - 6 \Rightarrow f''(1) = 6 - 6 = 0 \Rightarrow$  NO max/min

$f''(x) > 0$  per  $6x - 6 > 0 ; x > 1$





c)  $x^{\frac{2}{3}}(x-5)$  per  $x \in [0, 4]$

$$f'(x) = \frac{2}{3} \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}}(x-5) + \sqrt[3]{x^2} = \frac{2(x-5)}{3\sqrt[3]{x}} + \sqrt[3]{x^2} > 0$$

$$\frac{2(x-5)(\sqrt[3]{x})^2 + 3x\sqrt[3]{x^2}}{3x} > 0$$

N:  $2(x-5) + 3x^{\frac{2}{3}} > 0$

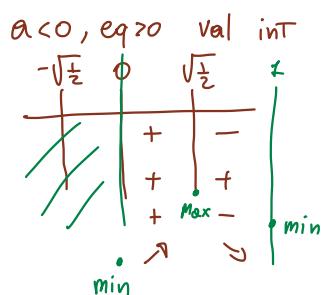
D:  $3x > 0$  per  $x > 0$  Troppo lungo

10.31 Determinare i punti di massimo o di minimo relativo in  $[0, 1]$  per la funzione ivi definita da  $f(x) = x^2 - x^4$ .

$$f(x) = x^2 - x^4 \quad \text{in } [0, 1]$$

$$f'(x) = 2x - 4x^3 > 0 \quad \text{per } x(2-4x^2) > 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x > 0, \quad x < \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}$$



## Derivate per il calcolo dei limiti

**11.1** La regola di L'Hôpital può non valere se applicata ad un rapporto  $f(x)/g(x)$  della formula  $l_1/l_2$ , con  $l_1, l_2$  numeri reali non nulli. Verificare ciò ponendo  $f(x) = x$ ,  $g(x) = x - 1$  ed  $x_0$  generico in  $\mathbb{R} \cup \{\pm\infty\}$ .

$$\frac{x}{x-1} \quad \mathbb{D} = \mathbb{R} - \{1\} \quad \text{ma} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^\pm} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{1}{1^\pm - 1} = \frac{1}{0^\pm} \rightarrow \pm\infty$$

$\Rightarrow$  Nel caso  $x_0 = 1$  non abbiamo una forma indeterminata  $\Rightarrow$  il teorema non vale

pongo  $x_0 = \pm\infty \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \begin{bmatrix} \pm\infty \\ \pm\infty \end{bmatrix}$  il teorema vale

**11.2** Verificare che  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}$ , nel caso in cui  $f(x) = \log x$  e  $g(x) = x$ . Spiegarne il motivo.

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln x}{x} &=? \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x} \\ \downarrow \\ \left[ \frac{-\infty}{0^+} \right] &= \frac{1}{0^+} \rightarrow +\infty \end{aligned}$$

NON E' UNA FORMA INDETERMINATA!

$$a) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \underbrace{\ln x}_{-\infty} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{1}{x}}_{+\infty} \rightarrow -\infty$$

**11.5** Per mezzo della formula di L'Hôpital calcolare i limiti ( $b > 0$ ,  $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ ):  
(a)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\log x}{x^b}$       (b)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+x)^\alpha - 1}{x}$

con  $b > 0$  (i) soddisfatta

$$a) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\log x}{x^b} = \begin{bmatrix} +\infty \\ +\infty \end{bmatrix}$$

$$g'(x) = b x^{b-1} \quad (\text{II}) \text{ Controllo dove } g'(x) \text{ vale } 0: \quad g'(x) = 0 \quad \text{per} \quad b x^{b-1} = 0 \quad ; \quad b > 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow g'(x) = 0 \quad \text{per } x = 0$$

$$(\text{III}) \text{ if } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} = e \in \mathbb{R} \vee \pm\infty \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{\underbrace{b x^{b-1}}_{+\infty}^0} = \underbrace{\frac{1}{x}}_0 \cdot \underbrace{\frac{1}{b x^{b-1}}}_0 \rightarrow 0$$

$$b) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+x)^\alpha - 1}{x} \quad (\text{I}) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+x)^\alpha - 1}{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \checkmark$$

$$(\text{II}) \quad g'(x) = 1 = 0 \quad \exists x \in \mathbb{R} \quad \checkmark$$

$$(\text{III}) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} = \alpha (1+x)^{\alpha-1} = \alpha (1+0)^{\alpha-1} = \alpha$$

