5/3/2018

 $A:I\to\mathbb{R}$

I interalls a derivabile 2 volte

f">0 => f ha la concerita molta vers l'alts f" (0 => of he le concavità vivolte vens il lans

Un punts di flores e un punts in ani existe le derivato prime e in ani le tangente ottraverse il grafico della funsione

 $f'(x_0) = -\infty$

I fleni ni vicerans generalmente fra gli zeni della derivate se condo, ma poi va studiats anche il segno della derivoto secondo...

ESEMPLO SEMPLICE

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

 $f(x) = x^{3}$ $f: \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$

$$f'(x) = 3x^2$$

$$f''(x) = 6x$$

$$f''(x) = 6x$$

ZERI DI f"

 $6X=0 \Rightarrow X=0$ CANDIDAZO FIFSE

STINO DI f'' 6x>0 => x>0 +

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

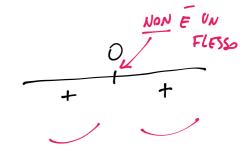
$$f(x) = x^4$$

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

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

$$12x^2 = 0 \implies x = 0$$

$$42\times^2>0$$
 => $\forall \times \neq 0$



In un flors, attensione che pui succèdere che la derivata

seconde non esista!

$$f(x) = x|x| \longrightarrow f(x) = 1 \cdot \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(x) = x|x| \longrightarrow f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 & \text{se } x > 0 \\ -x^2 & \text{se } x < 0 \end{cases}$$

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$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 & \text{se } x > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} 2x & 2x \times 0 \\ -2x & x \times 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{h\to 0} \frac{f(0+h) - f(0)}{h} = \lim_{h\to 0} \frac{h|h| - 0}{h} =$$

$$-\lim_{h\to 0} \frac{h(h)}{h} = 0 = f'(0)$$

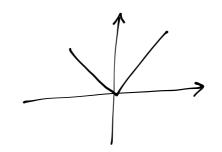
In o ē demalile

$$f''(x) = \begin{cases} 2 & \text{Ne } x > 0 \\ -2 & \text{Ne } x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f(X) = \begin{cases} x^2 \sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) & \text{if } x \neq 0 \\ 0 & \text{if } x \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

Studiore la derivata prima (in particlere in x=0)

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



$$f_{+}^{\prime}(0) = \lim_{h \to 0^{+}} \frac{f(0+h) - f(0)}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0^{+}} \frac{|h|}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0^{+}} \frac{h}{h} = 1$$

$$f'(0) = \lim_{h \to 0^{-}} \frac{f(0+h) - f(0)}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0^{-}} \frac{|h| = h}{h} = -1$$

Tra tutti i settangli di perimetro 2p finato, stabilire qual è quello di area manima.

continises la funcione Area differente de X $A(X) = area_{ABCD} = X(P-X) \quad A:[0,P] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ TROVARE MAX DI A

$$A(x) = xp - x^{2}$$

$$A(x) = p - 2x$$

$$2 \in n_{0} \text{ bit } A'$$

$$P - 2x = 0 \implies x = \frac{p}{2}$$

$$A(x) > 0 \qquad p - 2x > 0 \implies x < \frac{p}{2}$$

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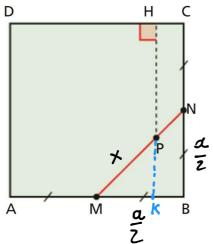
Quindi il settenegle bli avec mox é qualle conispondente o $x = \frac{f}{z}$, vioé il quadrots.



Sia ABCD un quadrato di lato a. Determina un

punto P sul segmento MN che congiunge i punti medi M e N rispettivamente dei segmenti AB e CB in modo che sia minima la somma $\overline{PH}^2 + \overline{PM}^2$.

$$\left[\overline{PM} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}a\right]$$



$$0 \le x \le \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \alpha$$

$$\overrightarrow{PK} = x \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \implies \overrightarrow{PH} = \alpha - \overrightarrow{PK} = \alpha - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

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

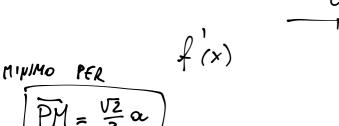
$$f: \left[0, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}a\right] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

