Esercizio 1. Applichiamo il teorema di lagauge ad ma fonzione el cui grafic e una parabola e diamo interpret. geometrica.

Teo. Lagrange f: [a,b] -> IR continua derivable in Ja, bt

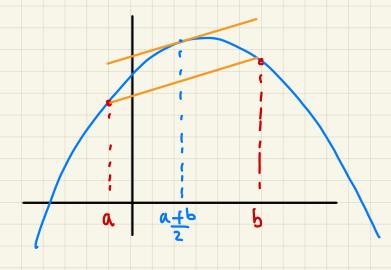
 $f(b) - f(a) = f'(\xi)(b-a)$  per un cerb  $\xi \in Ja, bC$ 

Qui f:  $Ca_1b_1 \rightarrow IR$   $f(x) = 2\alpha \times + \beta$   $f(x) = \alpha \times^2 + \beta \times + \gamma$ ,  $\alpha \neq 0$ 

db+ Bb+ x- (&a2+Ba+x)=(2x2+B) (b-a)

 $\alpha(b^2-a^2)+\beta(b-a)=2\alpha \geq (b-a)+\beta(b-a)$ 

 $\Sigma = \frac{1}{2} \frac{b^2 - a^2}{b - a} = \frac{1}{2} (b + a) \leftarrow \text{punto medio di}$  (a,b).



Esempio Calcolare  $\sqrt{101}$  con una certa precisione. Uso d'terrema di lagrange for mostrare  $10+\frac{1}{22} \leq \sqrt{101} \leq 10+\frac{1}{20}$ 

Applies d teorema di lagrange a  $f: [100, 101] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$   $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$   $f'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$   $f(101) - f(100) = f'(\overline{z})(101 - 100)$   $\overline{z} \in \overline{100}, 101\overline{L}$   $\overline{100} = 100$   $\overline{z} \in \overline{100}$   $\overline{z} \in \overline{100}$ 

 $\frac{1}{2 \cdot 11} \leq \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \leq \frac{1}{2 \cdot 10}$ 

Esempio Nostrane che per ogni z >0 vale

$$\log \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right) > \frac{1}{1+x}$$

De finiamo la finnime
$$f: \exists 0, +\infty \left[ \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \right] f(x) = \log \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right) - \frac{1}{1+x}$$

Se dumo stro  $f(x) > 0 \quad \forall x > 0 \quad \text{ho finito}. \left(\frac{1}{f}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{f^2}$ 

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

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

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

Alloa  $f$  Strettamente decrescente su  $\exists 0, +\infty C$ .

lun  $\log(1 + \frac{1}{x}) - \frac{1}{1+x} = 0$ 
 $0 \quad 0$ 

Applicazione la sené armonica generalizzata  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{\alpha}}$  converge for  $1 < \alpha < 2$ Considero  $f: [0,1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$   $f(x) = x^{\alpha-1}$ (caso modello  $\alpha = 1,5 \sim f(\pi) = \sqrt{\chi}$ ) Si ha  $f'(x) = (d-1) \times d^{-2}$   $\forall x > 0$ e ma furance decres curte

ferché -1 < d-2 < 0C' de sues centé. f' decres cente Scrinamo d T. La grange rell' la pendensa della entervalo  $\left[\frac{1}{n+1}, \frac{1}{n}\right] \in \{enognineN \mid tangente dimin.$  $f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) - f\left(\frac{1}{n+1}\right) = f'(z)\left(\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1}\right) \quad z \in J_{n+1}, \, n \in \mathbb{Z}$  $\frac{1}{n^{\alpha-1}} - \frac{1}{(n+1)^{\alpha-1}} = (\alpha-1) \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{n(n+1)}$   $\frac{1}{n^{\alpha-1}} - \frac{1}{(n+1)^{\alpha-1}} \geqslant (\alpha-1) \frac{1}{n^{\alpha-2}} \frac{1}{n^2+n}$   $\frac{1}{n^{\alpha-1}} - \frac{1}{(n+1)^{\alpha-1}} \geqslant (\alpha-1) \frac{1}{n^{\alpha-2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2n^2}$   $\frac{1}{n^{\alpha-1}} - \frac{1}{(n+1)^{\alpha-1}} \geqslant (\alpha-1) \frac{1}{n^{\alpha-2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2n^2}$ Us of besto