**11.6** Calcolare i limiti

$$(a) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^{\sqrt{x}}}{x} \quad (b) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(\log x)^3}{x}$$

$$a) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^{\sqrt{x}}}{x} = \begin{bmatrix} \infty \\ \infty \end{bmatrix} \text{ (I)}$$

$$f'(x) = 1 = 0 \quad \exists x \in \mathbb{R} \quad \text{(II)}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e^{\sqrt{x}} \left( \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \right) \rightarrow \frac{e^{\sqrt{x}}}{2\sqrt{x}} = e^{\sqrt{x}} \gg 2\sqrt{x} \rightarrow +\infty$$

$$b) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln(x)^3}{x} = \begin{bmatrix} +\infty \\ +\infty \end{bmatrix} \text{ (I) } \checkmark$$

$$\text{II} \quad f'(x) = 1 \neq 0 \quad \exists x \in \mathbb{R} \quad \text{(II) } \checkmark \quad \text{III} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{3}{x}}{1} = \frac{3}{x} \rightarrow 0$$

### 11.7 Con il teorema di L'Hôpital calcolare i limiti

$$(a) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\log(2x+1)}{\log x} \quad (b) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\log(1+\sqrt{x})}{\log x}$$

a)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln(2x+1)}{\ln x} = \left[ \frac{\infty}{\infty} \right] \text{ (I) } \checkmark \quad \text{II} \quad g'(x) = \frac{1}{x} = 0 \quad \exists x \in \mathbb{R} \quad \text{(II) } \checkmark$

III)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{2}{2x+1}}{\frac{1}{x}} = \frac{2x}{2x+1} = \frac{2x}{2x(1)} \rightarrow 1$

b)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln(x+\sqrt{x})}{\ln x} = \left[ \frac{\infty}{\infty} \right] \text{ (I) } \checkmark \quad \text{(II) } g'(x) = \frac{1}{x} \neq 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \quad \text{III} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{1+\sqrt{x}}}{\frac{1}{x}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}}{\frac{1}{x}} = \frac{1}{2}$

### 11.8 Calcolare i limiti

$$(a) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\log(1+x^2)}{\log x} \quad (b) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\log(1+x^5)}{\log(2+x^3)}$$

a)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln(1+x^2)}{\ln x} = +\infty \text{ (I) } \checkmark$

(II)  $g'(x) = \frac{1}{x} \neq 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \quad \checkmark$

(III)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{2x}{1+x^2}}{\frac{1}{x}} = \left( \frac{2x^2}{1+x^2} \right) = \frac{x^2(2)}{x^2(1)} = 2$

b)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{3}{x}}{\frac{1}{x}} = \frac{\infty}{\infty} \text{ (I) } \checkmark \quad \text{(II) } g'(x) = \frac{3x^2}{2+x^3} = 0 \quad \text{per} \quad \begin{array}{l} N \quad x=0 \\ D \quad x^3=-2 \rightarrow x = \sqrt[3]{-2} \end{array}$

(III)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{5x^4}{1+x^5}}{\frac{3x^2}{2+x^3}} = \frac{5x^4}{1+x^5} \cdot \frac{2+x^3}{3x^2} = \frac{10x^2+5x^5}{3+3x^5} = \frac{x^5(5)}{x^5(3)} = \frac{5}{3}$

### 11.11 Calcolare i limiti

$$(a) \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} \frac{1 - \sin x}{\cos x} \quad (b) \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} \frac{1 - \sin x}{\cos^2 x}$$

a)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} \frac{1 - \sin x}{\cos x} = \left[ \frac{0}{0} \right] \text{ (I) } \checkmark$

II)  $g'(x) = -\sin x = 2k\pi, \text{ con } k=0, 1, \dots, +\infty$

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

$D(\cos^2 x) = D(\cos x \cdot \cos x) = -\sin x \cos x - \sin x \cos x = -2 \sin x \cos x = -\sin(2x)$

b)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} \frac{1 - \sin x}{\cos^2 x} = \left[ \frac{0}{0} \right] \text{ (I) } \checkmark \quad \text{(III) } \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} \frac{-\cos x}{-\sin(2x)} = \left[ \frac{0}{0} \right]$

Riapplico  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} \frac{\sin x}{-\cos(2x) \cdot 2} = \frac{1}{2}$

$D(\cos^2 x) = D(\cos x \cdot \cos x) = -\sin x \cos x - \sin x \cos x = -2 \sin x \cos x = -\sin(2x)$

