## FUNCTIONES DERIVABLES: TEOREMAS

Teorema: Sea  $(x_1, x_2)$  un intervalo  $\underline{no}$  necesariamente acotado (es decir, permitiremos que  $x_1 = -\infty$   $\frac{\pi}{2}$   $x_2 = \infty$ )

Si f'(x) = 0  $\forall x \in (x_1, x_2) \implies f(x) = C$   $\forall x \in (x_1, x_2)$ (función constante)  $\exists mf = \{C\}$ 

Obs: Hay funciones no constantes que cumplen f'(x) = 0Por exemplo:

> $f: (-\infty,0) \cup (0,00) \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$  $x \mapsto f(x) = \arctan(x) + \arctan(\frac{1}{x})$

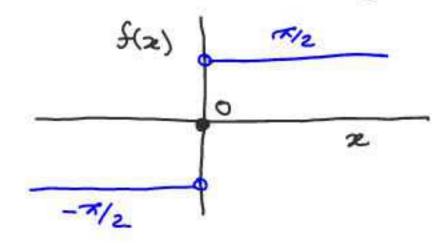
$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2} + \frac{1}{1+(1/x)^2} \left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right) =$$

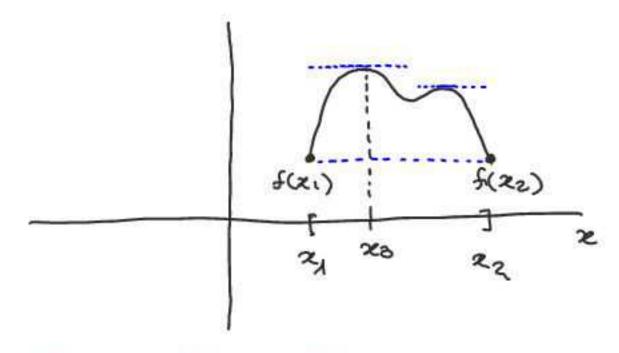
$$= \frac{1}{1+x^2} - \frac{1}{1+x^2} = 0$$

$$\forall x \in (-\infty, 0) \cup (0, \infty)$$

Sir embargo:

$$f(1) = 2 \arctan(1) = \frac{\pi}{2}$$
  
 $f(-1) = 2 \arctan(-1) = -\frac{\pi}{2}$ 



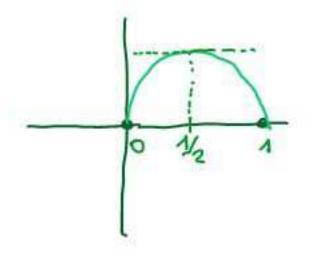


Ejemplo: f: [0,1] -> R

$$z \mapsto f(z) = z(1-z)$$
 continua

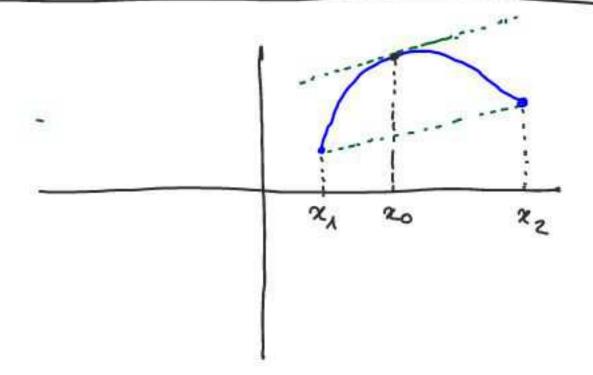
$$f(0) = f(1) = 0$$

En efects;



## Teorema del valor medio de Lagrange:

$$\Rightarrow \exists x_0 \in (x_1, x_2) : f'(x_0) = \frac{f(x_2) - f(x_1)}{x_2 - x_1}$$
$$f(x_2) = f(x_1) + f'(x_0)(x_2 - x_1)$$



Epmplo:

f: 
$$[0,1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$
  
 $x \mapsto f(x) = 2x^3 - 3x + 2$   
continua en  $[0,1]$  & derivable en  $(0,1)$   
 $\Rightarrow \exists x_0 \in (0,1) : f'(x_0) = \frac{f(1) - f(0)}{1 - f(0)}$ 

En efecto:

$$f(0) = 2$$
  
 $f(1) = 1$   
 $f'(x) = 6x^2 - 3$ 

$$f'(x) = \frac{f(1) - f(0)}{1 - 6} \iff 6x^2 - 3 = -1$$

$$6x^2 = 2$$

$$2^2 = \frac{1}{3} \iff x = \pm \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \in (0, 1).$$

Teorema del volor medio de Cauchy

f,g: [x11x2] -> R: continuas en [21,22]

derivables en (21,22)

=> => => (21122) tal que:

(g(x2)-g(x1)) f'(20) = (f(x2)-f(x1)) g'(x0)

Obs: Si gl(20) \$0 & g(22) - g(21) \$0

podemos escribir:

$$\frac{f'(x_0)}{g'(x_0)} = \frac{f(x_1) - f(x_1)}{g(x_1) - g(x_1)}$$

Este hecho permite demostrar el TEOREMA DE L'HOPITAL

Teorema de L'Hopital:

Sea 20 E I = (21/22). Sean f y g dos funciones derivables en todos los pontos de I/1203.

Si.  $\lim_{x\to\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x\to\infty} g(x) = 0$ 

· g'(x) + 0 + x & I \ 1 20 }

•  $\exists \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}$ 

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

Obs: El teorema bambién es válido si lim f(x) = lim g(x) = ±00

## Exemplos (L'Hoprital)

$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{z}{\sin x} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1}{\cos x} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{e^{x} - e^{x}}{\sin x} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1}{\cos x} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{e^{x} - e^{x}}{\sin x} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1}{\cos x} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x\to 1} \frac{x \log(x) - x + 1}{(x - 1) \log(x)} = \lim_{x\to 1} \frac{\log x}{\log x + 1 - \frac{1}{2}} = 1$$

$$= \lim_{x\to 1} \frac{x \log x}{2 \log x} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x\to 1} \frac{1 + \log x}{2 + \log x} = \frac{1}{2}$$