

FUNCIÓNES $f(x) = x^n$; $n \in \mathbb{N} = \{1, 2, 3, \dots\}$

$$n=1 : f(x) = x$$

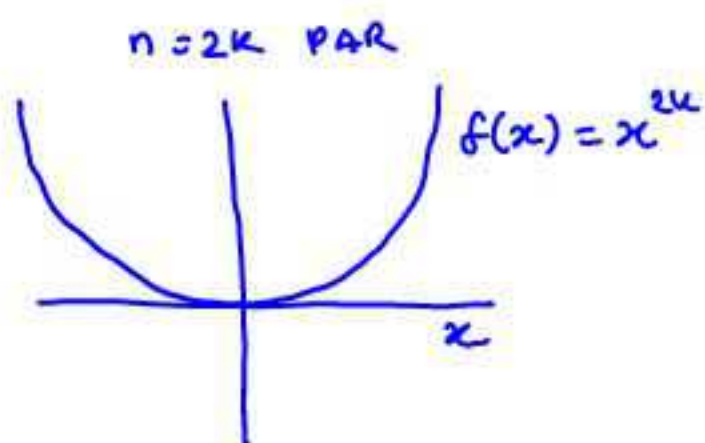
$$n=2 : f(x) = x^2 = x \cdot x$$

$$n=3 : f(x) = x^3 = x \cdot x \cdot x$$

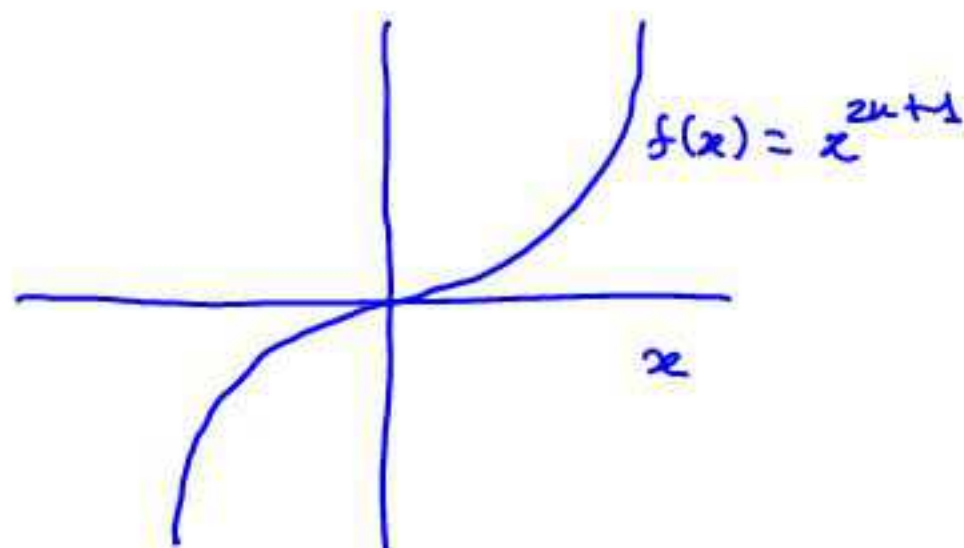
etc.

$$f(x) = x^n :$$

- $\text{Dom}(f) = \mathbb{R}$
- f es continua en \mathbb{R}
- f es derivable en \mathbb{R}
- $f'(x) = nx^{n-1}$; $x \in \mathbb{R}$
- f' es continua en \mathbb{R} .



