

Derivate successive

Sia $f: A \subseteq \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ derivabile in A . (A aperto)

È dunque definita la funzione DERIVATA

PRIMA di f $\frac{df}{dx} = f': A \subseteq \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

Se la funzione derivata prima $f' = \frac{df}{dx}$ è a suo volta derivabile (in $A' \subseteq A$), ossia $\forall x_0 \in A'$

esiste finito il limite del rapporto incrementale di f'' in x_0 ,

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x_0+h) - f'(x_0)}{h} \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f'(x) - f'(x_0)}{x - x_0}$$

allora diremo che f è due volte derivabile in A'

e indicheremo $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f'(x) - f'(x_0)}{x - x_0} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x_0 + h) - f'(x_0)}{h} =$

$$= \left[(f')'(x_0) \right] =: f''(x_0) = \left[\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{df}{dx} \right) (x_0) \right] =$$

$$= \frac{d^2 f}{dx^2}(x_0)$$

In tal caso $f'' : A' \subseteq A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

e se possibile calcolarlo, $\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{d^2 f}{dx^2} \right) = \frac{d^3 f}{dx^3} = (f'')'(x) = f'''(x)$

In generale, se esiste, la derivata n -sima di f si indica con $f^{(n)}$ o $\frac{d^n f}{dx^n}$ ($n \geq 1$)

Esempi

$n \in \mathbb{N}$

f	f'	f''	\dots
e^x	e^x	e^x	\dots
$\text{sen } x$	$\text{cos } x$	$-\text{sen } x$	\dots
$\text{cos } x$	$-\text{sen } x$	$-\text{cos } x$	\dots
x^n	$n x^{n-1}$	$n(n-1)x^{n-2}$	\dots

$$\frac{d^n}{dx^n} e^x = e^x$$

ES $f(x) = x^5$ $f'(x) = 5x^4$

$f''(x) = 20x^3$

$f'''(x) = 60x^2$

$f^{(4)}(x) = 120x$

$f^{(5)}(x) = 120$ $f^{(6)}(x) = 0$

$$f(x) = x^{3/2} \\ = \sqrt{x^3}$$

$$\underline{\text{Dom } f = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \quad x \geq 0\}}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{3}{2} x^{1/2} = \frac{3}{2} \sqrt{x}$$

$$\underline{\text{Dom } f' = \text{Dom } f}$$

$$f''(x) = \frac{3}{4} x^{-1/2} = \frac{3}{4} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$$

$$\text{Dom } f'' = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \quad x > 0\}$$

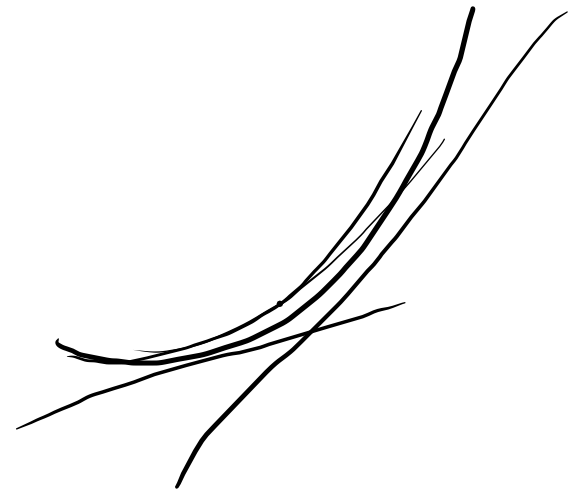
Criterio di convettà (concovità)

Supponiamo f due volte
derivabile in $]a, b[$.

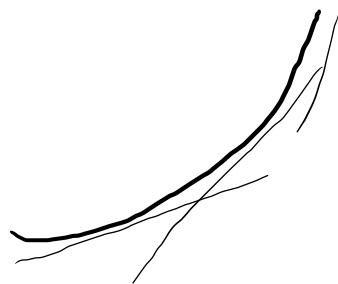
Allora sono equivalenti

- ① f è convessa in $]a, b[$
(convex)
- ② f' è crescente in $]a, b[$
(decreasing)
- ③ f'' è positiva
(negativa)

(rilevato con
l'utilizzo della
definizione di derivato
secondo di f)