$$\frac{1}{n^{\alpha-1}} - \frac{1}{(n+1)^{\alpha-1}} \ge (\alpha-1) \frac{1}{n^{\alpha-2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2n^2}$$

$$uoe i \qquad \frac{1}{n^{\alpha}} \le \frac{2}{\alpha-1} \left[ \frac{1}{n^{\alpha-1}} - \frac{1}{(n+1)^{\alpha-1}} \right]$$

$$allona \qquad \infty \qquad \frac{1}{n^{\alpha}} \le \frac{2}{d-1} \frac{1}{n^{\alpha-1}} - \frac{1}{(n+1)^{\alpha-1}}$$

$$serie telescopica!$$

$$Ficorda! \qquad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (b_n - b_{n+1}) = b_1 - \lim_{n \to +\infty} b_n$$

$$= \frac{2}{\alpha-1} \left( \frac{1}{n^{\alpha-1}} - \lim_{n \to +\infty} \frac{1}{n^{\alpha-1}} \right)$$

$$= 0$$
In condusione
$$\frac{\infty}{n-1} = \frac{1}{n^{\alpha}} \le \frac{2}{\alpha-1} \qquad \forall 1 < \alpha < 2$$

## Teoreni di de l'Hôpital

Teorema Sano fig: [a,b] -> 1R continue den valor'li ni Ja, b [ \ {xo}]

Suppositions  $f(x_0) = g(x_0) = 0$  e  $g(x) \neq 0 \forall x \neq x_0$ 

 $L = \lim_{X \to X_0} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} \implies \exists \lim_{X \to X_0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = L$ 

Nella pratica il teorema dice  $\lim_{x\to x_0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{0}{0}$  mo calcola  $\lim_{x\to x_0} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}$  al primo

dun Per duno stronto mi serve una variante del tes di lagrange (detto terreure di Cauchy)

> $\frac{f(b) - f(a)}{g(b) - g(a)} = \frac{f'(z)}{g'(z)}$ z∈ Ja,bC.

> > Se g(x) = x è il teo. Lagrange.

Il punho ¿ i la stins jer entrambe f, g.

Dimostro ora de l' Hôpital

lim 
$$\frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \to x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{g(x) - g(x_0)}$$

ora uso d' teorema affera enniciato:

esisti  $\frac{x}{2} \in J \times_0, x \in I$  tale che

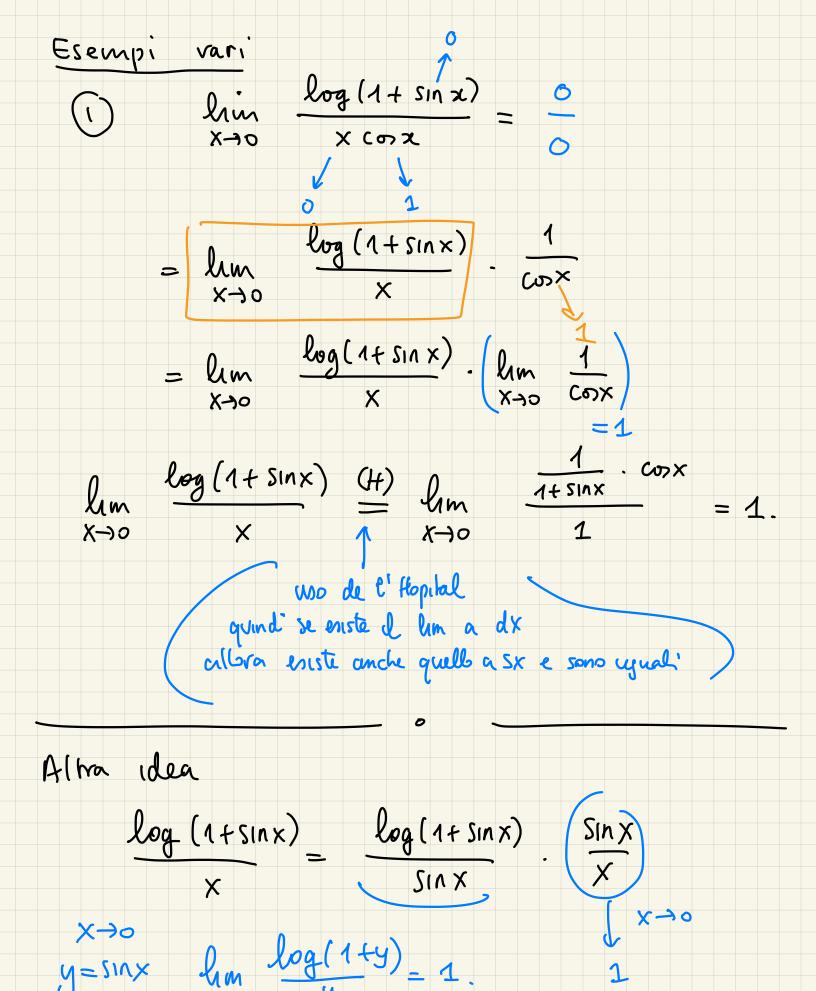
 $\lim_{x \to x_0} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} = \lim_{x \to x_0} \frac{f'(x_0)}{g'(x_0)}$ 

Clim  $\frac{f'(x)}{g'(x_0)} = \lim_{x \to x_0} \frac{f'(x_0)}{g'(x_0)}$ 

Cl teorema vale anche mei casi

Se quenti:

se lum  $\frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{1}{1} \times \frac{1}{1}$ 



$$\begin{array}{c|c}
\hline
2 & \lambda & \times -\sin \times \\
\times \rightarrow 0 & \times^3 & = 0
\end{array}$$

$$\lim_{X \to 0} \frac{X - \sin X}{X^3} = \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos X}{3 \times^2} = \frac{0}{0}$$

$$= \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{\sin x}{6x} = \frac{1}{6}$$

Antiquarine:  $\sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + ordine sup.$ 

(H) 
$$= \lim_{X \to 1} \frac{-\frac{1}{x^2} + 1}{2 \sin(\pi x) \cdot \cos(\pi x) \cdot \pi} \stackrel{\circ}{\longrightarrow} 0$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \lim_{X\to 1} \frac{1}{\cos(\pi x)} \cdot \lim_{X\to 1} \frac{-\frac{1}{x^2}+1}{\sin(\pi x)}$$

$$(H) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{2}{\pi \cos(\pi x)} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{2}{-\pi} = \frac{1}{\pi^2}$$

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confronto tra infiniti / infinitesimi
    \lim_{X\to+\infty} \frac{\log_{\alpha} x}{x^{n}} \stackrel{\text{(H)}}{=} \lim_{X\to+\infty} \frac{\log_{\alpha} e/x}{n x^{n-1}}
                                                                    = 0 .
     ( riendo D loga x = \frac{\log_a e}{x})
                                                       ogni
                                                       Polinemio va
    quad' \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\log_a x}{x^n} = 0
                                                         all inputo pui
                                                       velou del log.
   esercinio lum (loga X) = 0
X+1+00 X
  \lim_{X \to +\infty} \frac{x^{m}}{a^{x}} = \lim_{X \to +\infty} \frac{m \times m^{-1}}{(\log_{e} a)} = \lim_{X \to +\infty} \frac{x^{n-1}}{a^{x}}
              \frac{(H)}{=} \frac{(H)}{=} \frac{\cos t}{\cos t} \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1}{a^{x}} = 0
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Esercizio Calcolare

lum x<sup>n</sup> log x

lim x (logax) m

 $=\lim_{X\to+\infty}-\frac{x^2}{1+x^2}=-1.$ 

Esercini lum  $x^3$  (actg  $x - \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{1}{x}$ )

2 lun x tanx

D ( 
$$x \log (1 + \frac{1}{x}) = \log (1 + \frac{1}{x}) + x$$
. D  $\log (1 + \frac{1}{x})$ 

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

$$= \log (1 + \frac{1}{x}) - \frac{1}{x+1} > 0$$
Len' abbiamo dimentrato de querta quantita era sempre shettamente positiva!