### 11.23 Calcolare i limiti seguenti, che si presentano nella forma indeterminata $\infty - \infty$ .

$$(a) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (x - \log x) \quad (b) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left( \frac{1}{x} + \log x \right)$$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x - \log x = +\infty - \infty \text{ (I) } \times$

$\rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \left( 1 - \frac{\log x}{x} \right) = +\infty$

b)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{1}{x} + \log x}{x} = +\infty - \infty = \frac{1 + x \log x}{x} = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{x \log x}{x} = \text{BOFH}$

# Applicazione delle derivate:

## Funzioni crescenti e decrescenti

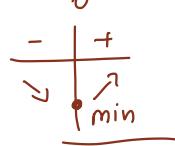
1.1 Verificare che la funzione  $f(x) = x(x^2 + 1)$ , è strettamente crescente su  $\mathbb{R}$ .

•  $f(x)$  è crescente se  $f'(x) > 0 \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

$$f(x) = x^3 + x \Rightarrow f'(x) = 3x^2 + 1 \quad \text{Controllo} \quad f'(x) > 0 \text{ per } 3x^2 + 1 > 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \underline{\text{crescente}}$$

1.2 Verificare che la funzione  $f(x) = x^4$ , è strettamente crescente per  $x \geq 0$ , ed è strettamente decrescente per  $x \leq 0$ .

$$f(x) = x^4 \quad \text{in } x \geq 0$$



1.3 Verificare che, per  $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$ , la funzione  $f(x) = x^n$ , è strettamente crescente su  $\mathbb{R}$  se  $n$  è dispari, mentre è strettamente crescente solo per  $x \geq 0$  se  $n$  è pari.

$$f(x) = x^n \quad \text{con } n \in \mathbb{N}$$

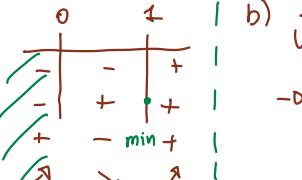
$$f'(x) = nx^{n-1} > 0$$

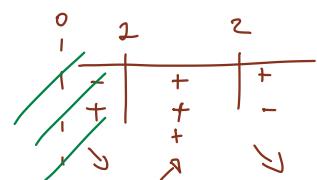
per   
 se  $n$  è pari,  $n-1$  è dispari  $\rightarrow \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$   
 Se  $n$  è dispari,  $n-1$  pari  $\rightarrow$  per  $x > 0$

1.5 Determinare gli intervalli in cui le seguenti funzioni risultano crescenti o decrescenti:

$$(a) f(x) = \sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$$

$$(b) f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x-1}}{x}$$

a)  $f(x) = \sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$   $\mathcal{D} = x > 0$   $f'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} - \frac{1}{2x\sqrt{x}} > 0$  per  $\frac{x-1}{2x\sqrt{x}} > 0$   $N: x-1 > 0$  per  $x > 1$   
  
 $D: 2x\sqrt{x} > 0$  per  $x > 0$

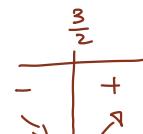
b)  $f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x-1}}{x}$   $\mathcal{D} = x > 0$   $f'(x) = D\left[\left(x-1\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{x}\right] = \frac{1}{2x\sqrt{x-1}} - \frac{\sqrt{x-1}}{x^2}$   $N: x-2x+2 > 0$  per  $-x+2 > 0 \rightarrow x < 2$   
 $D: \begin{cases} x-1 > 0 \rightarrow x > 1 \\ 2x\sqrt{x-1} \neq 0 \rightarrow x \neq 1 \end{cases}$   
  
 $f(x) \text{ è cresc in } 1 \leq x \leq 2$

1.6 Determinare gli intervalli in cui le seguenti funzioni risultano crescenti o decrescenti:

$$(a) f(x) = x^3(x-2)$$

$$(b) f(x) = (x^2 + 2x + 3)^7$$

a)  $x^4 - 2x^3$   $f'(x) = 4x^3 - 6x^2 > 0$  per  $x^2(4x-6) > 0$   
 $\hookrightarrow x \neq 0$   
 $\hookrightarrow x > \frac{6}{4} \rightarrow x > \frac{3}{2}$



b)  $(x^2 + 2x + 3)^7$   $f'(x) = 7(x^2 + 2x + 3)^6 \cdot 2x + 2 > 0$   
 $\hookrightarrow 2x+2 > 0$  per  $x \geq -1$