función par
 $f(-x) = f(x)$



función impar
 $f(-x) = -f(x)$

FUNCIONES $f(x) = x^{-n}$ con $n \in \mathbb{N} = \{1, 2, 3, \dots\}$

$$n=1: f(x) = x^{-1} = \frac{1}{x}; \quad x \neq 0$$

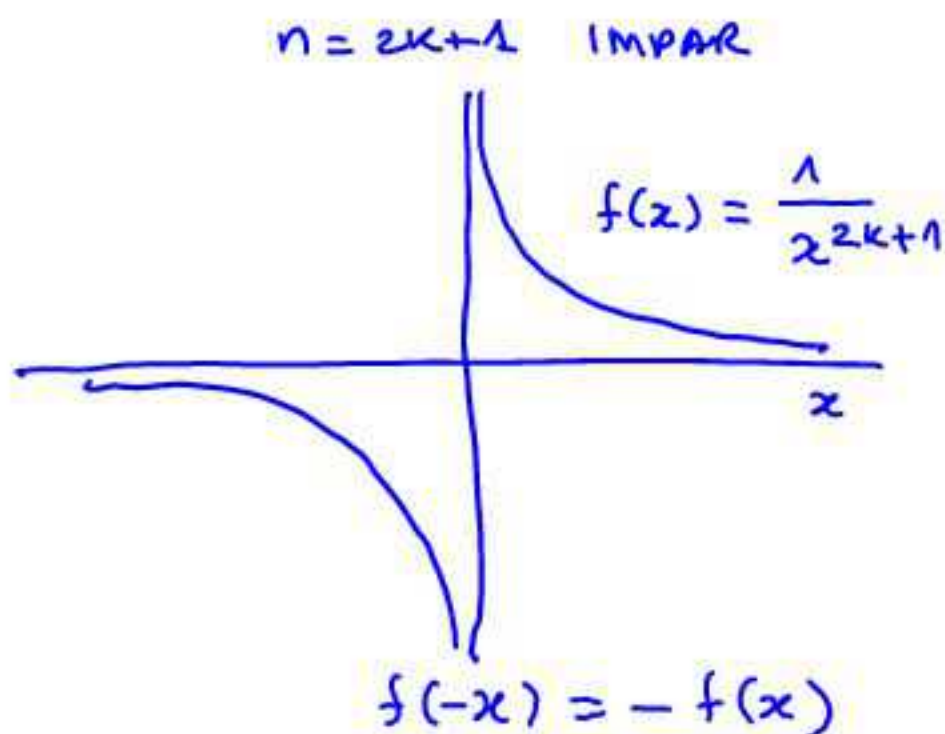
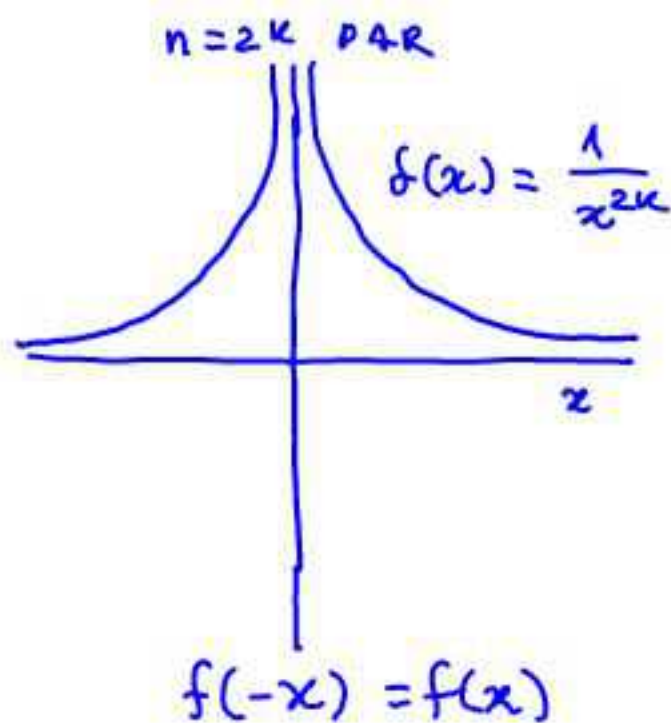
$$n=2: f(x) = x^{-2} = \frac{1}{x^2} = \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{x}; \quad x \neq 0$$

$$n=3: f(x) = x^{-3} = \frac{1}{x^3} = \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{x}; \quad x \neq 0$$

etc.