Dunque  $f' > 0 \forall x > 0 \quad e \quad f \quad shettam. \quad rescente.$ 

Usando che  $g(x) = f(x) \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right) \quad g \quad e \quad decuesunte.$ 

(o rifetundo ragnonamenti analoghi)

Sia  $L = \lim_{x \to +\infty} f(x)$ 

Infatti  $L = e$ 

Allora  $\lim_{x \to +\infty} g(x) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} f(x) \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right) = L \cdot 1 = L$ 

Ne segue che lun  $(1+\frac{1}{n})^m = e$  $\lim_{N\to+\infty} \left(1+\frac{1}{n}\right) = e$   $e\left(\left(1+\frac{1}{n}\right)^{n}\right) \mathcal{T}\left(\left(1+\frac{1}{n}\right)\right)$  $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$   $\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^m < e < \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{m+1}$ n=1 2 < e < 4 m=2  $\frac{g}{4} = \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2$  < e <  $\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^3 = 3,375$ troso approssimationi di e tramte numeri razionali

## 9 DERIVATE SUCCESSIVE

Sia f: ]a,b[ -> IR che sia derivabile in ogni punto di Ja,b[.

Albra f: Ja, b[ -> R la finnone deivata potrebbe enere a ma volta denivable

def Diremo che f ammette derivata seconda in  $x_0 \in Ja, bC$  se eniste

 $f''(x^2) = \lim_{x \to x^2} \frac{x - x^2}{f'(x) - f'(x^2)}$ 

In mauiera analoga (iterando il ragionar) si possono définire le deivate di ordine sufeion

 $f^{(n)}(x_0)$  dervata n - esima di f in  $x_0$   $f^{(n-1)}(x) - f^{(n-1)}(x_0)$  $f^{(n-1)}(x) - f^{(n-1)}(x_0)$   $f^{(n)}(x_0) = \lim_{x \to \infty} x - x_0$   $f^{(n-1)}(x) - f^{(n-1)}(x_0)$   $f^{(n)}(x_0) = \lim_{x \to \infty} x - x_0$   $f^{(n-1)}(x) - f^{(n-1)}(x_0)$   $f^{(n-1)}(x) - f^{(n-1)}(x)$   $f^{(n-1)}(x) - f$ 

Altre notazioni

 $f''(x) \qquad D^2 f(x) \qquad \frac{d^2 f}{dx^2}$  $f_{(u)}(x)$   $D_u f(x)$   $\frac{dx_u}{d_u t}$ 

Esempio Sia f: Jo, +0 [ -> 12]
$$f(x) = x^{2} \log x$$

$$f'(x) = x \log x + x^{2} \cdot \frac{1}{x} = x x \log x + x$$

$$f''(x) = x (\log x + x \cdot \frac{1}{x}) + 1 = x \log x + x$$
Noto de  $f'(x) = x (2 \log x + 1)$ 

$$e' positiva = x 2 \log x + 1 > 0$$

$$\log x > -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$x > e^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{e}}$$

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$$x > e'' \text{ wede de } x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{e}}$$