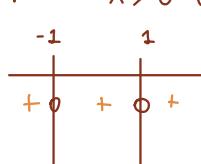
$f(x)$  cresce in  $x \geq -1$

1.7 Determinare gli intervalli di monotonia delle funzioni

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

$$(b) f(x) = \frac{2+x}{4+x^2}$$

$f'(x) = \frac{(1-x^2) + 2x^2}{(1-x^2)^2}$   $N: 1-x^2 + 2x^2 \rightarrow 1+x^2 > 0$  per  $x > 0 \quad \mathcal{D} \subset \mathbb{R}$   
 $D: f' \neq 0$  per  $x \neq \pm 1$   
 $\hookrightarrow 0 \neq x^2$  per  $x \neq \pm 1$



$f$  cresce  $\forall x \in \mathbb{R} - \{-1, 1\}$

1.8 Determinare gli intervalli di monotonia delle funzioni

(a)  $f(x) = e^{x^2}$

(b)  $f(x) = e^{-x^2}$

(c)  $f(x) = e^x/x$

(d)  $f(x) = xe^{-x}$

- [(a)  $f(x)$  è decrescente in  $(-\infty, 0]$ , crescente in  $[0, +\infty)$ ;  
 (b)  $f(x)$  è crescente in  $(-\infty, 0]$ , decrescente in  $[0, +\infty)$ ;  
 (c)  $f(x)$  è decrescente in  $(-\infty, 0)$  e  $(0, 1]$ , crescente in  $[1, +\infty)$ ;  
 (d)  $f(x)$  è crescente in  $(-\infty, 1]$ , decrescente in  $[1, +\infty)$ ]

a)  $e^x > 0 \quad f'(x) = 2x e^{x^2} > 0 \text{ per } x > 0$   
 $\neq 0 \text{ per } x \neq 0$



b)  $e^{-x} > 0 \quad f'(x) = -2x(e^{-x}) > 0 \text{ per } x < 0$   
 $\neq 0 \text{ per } x \neq 0$

N:  $\frac{xe^x - e^x}{x^2} > 0$   
 $x^2 > 0 \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

N:  $xe^x - e^x > 0, e^x(x-1) > 0 \text{ per } x > 1$   
 $\Leftrightarrow x-1 > 0 \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

c)  $f = \begin{cases} e^x \cdot \frac{1}{x} > 0 & \text{ID: } x \neq 0, \\ 0 & \end{cases} \quad f'(x) = \left( \frac{e^x}{x} - \frac{e^x}{x^2} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{x^2} > 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

$\begin{array}{c|c} - & + \\ \downarrow & \nearrow \\ 0 & \end{array}$  forese  $x < 1 - \{0\}$

d)  $xe^{-x} \rightarrow f'(x) = e^{-x} - xe^{-x} \rightarrow e^{-x}(1-x) > 0 \quad 1-x > 0 \text{ per } x-1 < 0 \rightarrow x < 1$

$\begin{array}{c|c} + & - \\ \nearrow & \downarrow \\ 1 & \end{array}$

1.9 Determinare gli intervalli di monotonia delle funzioni

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

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

$\ln x - x \rightarrow \text{ID: } x > 0$   
 $f'(x) = \frac{1}{x} - 1 > 0 \text{ per } x > 1$



$\frac{1-x}{x} > 0 \quad \text{N: } 1-x > 0, x < 1$

$\text{D: } x > 0$

b)  $\ln x \cdot \frac{1}{x} \quad \text{ID: } x > 0 \quad f'(x) = \frac{1}{x} + \ln x \rightarrow \ln x + \frac{1}{x^2} > 0 \text{ per } \frac{x^2 \ln x + x^2}{x^2} > 0 \rightarrow \frac{x^2(\ln x + 1)}{x^2} > 0 \quad (\text{D: } x > 0 \forall x \in \mathbb{R} - \{0\})$

$\begin{array}{c|c} ? & + \\ \diagup & \diagdown \\ \ln x & \end{array}$  Non mi trovo

## Max e min

**1.16** Determinare i punti di massimo e di minimo relativo della funzione  $f(x) = 4x^3 - 5x^2 + 2x - 3$  nell'insieme dei numeri reali.

$$f'(x) = 12x^2 - 10x + 2 > 0 \rightarrow 2(6x^2 - 5x + 1) > 0$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{25 - 4 \cdot 6}}{12} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \quad a > 0 \text{ eq} \geq 0 \rightarrow \text{val esterni}$$

$$\Delta = 25 - 4 \cdot 6 = 1$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c|c} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{2} \\ + & | & | \\ \nearrow & \downarrow & \nearrow \\ \text{max} & \text{min} & \end{array}$$