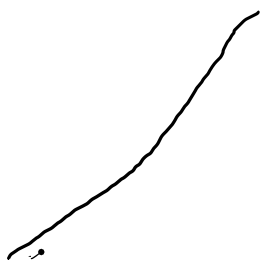


f



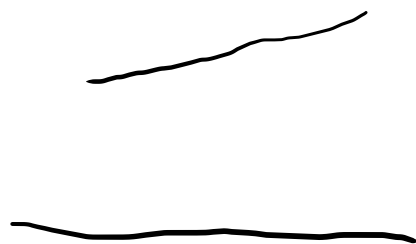
convexo

f'



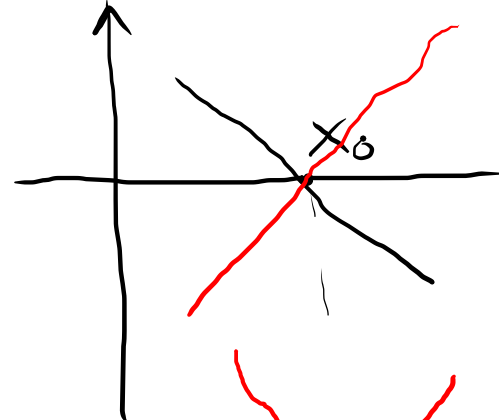
creciente

f''

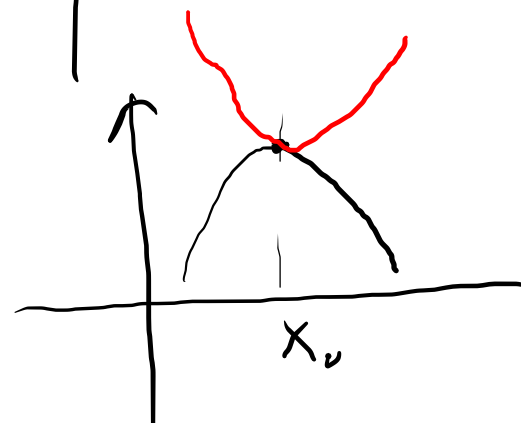


positiva

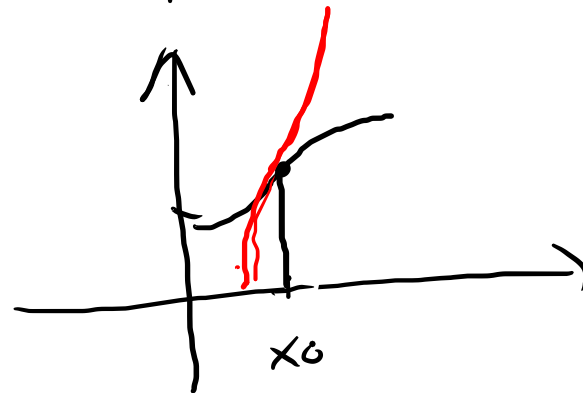
f''



f'