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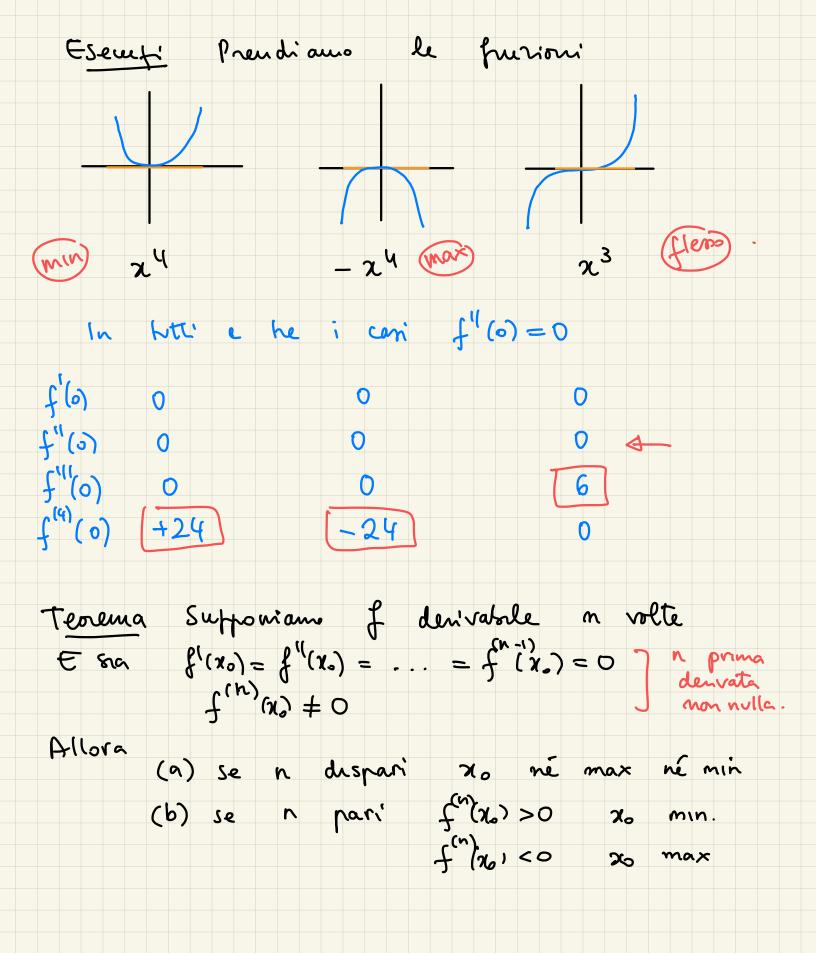
lum 
$$x^2 \log x$$
 del hyo  $0 \cdot (-\alpha)$ 

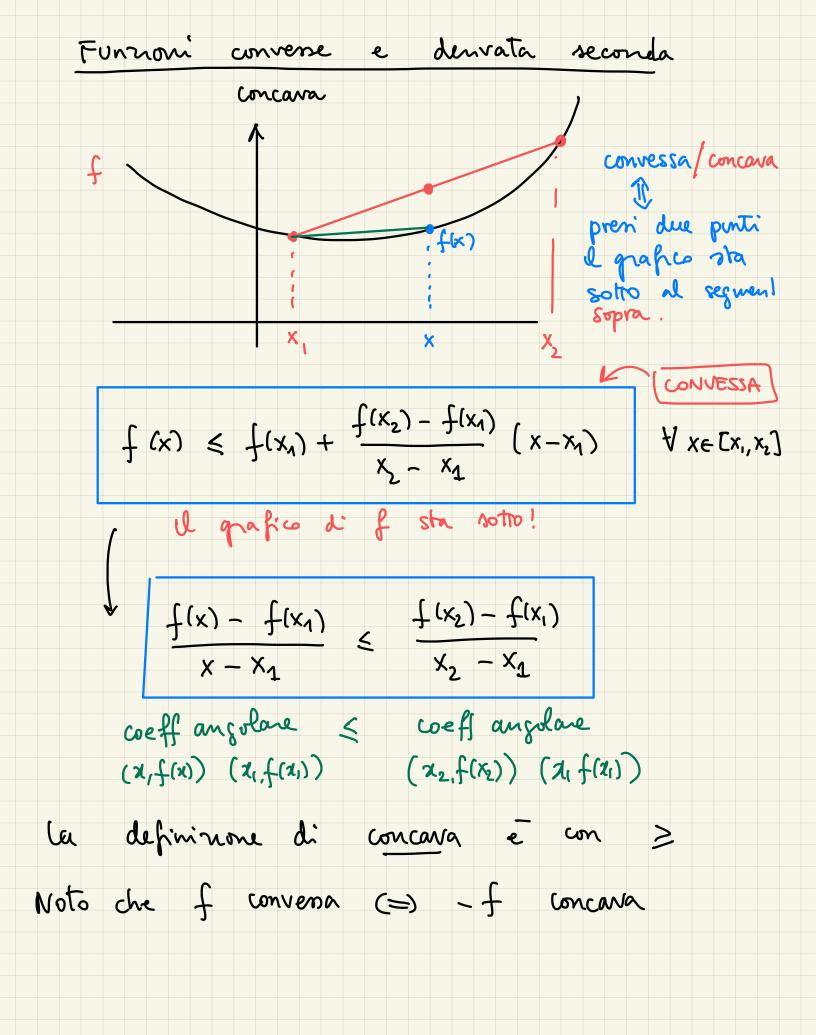
=  $\lim_{x \to 0^+} \frac{\log x}{1/x^2}$  =  $\lim_{x \to 0^+} \frac{1/x}{-2/x^3}$ 

