

26/11/2019

81 $f(x) = |2x| - 1,$

$c = 0.$

Calcolare $f'_-(0)$ e $f'_+(0)$

$$f'_+(0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(0+h) - f(0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{|2h| - 1 + 1}{h} =$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{2h}{h} \leftarrow \text{perché } h > 0$$

$$f'_-(0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{|2h| - 1 + 1}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{-2h}{h} = -2$$

perché $h < 0$, quindi $|2h| =$

$$= -2h$$

82 $f(x) = \begin{cases} x - 3 & \text{se } x \leq 3 \\ \frac{1}{3}x - 1 & \text{se } x > 3, \end{cases}$

$c = 3.$

$$f(3) = 3 - 3 = 0$$

$$f'_+(3) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(3+h) - f(3)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{1}{3}(3+h) - 1}{h} =$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1 + \frac{h}{3} - 1}{h} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$f'_-(3) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{(3+h) - 3}{h} = 1$$

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

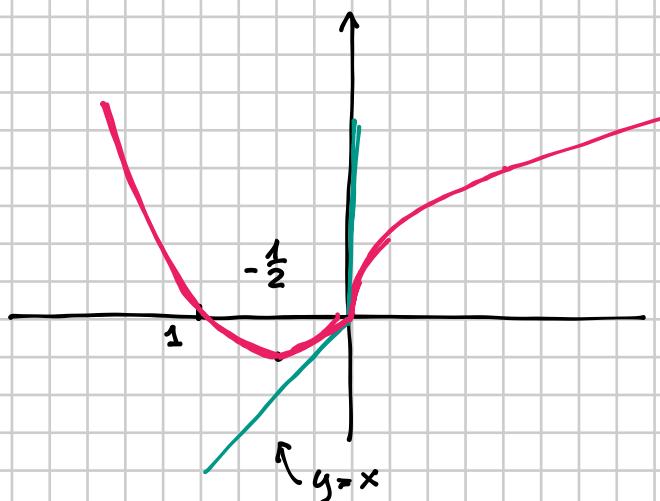
$$c = 0.$$

$$f(0) = 0$$

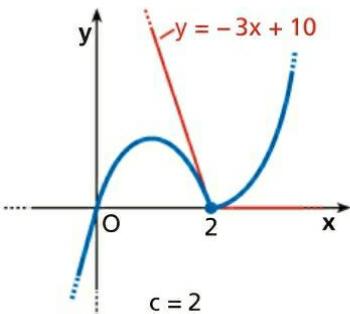
$$f'_+(0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(0+h) - f(0)}{h} =$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sqrt{h}}{h} = +\infty$$

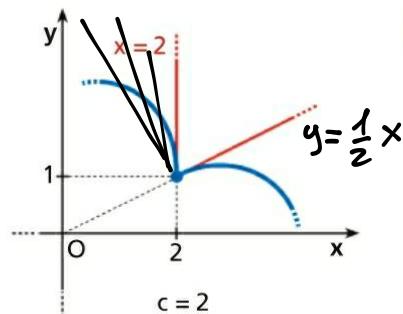
$$f'_-(0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{h^2 + h}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{h(h+1)}{h} = 1$$



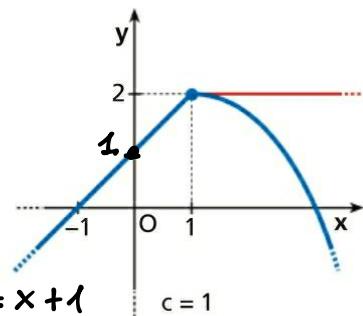
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$$f'_-(2) = -3$$

$$f'_+(2) = 0$$

$$f'_-(2) = -\infty$$

$$f'_+(2) = \frac{1}{2}$$

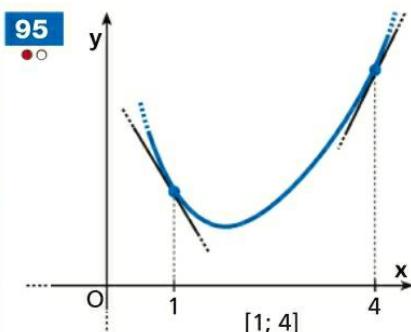
$$f'_-(1) = 1$$

$$f'_+(1) = 0$$

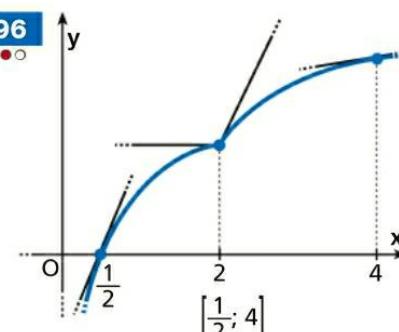
LEGGI IL GRAFICO

Esaminando i grafici e utilizzando il significato geometrico di derivata, deduci se le seguenti funzioni sono derivabili negli intervalli indicati.