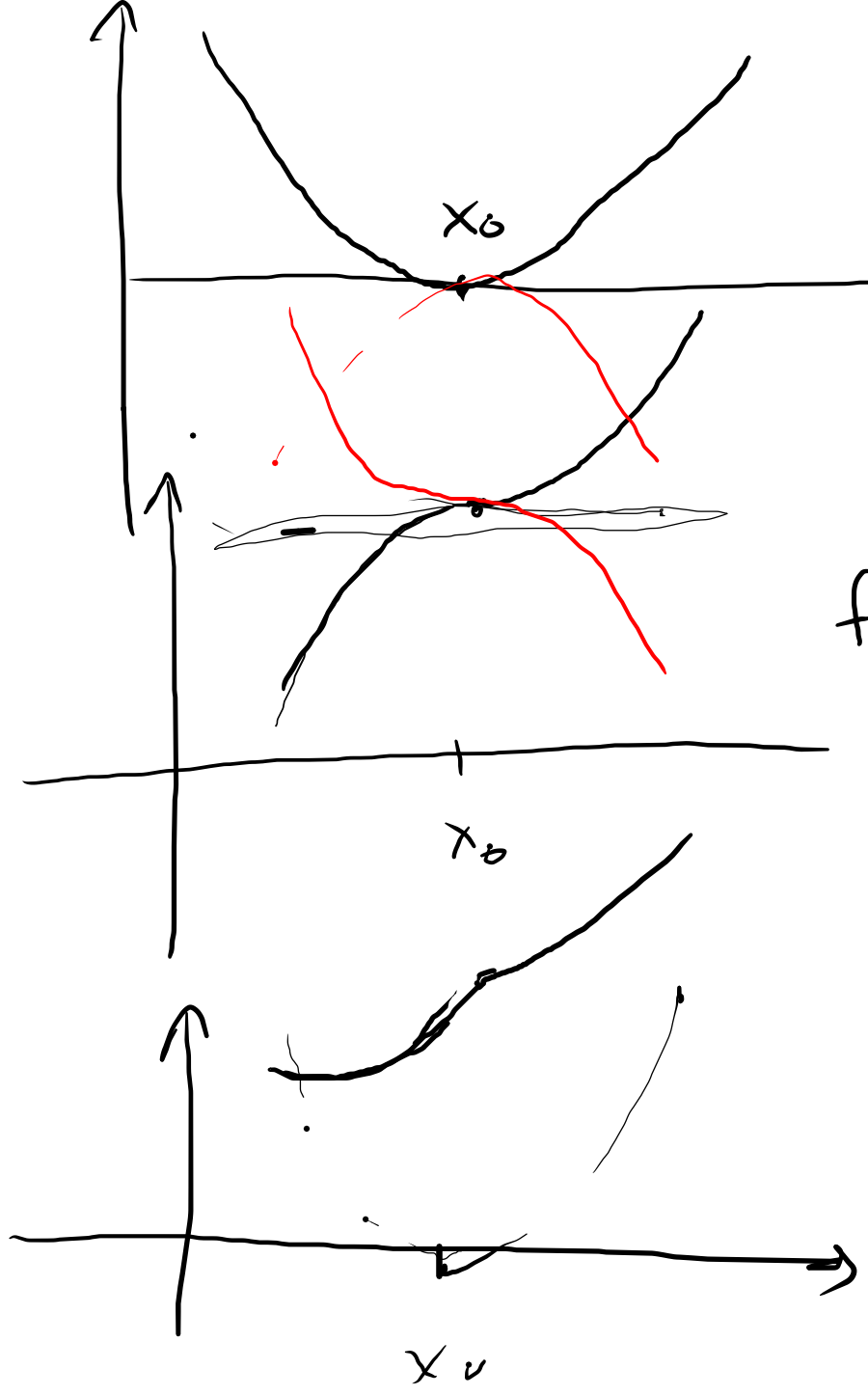


f



I punti in cui f'' si annulla e in cui lo
intorno f'' cambia segno corrispondono a punti
in cui il grafico di f cambia la concavità/
convessità e sono detti flessi (non necessaria-
mente orizzontali!).

f''



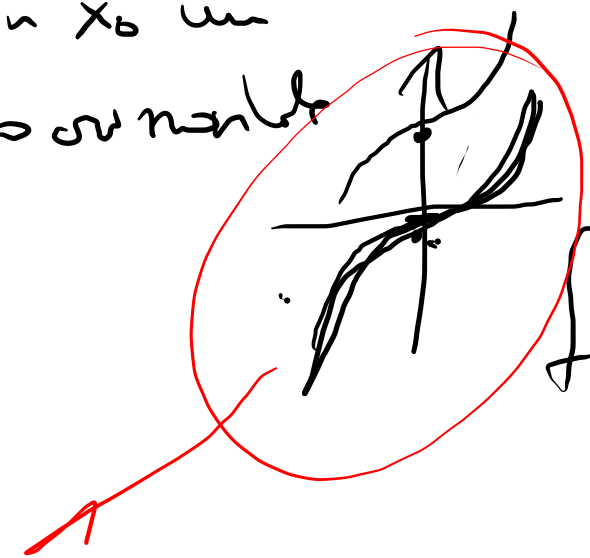
$f''(x_0) = 0$

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

$f''(x) \geq 0$ in an interval of x_0

$f'(x) = \frac{x^3}{3}$

f' has in x_0 an inflection or number



$f(x) = \frac{x^4}{12}$

f'