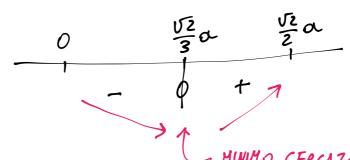
$$f'(x) = z \left(a - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} x \right) \left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) + 2x =$$

$$= -\sqrt{2} a + x + 2x = 3x - \sqrt{2} a$$

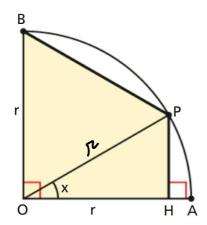
$$3x - \sqrt{2}d = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}d$$

$$3x-\sqrt{2}a>0 \implies x>\frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}a$$





Considera il punto P sull'arco \widehat{AB} in figura.



$$0 \le \times \le \frac{\pi}{2}$$

Determina la posizione di P che rende massima l'area del quadrilatero OHPB. $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$

$$A_{OHPB} = \frac{(\overline{OB} + \overline{PH})\overline{OH}}{2}$$

$$A(x) = \frac{(\pi + \pi \sin x)\pi \cos x}{2} = \frac{1}{2}\pi^2 (1 + \sin x)\cos x$$
 $A: [0, \frac{\pi}{2}] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$A'(x) = \frac{\pi^2}{2} \left[\cos^2 x + (1 + \sin x)(-\sin x) \right] = \frac{\pi^2}{2} \left[\cos^2 x - \sin x - \sin^2 x \right] = \frac{\pi^2}{2} \left[1 - \sin^2 x - \sin^2 x \right] = \frac{\pi^2}{2} \left[1 - \sin x - 2 \sin^2 x \right]$$

$$4(x)=0$$
 $1-\sin x-2\sin^2 x=0$
 $-2\sin^2 x-\sin x+1=0$

Sin
$$x = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1 + 8}}{-4} =$$

$$= \frac{1 \pm 3}{-4} = \left\langle \begin{array}{c} -1 & \text{N.A. further} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \text{dol dominis} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\sin x = \frac{1}{2} \longrightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \sin^{2} x - \sin x + 1 > 0$$

$$2 \sin^{2} x + \sin x - 1 < 0$$

$$-1 < \sin x < \frac{1}{2}$$

$$0 < \sin x < \frac{1}{2}$$

$$X = \frac{\pi}{6}$$
 é un punts di mox

$$f(X) = \begin{cases} x^2 \sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) & \text{if } x \neq 0 \\ 0 & \text{if } x \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f(X) = \begin{cases} x^2 \sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) & \text{if } x \neq 0 \\ 0 & \text{if } x \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

Prisions a reber se f è continua in x=0

$$\lim_{x\to 0} x^2 \sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = 0 \quad \text{ok in GATIAVA}$$

$$-x^{2} \le x^{2} \sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \le x^{2} \quad \text{ferche} \quad -1 \le \sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \le 1$$

$$\downarrow \qquad \qquad \downarrow \qquad \qquad 0$$

$$0 \quad \text{for if TH. SEI 2 CARASIMIERI}$$

Controllians se esiste (e grouts role) la derivata in
$$x = 0$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x} & \text{se } x \neq 0 \\ 0 & \text{se } x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{h\to 0} \frac{f(o+h)-f(o)}{h} = \lim_{h\to 0} \frac{h^2 \sin \frac{1}{h}}{h} = \lim_{h\to 0} h \sin \frac{1}{h} = 0$$

opindi in x=0 la demota esiste e vole o f(0) = 0 -> f & DERIVABILE in 0

Nei funt diversi de 0 mon a son problemi, si alcola con le regle di devirosione le regole di demosione

$$x \neq 0 \implies f'(x) = 2 \times \sin \frac{1}{x} + x^2 \cdot \cos (\frac{1}{x}) \cdot (-\frac{1}{x^2}) = 2 \times \sin \frac{1}{x} - \cos \frac{1}{x}$$

Bu definition of è demolile in tutte IR

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} 2 \times \sin \frac{1}{x} - \cos \frac{1}{x} & \text{so } x \neq 0 \\ 0 & \text{so } x \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

lim cos (x) NON ESISTE!

X > + 100

lim sin (x) NON ESISTE!

X > + 00

lin 1 Cos(x) ESISTE & VALE O x >+00

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} x \sin \frac{1}{x} & x \neq 0 \\ 0 & x \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{h\to 0} \frac{g(o+h)-g(o)}{h} = \lim_{h\to 0} \frac{h \sin h}{h} = \lim_{h\to 0} \frac{1}{h}$$

$$\lim_{h\to 0} \frac{1}{h} = \lim_{h\to 0} \frac{1}{h}$$