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

- $\text{Dom } f = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\} = (-\infty, 0) \cup (0, \infty)$
- f es continua en $\mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$
- f es derivable en $\mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$
- $f'(x) = -n x^{-n-1}; \quad x \neq 0$
- f' es continua en $\mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$



FUNCIONES $f(x) = x^a$ con $a \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots\}$

$$f(x) = x^{\sqrt{2}} ; f(x) = x^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{7}}} ; f(x) = x^{1/6} ; \dots$$

• PRIMERA DEFINICIÓN:

$$f(x) = x^a := e^{a \log(x)} \quad \text{si } x > 0$$

Esta definición nos obliga a tomar $\text{Dom}(f) = (0, \infty)$

$$\nexists \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) ?$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Puesto que } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^a = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{a \log(x)} = \\ &= e^{a \cdot (-\infty)} = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{si } a > 0 \\ \infty & \text{si } a < 0 \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

• SEGUNDA DEFINICIÓN:

$$\text{Si } a > 0 : f(x) = x^a = \begin{cases} e^{a \log x} & \text{si } x > 0 \\ 0 & \text{si } x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Dom } f = [0, \infty)$$

f es continua en $[0, \infty)$

$$\text{Si } a < 0 : f(x) = x^a = e^{a \log x} \quad \text{si } x > 0$$

$$\text{Dom } f = (0, \infty)$$

f es continua en $(0, \infty)$

Supongamos $a < 0$:

$$f(x) = x^a = e^{a \log x} \quad \text{con } x \in (0, \infty)$$

f es continua y derivable en $(0, \infty)$. En concreto:

$$f'(x) = e^{a \log x} \cdot \frac{a}{x} = a \frac{e^{a \log x}}{x} = a \frac{e^{a \log x}}{e^{\log x}} =$$

$$= a e^{(a-1) \log x} =: a x^{a-1} \quad ; \quad x > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(x) = a x^{a-1} \quad \forall x \in (0, \infty)$$

f' es continua en $(0, \infty)$.

Supongamos $a > 0$:

$$f(x) = x^a = \begin{cases} e^{a \log x} & x > 0 \\ 0 & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

Si $x > 0$: $f(x) = x^a = e^{a \log x}$

f es derivable en $x > 0$

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

Mismo cálculo que para $a < 0$

Si $x = 0$: $f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} =$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{e^{a \log x} - 0}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{e^{a \log x}}{e^{\log x}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{(a-1) \log x} = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{si } a > 1 \\ \infty & \text{si } 0 < a < 1 \end{cases}$$

En resumen:

- Si $0 < a < 1$:

$f(x) = x^a$ es continua en $[0, \infty)$

derivable en $(0, \infty)$

$$f'(x) = ax^{a-1} \quad \text{si } x \in (0, \infty)$$

f' es continua en $(0, \infty)$

$$\nexists f'(0) \quad [f'_+(0) = \infty]$$

- Si $a > 1$:

$f(x) = x^a$ es continua en $[0, \infty)$

es derivable en $[0, \infty)$

$$f'(x) = ax^{a-1} \quad \forall x \in [0, \infty)$$

En particular $f'(0) = 0$

f' es continua en $[0, \infty)$.

Obs: Supongamos $x > 0$; a, b arbitrarios:

- $x^a \cdot x^{-a} = 1 \Rightarrow x^{-a} = \frac{1}{x^a}$

- $x^a \cdot x^b = x^{a+b}$

- $(x^a)^b = x^{ab}$

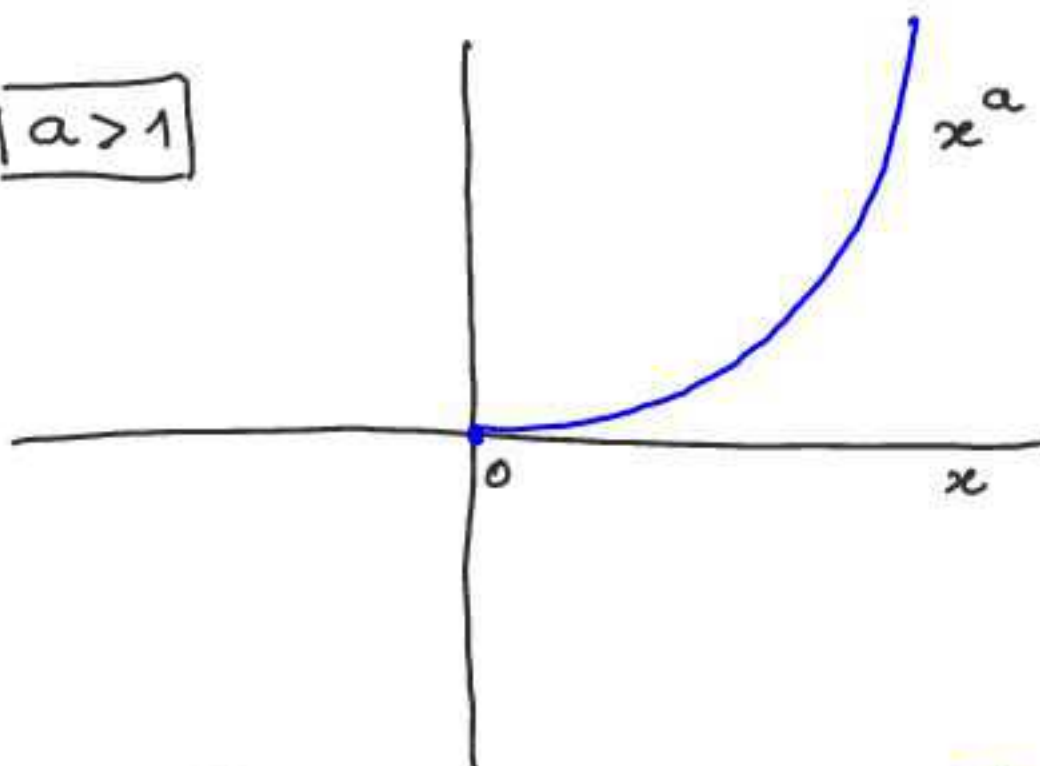
En efecto:

- $x^a \cdot x^{-a} = e^{a \log x} \cdot e^{-a \log x} = e^0 = 1$

- $x^a x^b = e^{a \log x} \cdot e^{b \log x} = e^{(a+b) \log x} = x^{a+b}$

- $(x^a)^b = (e^{a \log x})^b = e^{b \log(e^{a \log x})} =$
 $= e^{b \cdot a \log x} = x^{ab}$

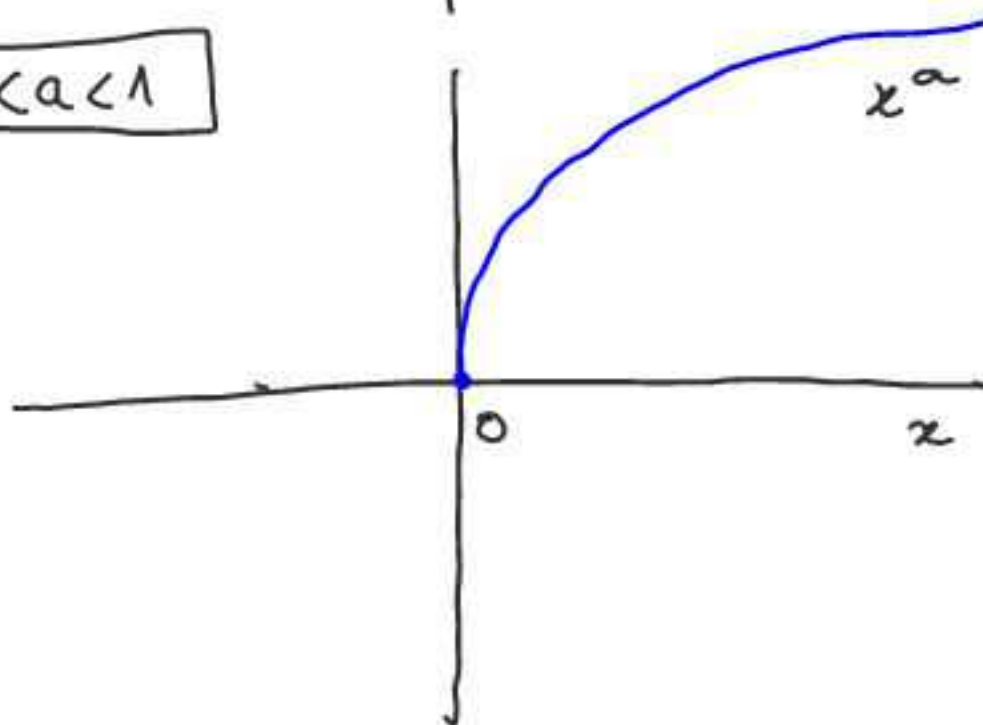
$$|a| > 1$$



$$0^a = 0$$

$$1^a = 1$$

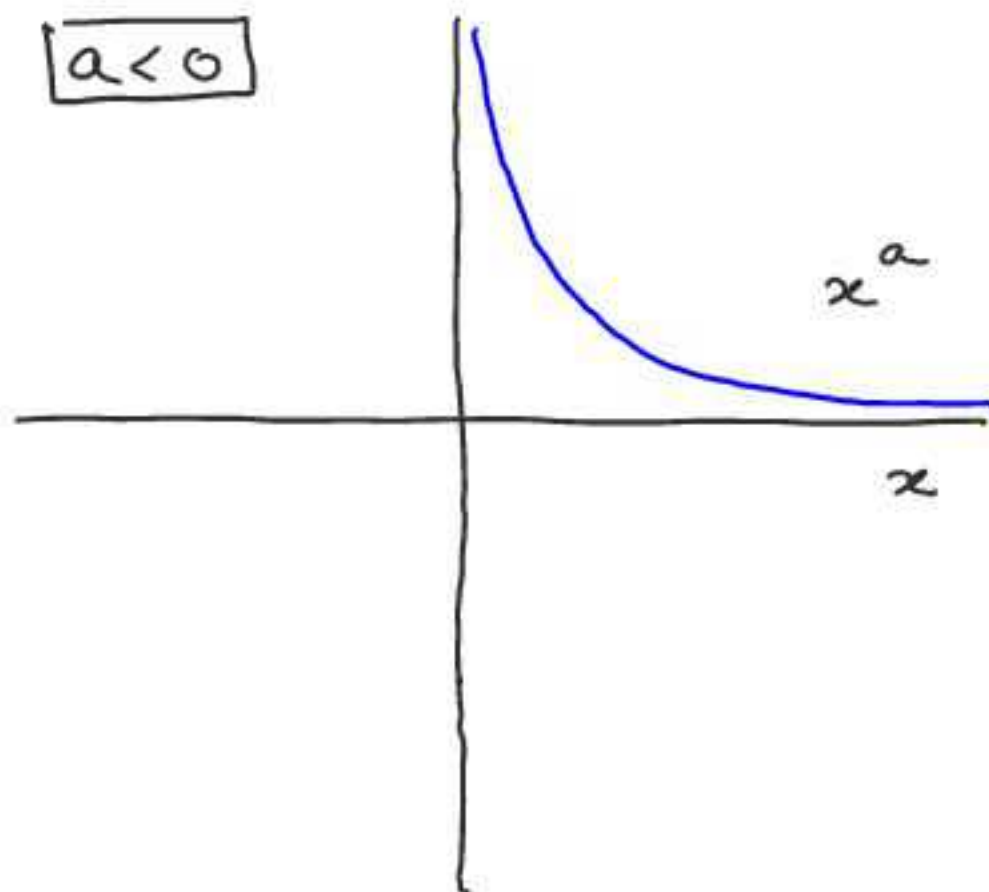
$$0 < a < 1$$



$$0^a = 0$$

$$1^a = 1$$

$$a < 0$$



$$1^a = 1$$

$$0^a = \infty$$

$$f(x) = x^a \quad \text{con } a = \frac{1}{2}; \frac{1}{4}; \frac{1}{6}; \dots$$

$$a = 1/2: (x^{1/2})^2 = x \quad \forall x \geq 0 \Rightarrow x^{1/2} = \sqrt{x}$$

$$f(x) = x^{1/2} = \sqrt{x} \quad \text{continua en } [0, \infty)$$

$$\text{derivable en } (0, \infty)$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{2} x^{\frac{1}{2}-1} = \frac{1}{2} x^{-1/2} = \frac{1}{2x^{1/2}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}; \quad x > 0$$

$$a = 1/4: (x^{1/4})^4 = x \quad \forall x \geq 0 \Rightarrow x^{1/4} = \sqrt[4]{x}$$

$$f(x) = x^{1/4} = \sqrt[4]{x} \quad \text{continua en } [0, \infty)$$

$$\text{derivable en } (0, \infty)$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{4} x^{\frac{1}{4}-1} = \frac{1}{4} x^{-3/4} = \frac{1}{4x^{3/4}} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\sqrt[4]{x^3}}; \quad x > 0$$