f

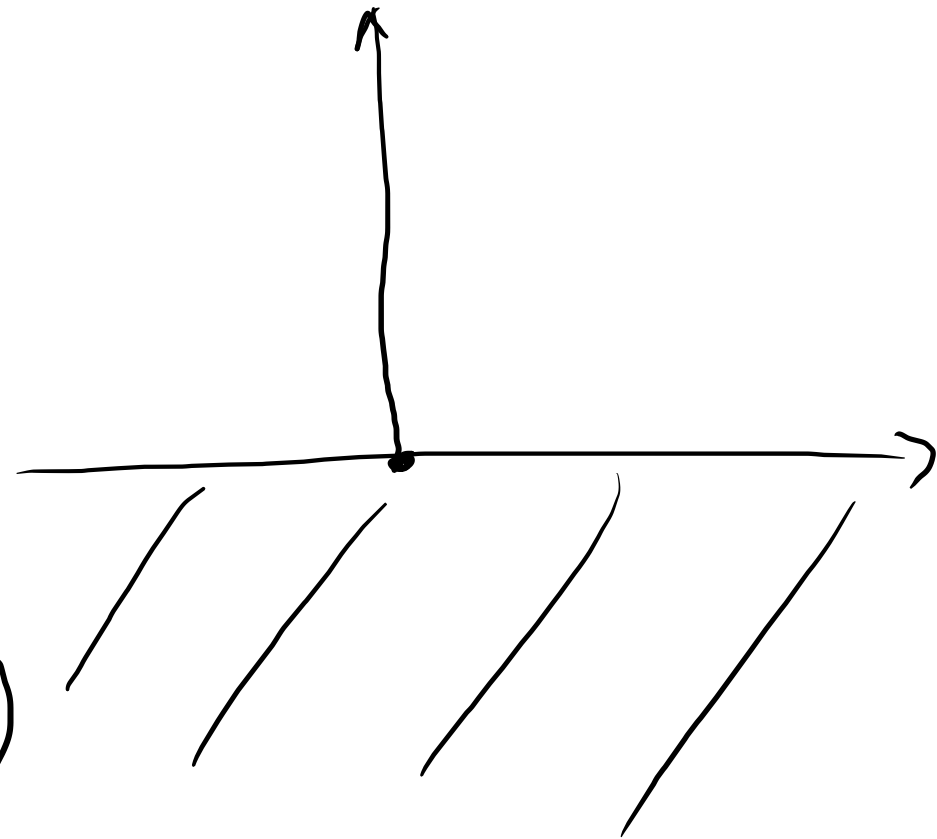
$$f(x) = x^2 \cdot e^{-x} = \frac{x^2}{e^x}$$

$$\text{Dom } f = \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(x) \geq 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \quad f(0) = 0$$

$$f'(x) = 2x \cdot e^{-x} + x^2 \cdot (-1) \cdot e^{-x} \\ = e^{-x} (2x - x^2) = \underline{x} \cdot \underbrace{e^{-x}}_{> 0} \cdot \underline{(2-x)}$$