=  $\lim_{x \to 0^+} -\frac{1}{2} x^2 = 0$ . [ $\lim_{x \to 0^+} x^n \log x^n = 0$ ]

 $\lim_{x \to 0^+} x^n (\log x) = 0$ 
 $\lim_{x \to 0^+} y^n \log (\frac{1}{y}) = \lim_{x \to 0^+} \frac{-\log y}{y^n}$ 
 $\lim_{x \to 0^+} y^n \log (\frac{1}{y^n}) = 0$ 
 $\lim_{x \to 0^+} x^n \log (\frac{1}{y^n}) = 0$ 

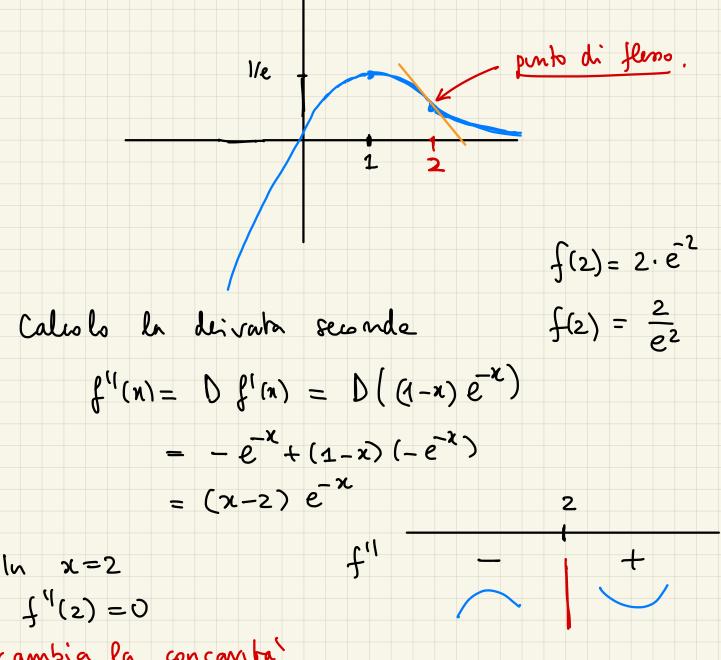
Teorema Sa f: ]a,b[ -> R continua e deivable du volte tale che minimo relativo .) f'(x0)=0, f"(x0)>0 =) X<sub>0</sub> massimo velahvo ·) f'(x)=0, f"(x)<0 =  $\chi_{0}$ ( hocale non nec. glosale) Graficamente f"(x)<0 f"(x0) >0 concavion concarria verso elalto veno d bano  $f(x) = (\sin x)^2 = \sin^2 x$ Esempro f: IR -> IR 0 è un minus della furrone f.  $f'(x) = 2 \sin x \cdot \cos x \qquad f'(0) = 0.$  $f''(x) = 2 \cdot (\cos x \cdot \cos x + \sin x \cdot (-\sin x))$  $f''(0) = 2(\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x)$ f"(0) = 2 > 0





