

13/2/2020

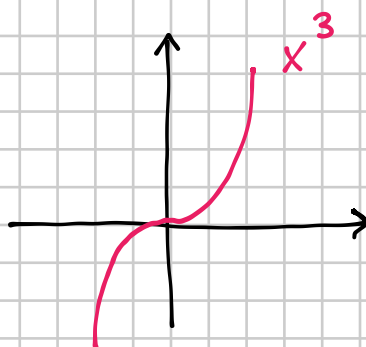
## FLESSI E DERIVATA SECONDA

ESEMPI

1)  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad f(x) = x^3$

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

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

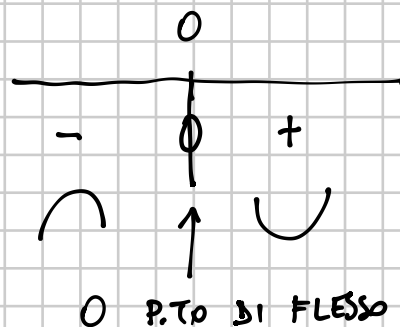


ZERI DELLA DERIVATA SECONDA

$$f''(x) = 0 \Rightarrow 6x = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0 \quad \text{CANDIDATO FLESSO}$$

SEGNO DELLA DER. SECONDA

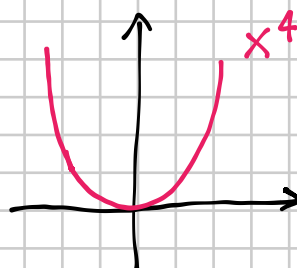
$$f''(x) > 0 \Rightarrow 6x > 0 \Rightarrow x > 0$$



2)  $f(x) = x^4 \quad f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

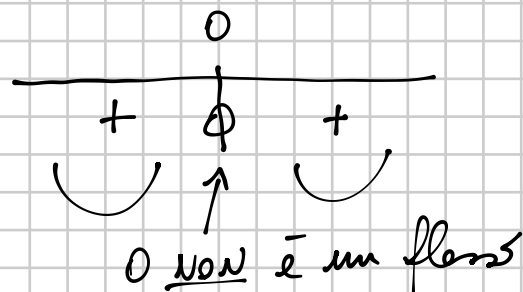
$$f'(x) = 4x^3$$

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



ZERI DI  $f'' \Rightarrow x = 0$

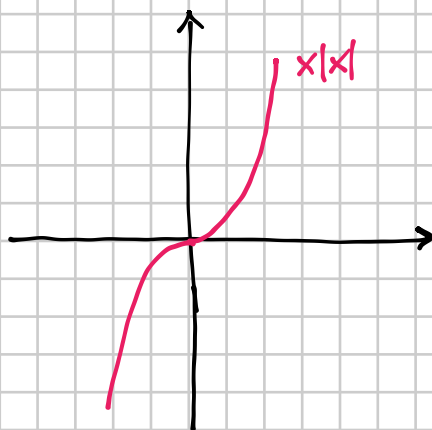
SEGNO DI  $f'' \Rightarrow f''(x) > 0 \quad \forall x \neq 0$



3) E se la derivata prima esiste, ma la derivata seconda no?

$$f(x) = x|x| \quad f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

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



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

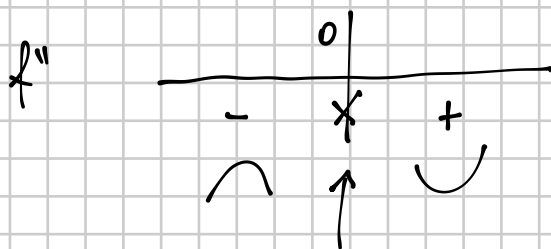
$$f'(0) = 0 \quad (\text{si vede al limite della derivata per } x \rightarrow 0^\pm)$$

↑  
In 0 la derivata prima esiste e vale 0

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

$f''(0)$  NON ESISTE!

Ma 0 è comunque punto di flesso



In 0 c'è la derivata prima,  
quindi c'è la tangente  
che attraversa la curva, quindi  
0 è p.to di flesso

$$y = xe^{-x}$$

trovare gli intervalli di concavità

$$f(x) = xe^{-x} \quad f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$f'(x) = e^{-x} + x(-e^{-x}) = e^{-x}(1-x)$$

$$\begin{aligned} f''(x) &= -e^{-x}(1-x) + e^{-x}(-1) = -e^{-x}(1-x+1) = \\ &= -e^{-x}(2-x) \end{aligned}$$

$$f''(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 2 \quad \text{CANDIDATO FLESSO}$$

$$f''(x) > 0 \Rightarrow -e^{-x}(2-x) > 0 \Rightarrow e^{-x}(x-2) > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x-2 > 0 \Rightarrow x > 2$$