x positiv $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

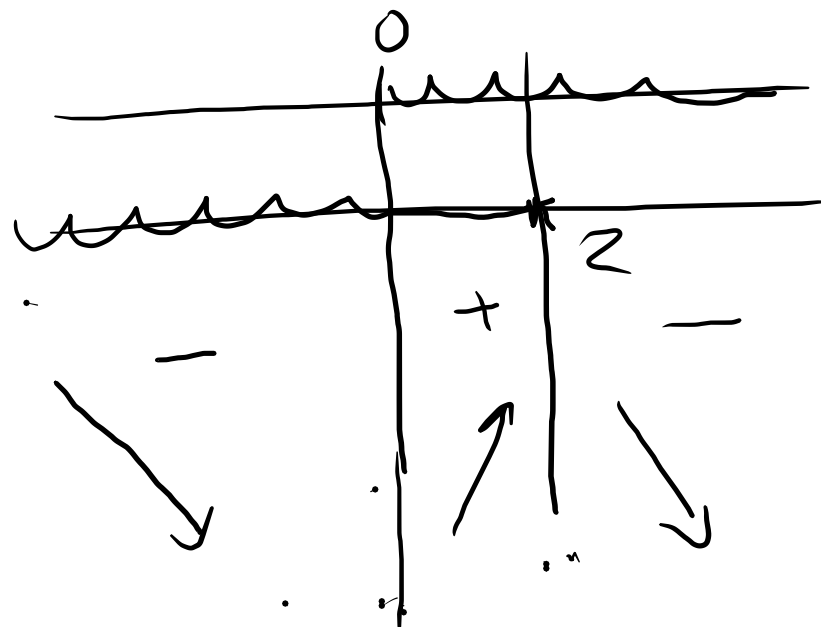


$$f'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$x = 0$$

$$x = 2$$

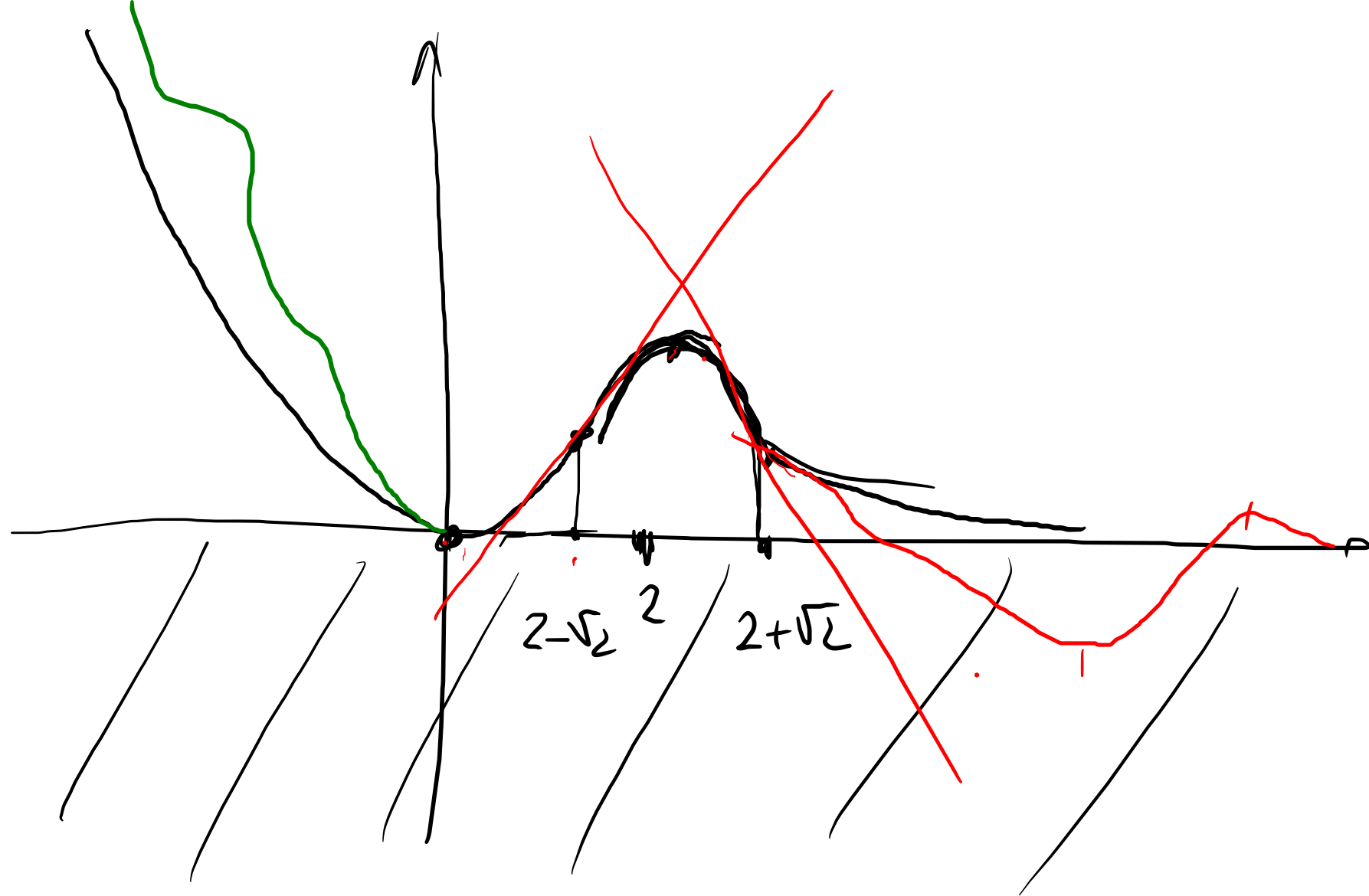
$$f'(x) > 0$$



$$x > 0$$
$$2 - x > 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2}{e^x} = 0 \quad f(0) = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x^2 \cdot e^{-x} = +\infty$$



Teorema (Regola) di de L'Hôpital

Supponiamo f e g definite e derivabili in un intorno di x_0 (eventualmente x_0 è un punto di accumulazione) e $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x) = 0$ (infinito).