Oppure  $6x^2 - 5x + 1 = 0$  per  $x = \frac{1}{2} \vee x = \frac{1}{3}$

$$\Rightarrow f''(x) = 24x - 10 \quad f''\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{24}{2} - 10 = 2 > 0 \text{ min}$$

$$f''\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) = \frac{24}{3} - 10 = -2 < 0 \text{ Max}$$

**1.17** Determinare i punti di massimo e di minimo relativo della funzione  $f(x) = x(x^2 - 3x + 3)$ .

$$x_1 = \frac{6}{6} = 1 \quad \text{eq} > 0 \quad a > 0 \rightarrow \text{val est}$$

$\begin{array}{c|c} + & + \\ \nearrow & \nearrow \\ \text{potrebbe esserci} & \text{un flesso} \end{array}$

$$x^3 - 3x^2 + 3x \quad \Rightarrow f'(x) = 3x^2 - 6x + 3 > 0$$

$$\Delta = 36 - 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 = 0 \rightarrow 2 \text{ rad eq.}$$

**1.21** Determinare i punti di massimo e di minimo relativo ed assoluto delle seguenti funzioni

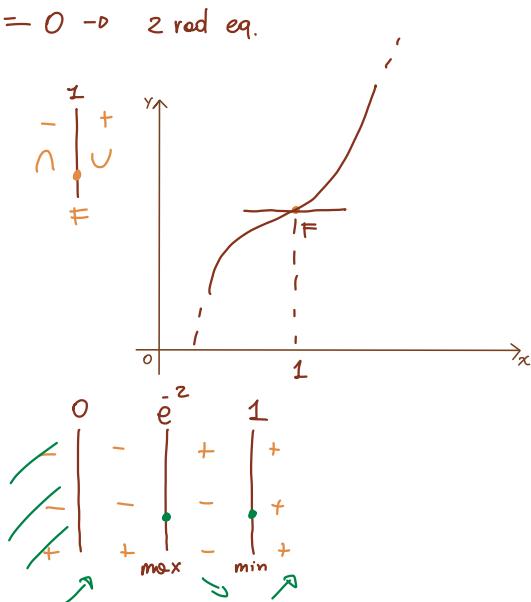
(a)  $f(x) = x \log^2 x \quad$  (b)  $f(x) = \log(\sqrt{x} - x)$

a)  $x \ln^2(x) \quad f'(x) = \ln^2(x) + x(2\ln x)$

$$= \ln^2(x) + 2\ln x = \ln(x)(\ln x + 2) > 0 \quad \text{per } \ln x > -2 \rightarrow e^{\ln x} > e^{-2}$$

L'0  $\ln x > 0$  per  $x > 1$

D:  $x > 0$



b)  $\ln(\sqrt{x} - x) \quad$  D:  $\sqrt{x} - x > 0, x - x^2 > 0, x(1-x) > 0, 1-x > 0 \text{ per } x < 1$

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

$$\begin{array}{c|c|c} & 0 & 1 \\ + & + & - \\ \oplus & + & + \\ \text{max} & & \text{min} \end{array} \quad f \text{ def } 0 < x < 1$$

**1.22** Determinare i punti di massimo e di minimo relativo ed assoluto della funzione  $f(x) = \log \sin x$ , nel suo insieme di definizione.

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

D:  $\sin x > 0$

$$f'(x) = \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} > 0 \rightarrow \cot x > 0$$

1.24 Determinare su  $\mathbb{R}$  i punti di massimo e di minimo relativo della funzione

$$f(x) = \frac{x^3}{3} - \sin x + x \cos x.$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{9x^2}{9} - \cos x + [\cos x - x \sin x]$$

$$= x^2 - \cos x + \cos x - x \sin x \rightarrow x(x - \sin x) = 0$$

$$\hookrightarrow x=0, \quad x-\sin x=0 \rightarrow |\sin x| < |x| \forall x \in \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$$

$f'(x)$  si annulla in  $x=0$

$$f''(x) = 2x - [\sin x + x \sin x] = 2x - \sin x - x \sin x = 2x + \sin x (-1-x) \quad f''(0) = 0 + \sin(0)(-1-0) = 0$$

$$f'''(x) = 2 + \cos x(-1-x) - \sin x \quad f'''(0) = 2 + 1(-1) = 2 - 1 = 1 > 0 \quad \underline{\text{Flesso}}$$