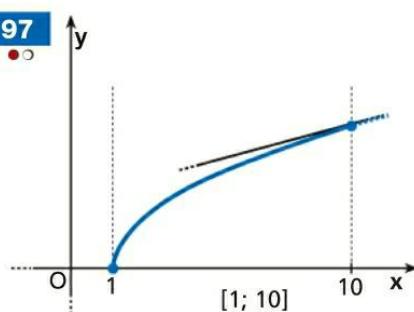
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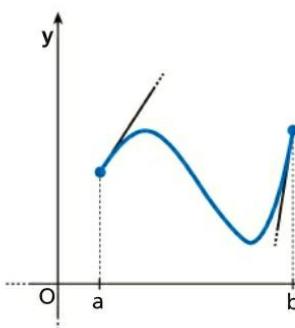


↓
è derivabile in
tutti i punti di $[1, 4]$,
è derivabile in $[1, 4]$
Non ci sono punti in
 $[1, 4]$ in cui la derivata
non esiste o è infinita

↓
non è derivabile in
 $[\frac{1}{2}, 4]$ perché nel
punto 2 non esiste
la derivata, essendo
diverse la derivata
destra e la derivata
sinistra

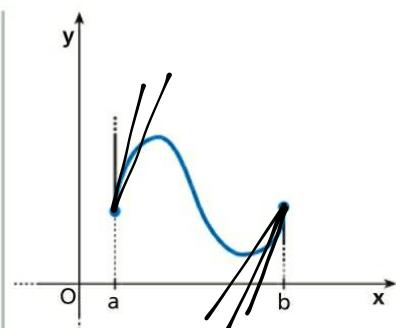
↓
non è derivabile
in $[1, 10]$ perché
in 1 la derivata
(che in questo caso
coincide con la
derivata destra) è $+\infty$.
Però è derivabile
in $(1, 10]$

LEGGI IL GRAFICO Indica se i seguenti grafici rappresentano funzioni: **a.** continue in $[a; b]$; **b.** derivabili in $[a; b]$. In caso negativo, giustifica le tue risposte.



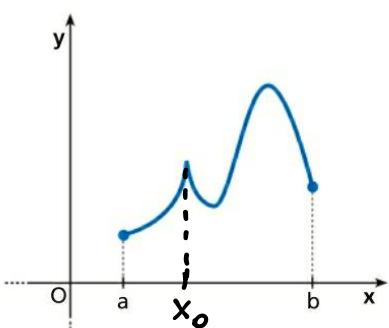
a

↓
CONTINUA E
DERIVABILI IN $[a, b]$



b

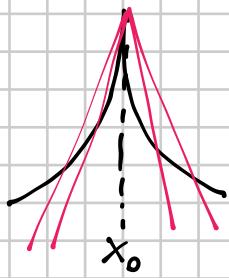
↓
CONTINUA, MA
NON DERIVABILE
IN $[a, b]$ PERCHÉ
 $f'(a) = +\infty$ E
 $f'(b) = -\infty$



c

↓
CONTINUA, MA
NON DERIVABILE IN $[a, b]$

IN x_0 LE DERIVATE
DESTRA E SINISTRA SONO
DIVERSE



$$f'_-(x_0) = +\infty$$

$$f'_+(x_0) = -\infty$$

RIEPILOGO DELLE REGOLE DI DERIVAZIONE VISTE FINORA

$$\bullet [f(x) + g(x)]' = f'(x) + g'(x)$$

$$\bullet [c \cdot f(x)]' = c \cdot f'(x)$$

\uparrow
c costante

DERIVATE DI FUNZIONI ELEMENTARI

$$f(x) = c \quad f'(x) = 0$$

\uparrow
costante

$$f(x) = x^m \quad m \in \mathbb{N} \quad f'(x) = m \cdot x^{m-1}$$

$m \neq 0$

$$f(x) = e^x \quad f'(x) = e^x$$

Calcoliamo la derivata di $f(x) = \cos x$

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(x+h) - \cos x}{h} =$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x \cdot \cos h - \sin x \cdot \sin h - \cos x}{h} =$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{\cos x (\cos h - 1)}{h} - \sin x \cdot \frac{\sin h}{h} \right] = -\sin x$$

$f(x) = \sin x$

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(x+h) - \sin x}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x \cos h + \cos x \sin h - \sin x}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left[\sin x \frac{(\cos h - 1)}{h} + \cos x \frac{\sin h}{h} \right] = \cos x$$

ESERCIZIO = Calcolare la derivata di

$$f(x) = 3x^5 - 2x^3 + 7 \cos x - 5e^x$$

$$f'(x) = 15x^4 - 6x^2 - 7 \sin x - 5e^x$$

$$f'(0) = 15 \cdot 0^4 - 6 \cdot 0^2 - 7 \sin 0 - 5e^0 = -5$$

Calcoliamo la derivata di $f(x) = x^\alpha$ $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ ($x > 0$)