Terema sin f: [a,b] -> R denvalile due volte. Allna f convena  $\rightleftharpoons$   $f''(x) \ge 0$   $f = concava \qquad (\rightleftharpoons) \qquad f''(x) \le 0$ Y xe [a,b] tx∈ (a,b). Esempio Studiare il grafico della furnone  $f: \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$   $f(x) = xe^{-x}$ Studio i lunti all infuto  $\lim_{X \to +\infty} x e^{-x} = \lim_{X \to +\infty} \frac{x}{e^{x}} = \lim_{X \to +\infty} \frac{1}{e^{x}} = 0$  $\lim_{X \to -\infty} x e^{-x} = -\infty$  (fedé  $x \to -\infty$   $e^{-x} \to +\infty$ ) Calcol  $f'(x) = e^{-x} + x \cdot D(e^{-x}) = (1 - x)e^{-x}$ .

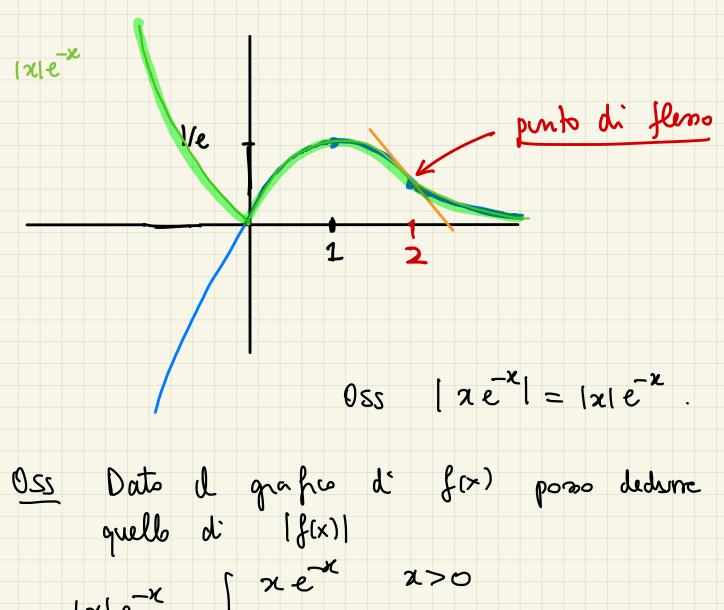
allora f'(x) > 0 for x < 1 (e<sup>-x</sup>>0) fer 21 = 1 allora f'(n) > 0f'(n) = 0fa 2>1 f(n) <0 1/6 1 è il manimo globale f(1) = e = = e



cambia la concernta

PUNTO DI PLESSO

$$0551$$
 Se devo studique  $f(x) = (x)e^{-x}$ 



quello di |f(x)|  $|x|e^{-x} = \begin{cases} xe^{-x} & x > 0 \\ -xe^{-x} & x < 0 \end{cases}$ 

Esecino Studiare el grafico di  $f: \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R} \qquad f(x) = (4x+3) e^{\frac{1}{x}}$ Dedurre l'apafico di  $g(x)=|4x+3|e^{\frac{1}{2}}$ Noto the g(x) = |f(x)|.

Esercitio Moshare che l'equatione 
$$4x^2 - \log(1+x^2) - \frac{\pi}{2} + 2 \arctan x = 0$$
ammette esattamente ma soluzione in  $[0,1]$ .
$$f(x) = 4x^2 - \log(1+x^2) - \frac{\pi}{2} + 2 \arctan x$$

$$f(0) = 0 - \log(1) - \frac{\pi}{2} + 2 \arctan y = -\frac{\pi}{2} < 0$$

$$f(1) = 4 - \log(2) - \frac{\pi}{2} + 2 \cdot \arctan y = 0$$
Siccome  $f$  continua su  $[0,1]$ ,  $f(0) < 0$   $f(1) > 0$ 
allona esisti almeno in  $\pi_0 \in [0,1]$ :  $f(\pi_0) = 0$ .