Allora se $g'(x)$ diverso da zero in tale intorno ed esiste il $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} = l \in \mathbb{R} \cup \{-\infty, +\infty\}$ (con $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = 0 = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x)$ o $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = \pm\infty$ e $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x) = \mp\infty$)

allora $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = l$

Applicazioni

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^2 \cdot e^{-x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2}{e^x}$$

Rappresento
Regola di de
L'Hôpital

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

$$g(x) = e^x$$

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

$$g'(x) = e^x \neq 0 \quad \forall x$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2}{e^x} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2x}{e^x}$$

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

$$g''(x) = e^x$$

Esempio

$$\boxed{x_0 = 0}$$

$$f(x) = x^2 \cdot \operatorname{sen} \frac{1}{x}$$

$$g(x) = \operatorname{arctg} x$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0}$$

$$\frac{x^2 \cdot \operatorname{sen} \frac{1}{x}}{\operatorname{arctg} x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$$

Oss

f non è definito in $x_0 = 0$ ma è derivabile in un qualunque intorno di $x_0 = 0$.

g è derivabile (in un intorno di x_0)

$$g'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} g(x) = 0$$

Benché

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \operatorname{sen} \frac{1}{x}$ NON ESISTA

essendo

$\operatorname{sen} \frac{1}{x}$ limitato

e $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^2 = 0$

$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 0$

è derivabile in

$$g'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \frac{d}{dx} \left(x^2 \cdot \sin \frac{1}{x} \right) = 2x \cdot \sin \frac{1}{x} + x^2 \cdot \left[\cos \frac{1}{x} \right] \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{x^2} \right) \\ &= 2x \sin \frac{1}{x} - 1 \cdot \cos \frac{1}{x} \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x \sin \frac{1}{x} - \cos \frac{1}{x}}{\frac{1}{1+x^2}} \quad \text{NON ESISTE!}$$

Attention

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 \cdot \sin \frac{1}{x}}{\arctan x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{x \cdot \sin \frac{1}{x}}{\arctan x} \right) \cdot \left(x \sin \frac{1}{x} \right) = 0$$

tend à 1

indéfini =
0

Applicando la
Regola di de L'Hôpital

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+}$$

$$\textcircled{x} \cdot \underline{\ln x} = ?$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x \ln x = 0$$

$$x \ln x = \frac{\ln x}{\frac{1}{x}} = f$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \ln x = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{x} \right) = -\frac{1}{x^2}$$

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

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x} = 1$$

$$\frac{\cos x}{1} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 0} 1$$

$$\frac{e^x}{1} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 0} 1$$

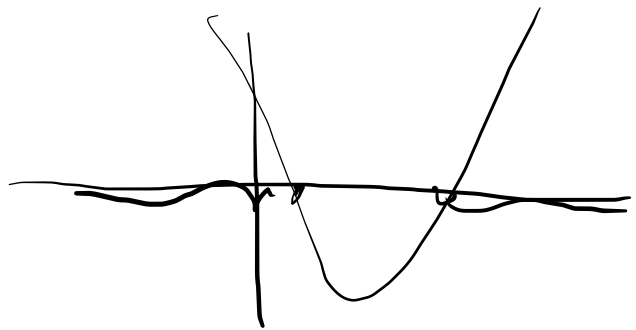
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^5}{e^x} = 0 \quad \forall n$$

$$f''(x) = \frac{d}{dx} (x \cdot e^{-x} (2-x)) =$$

$$= \frac{d}{dx} (e^{-x} (2x - x^2)) = -e^{-x} \cdot (2x - x^2) + (2 - 2x) \cdot e^{-x}$$

$$= e^{-x} (2 - 2x - 2x + x^2)$$

$$= \underbrace{e^{-x}}_{\neq 0} \underbrace{(2 - 4x + x^2)}_{=0}$$



$$f''(x) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2 - 4x + x^2 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x_1 = \frac{4 + \sqrt{8}}{2} = 2 + \sqrt{2}$$

$$x_2 = \frac{4 - \sqrt{8}}{2} = 2 - \sqrt{2}$$

$\Rightarrow 0 \quad \forall x$

$$f''(x) > 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x < 2 - \sqrt{2}$$

$$x > 2 + \sqrt{2}$$