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x+h)^\alpha - x^\alpha}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^\alpha \left(1 + \frac{h}{x}\right)^\alpha - x^\alpha}{h} = \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} x^\alpha \underbrace{\frac{\left(1 + \frac{h}{x}\right)^\alpha - 1}{\frac{h}{x}}}_{\frac{h}{x} \cdot x} = \alpha \frac{x^\alpha}{x} = \alpha x^{\alpha-1} \end{aligned}$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x} \quad f'(x) = ?$$

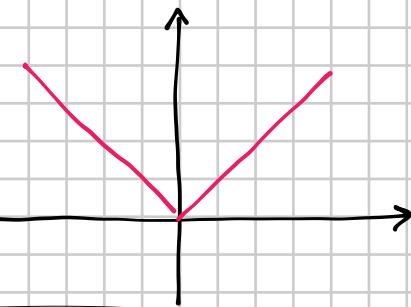


$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= x^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad f'(x) = \frac{1}{2} x^{\frac{1}{2}-1} = \frac{1}{2} x^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \\ &\quad (x > 0) \end{aligned}$$

La funzione $|x|$

è derivabile in

tutti i punti tranne in 0



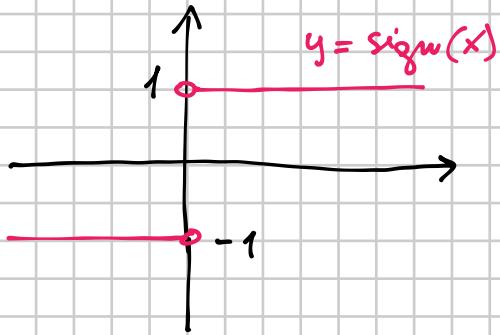
$$f(x) = |x|$$

$$|x| = \begin{cases} x & \text{se } x \geq 0 \\ -x & \text{se } x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{se } x > 0 \\ -1 & \text{se } x < 0 \end{cases}$$

NON È DEFINITA IN 0

si chiama FUNZIONE SEGNO



$$\text{sign}(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{se } x > 0 \\ -1 & \text{se } x < 0 \end{cases}$$

è la derivata di $|x|$

$$x = |x| \cdot \text{sign}(x) \quad \forall x \neq 0$$

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$$y = 3x\sqrt{x};$$

$$y = \frac{9}{\sqrt[3]{x}};$$

$$y = 4\sqrt{x}.$$

*calcolare
le derivate*

$$\bullet y = 3x\sqrt{x} = 3x \cdot x^{\frac{1}{2}} = 3x^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$y' = 3 \cdot \frac{3}{2} x^{\frac{3}{2}-1} = \frac{9}{2} x^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{9}{2} \sqrt{x}$$

$$\bullet y = \frac{9}{\sqrt[3]{x}} = 9x^{-\frac{1}{3}} \quad y' = 9 \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right) x^{-\frac{1}{3}-1} = -3x^{-\frac{4}{3}} = \\ = -3 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x^4}} = -\frac{3}{x\sqrt[3]{x}}$$

$$\bullet y = 4\sqrt{x} \quad y' = 4 \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}}$$

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$$y = \frac{1-x^3-x^5}{x^5} =$$

$$\left[y' = \frac{-5+2x^3}{x^6} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{x^5} - \frac{x^3}{x^5} - \frac{x^5}{x^5} = x^{-5} - x^{-2} - 1$$

$$y' = -5x^{-6} + 2x^{-3} = -\frac{5}{x^6} + \frac{2}{x^3} = \frac{-5+2x^3}{x^6}$$

DERIVATA DELLA FUNZIONE COMPOSTA

$$y = f(g(x))$$

f, g DERIVABILI (IPOTESI BUONE)

$$\left[f(g(x)) \right]' = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(g(x + \Delta x)) - f(g(x))}{\Delta x} = (*)$$

$$t = g(x)$$

$$\Delta t = g(x + \Delta x) - g(x) = g(x + \Delta x) - t$$

$$\Rightarrow g(x + \Delta x) = t + \Delta t$$

$$(*) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{f(t + \Delta t) - f(t)}{\Delta x} \cdot \frac{\Delta t}{\Delta t} \right] = \Delta x \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow \Delta t \rightarrow 0$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(t + \Delta t) - f(t)}{\Delta t} \cdot \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta t}{\Delta x} = f'(t) \cdot g'(x) =$$

$$= f'(g(x)) \cdot g'(x)$$

1) ESEMPIO = Calcolare la derivata di $y = \sin^2 x$

$$f(x) = x^2 \quad g(x) = \sin x \quad f(g(x)) = (\sin x)^2$$

$$f'(x) = 2x \quad g'(x) = \cos x$$

$$y' = [f(g(x))]' = 2 \sin x \cdot \cos x$$

2) ESEMPIO = Calcolare la derivata di $y = \sin x^2$

$$f(x) = \sin x \quad g(x) = x^2 \quad f(g(x)) = \sin x^2$$

$$f'(x) = \cos x \quad g'(x) = 2x$$

$$y' = [f(g(x))]' = \cos x^2 \cdot 2x = 2x \cos x^2$$

Provare a calcolare la derivata di $y = 2^x = e^{\ln 2^x} = e^{x \cdot \ln 2}$