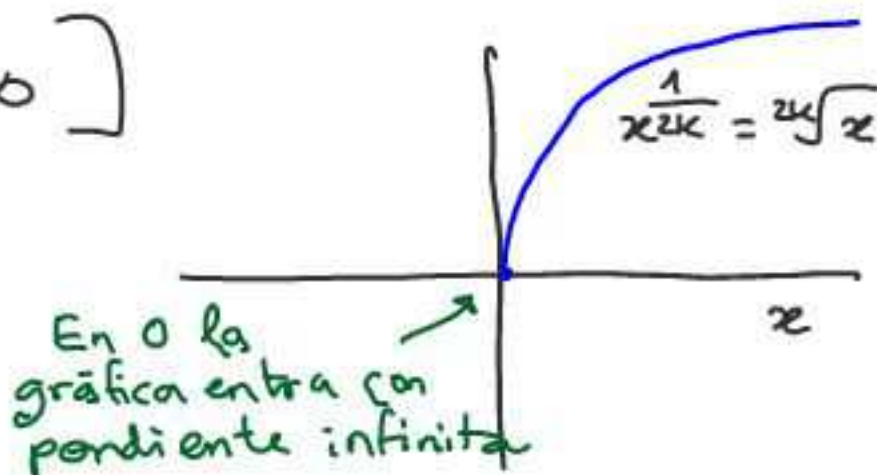
$$\text{En general: } (x^{1/2k})^{2k} = x \quad \forall x \geq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x^{\frac{1}{2k}} = \sqrt[2k]{x}$$

$$f(x) = x^{\frac{1}{2k}} = \sqrt[2k]{x} \quad \text{continua en } [0, \infty)$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{2k} x^{\frac{1}{2k}-1} = \frac{1}{2k x^{\frac{2k-1}{2k}}} = \frac{1}{2k \sqrt[2k]{x^{2k-1}}}; \quad x > 0$$

$$\nexists f'(0) \quad [f'_+(0) = \infty]$$



$$f(x) = x^a \quad \text{con } a = 1/3, 1/5, 1/7, \dots$$

En este caso conviene **CAMBIAR** la definición general para que x^a tenga como dominio **TODO** \mathbb{R} . En concreto, si $a = 1/3$ **definimos**:

$$f(x) = x^{1/3} = \begin{cases} e^{\frac{1}{3} \log(x)} & \text{si } x > 0 \\ 0 & \text{si } x = 0 \\ -e^{\frac{1}{3} \log(-x)} & \text{si } x < 0 \end{cases}$$

(La definición es tal que $f(-x) = -f(x)$: impar)

Esta **nueva** definición hace que se cumpla que:

$$(x^{1/3})^3 = x \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

En efecto:

$$(x^{1/3})^3 = \begin{cases} e^{\frac{3}{3} \log(x)} & \text{si } x > 0 \\ 0 & \text{si } x = 0 \\ -e^{\frac{3}{3} \log(-x)} & \text{si } x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$(x^{1/3})^3 = \begin{cases} x & \text{si } x > 0 \\ 0 & \text{si } x = 0 \\ x & \text{si } x < 0 \end{cases}$$

Por tanto: $f(x) = x^{1/3} = \sqrt[3]{x} \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

f es continua en \mathbb{R}

derivable en $\mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{3} x^{\frac{1}{3}-1} = \frac{1}{3} x^{-2/3} = \frac{1}{3 x^{2/3}} \quad \text{si } x \neq 0$$

$\nexists f'(0)$

En general, si $a = \frac{1}{2k+1}$:

$$f(x) = x^{\frac{1}{2k+1}} = \begin{cases} e^{\frac{1}{2k+1} \log(x)} & \text{si } x > 0 \\ 0 & \text{si } x = 0 \\ -e^{\frac{1}{2k+1} \log(-x)} & \text{si } x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(x^{\frac{1}{2k+1}} \right)^{2k+1} = x \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(x) = x^{\frac{1}{2k+1}} = \sqrt[2k+1]{x} \quad ; \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

continua en \mathbb{R} y derivable en $\mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{2k+1} x^{\frac{1}{2k+1} - 1} = \frac{1}{(2k+1) x^{\frac{2k}{2k+1}}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{(2k+1) \sqrt[2k+1]{x^{2k}}} \quad \text{si } x \neq 0$$

~~$f'(0)$~~

