

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{(1-x)^{2x}}{(1+x^2)^x} = e^{-2}$$

1/ $\rightarrow 0^+$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (1+x^2)^x = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} e^{x \log(1+x^2)} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (1-x)^{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} e^{2x \log(1-x)} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{e^{2x \log(1-x)}}{e^{x \log(1+x^2)}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} e^{2x \log(1-x) - x \log(1+x^2)}$$

$$e^{2x \log(1-x) - x \log(1+x^2)}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{2 \log(1-x) - \log(1+x^2)}{\frac{1}{x}} \stackrel{L'H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\frac{-2}{1-x} - \frac{2x}{1+x^2}}{-\frac{1}{x^2}}$$

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

$$2 \frac{x+1}{-x+1} = \left(\frac{1}{\frac{1}{x} + 1} \right)$$

$$f^{(8)}(0)$$

$$f(x) = x^3 (e^{x^3} - \sin(x^3))$$

$$e^t = 1 + t + \frac{1}{2} t^2 + \frac{1}{3!} t^3 + \underbrace{\left(\frac{1}{4!} t^4 + \dots \right)}_{o(t^3)}$$

$$e^{x^3} = 1 + x^3 + \frac{1}{2} x^6 + \frac{1}{6} x^9 + \underbrace{\left(\frac{1}{4!} x^{12} + \dots \right)}_{o(x^9)}$$

$$\sin t = 1 - \frac{1}{6} t^3 + \frac{1}{5!} t^5 + o(t^6)$$

$$\sin(x^3) = 1 - \frac{1}{6} x^6 + \frac{1}{5!} x^{10} + \dots$$

$$f(x) = x^3 \left(\cancel{1 + x^3 + \frac{1}{2} x^6} - \cancel{1 + \frac{1}{6} x^6 + \dots} + \left[\frac{1}{5!} x^{10} + \dots \right] \right) = x^3 \left(x^3 + \frac{2}{3} x^6 + \left[\frac{1}{5!} x^{10} + \dots \right] \right) = \underline{x^6 + \frac{2}{3} x^9 + \left[\frac{1}{5!} x^{13} + \dots \right]}$$

$$f(x) = \underline{f(0) + f'(0) \cdot x + \dots + \frac{f^{(8)}(0)}{8!} x^8 + \left[\frac{f^{(9)}(0)}{9!} x^9 + \dots \right]}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{9!} f^{(9)}(0) = \frac{2}{3} \quad f^{(9)}(0) = \frac{2 \cdot 9!}{3} = 2 \cdot 8! \cdot 3 = 6 \cdot 8!$$

$$f(x) = \cos(2x)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} f'(x) \\ f''(x) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\cos(x^2)$$

$$\cos(t) = 1 - \frac{1}{2} t^2 + \frac{1}{4!} t^4 + \mathcal{O}(t^4)$$

$$\frac{2^4}{4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$t = 2x \quad \cos(2x) = 1 - \frac{1}{2} (2x)^2 + \frac{1}{4!} (2x)^4 + \mathcal{O}((2x)^4)$$

$$= 1 - 2x^2 + \frac{2}{3} x^4$$

$$1 - \frac{1}{2} x^4 + \frac{1}{4!} x^8$$

$$f(z)$$

$$\phi(x)$$

$$P(\phi(x))$$

$$\cos(\tilde{x-1})$$

$$1 - \frac{1}{2} (x-1)^2 + \frac{1}{4!} (x-1)^4 + \mathcal{O}(\dots)$$

$$\sinh x \quad \cosh x$$

$\uparrow$

$\uparrow$

dispositi

positi

1

≥ 1

≥ 0

$x \geq 0$

$$\tanh x = \frac{\sinh x}{\cosh x}$$

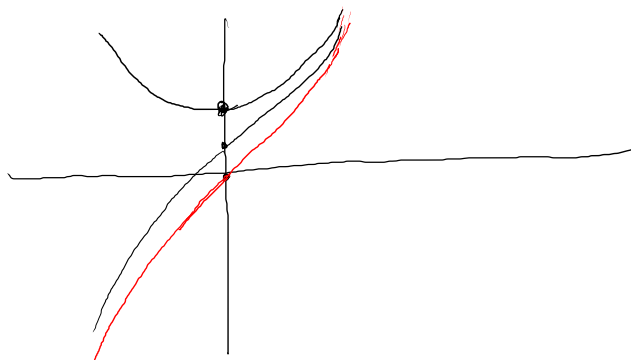
$$\sinh x = \frac{1}{2} (e^x - e^{-x}) < \left(\frac{1}{2} e^x \right) < \frac{1}{2} (e^x + e^{-x}) = \cosh x$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\cosh x - \sinh x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{2} e^x + \frac{1}{2} e^{-x} - \frac{1}{2} e^x + \frac{1}{2} e^{-x} =$$

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

le funzioni $\sinh x$, $\cosh x$, $\frac{1}{2} e^x$ sono
asintotiche a $+\infty$

$$D \sinh x = D^1$$



$\sinh x$ è invertibile su $\mathbb{R}$; esiste l'inversa dell'iperbolico $y = x$ si trova

$$y = \sinh x$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2} (e^x - e^{-x})$$

$$2y = e^{-x} (e^{2x} - 1)$$

$$2y e^x = e^{2x} - 1 \quad e^x = t$$

$$t^2 - 2yt - 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow t = y \pm \sqrt{y^2 + 1}$$

$$e^x = y + \sqrt{y^2 + 1}$$

$$y - \sqrt{y^2 + 1} < 0$$

~~$$e^x = y - \sqrt{y^2 + 1}$$~~

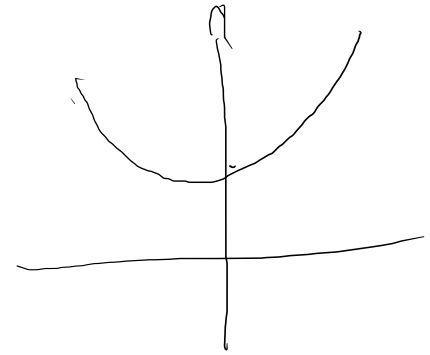
$$x = \log(y + \sqrt{y^2 + 1})$$

$$\sinh^{-1}(y)$$

$$: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\cosh \Big|_{[0, +\infty[} : [0, +\infty[\rightarrow [1, +\infty[$$

$$\sinh : [1, +\infty[\rightarrow [0, +\infty[$$



Funzioni convesse

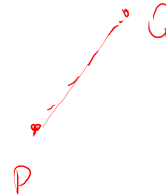
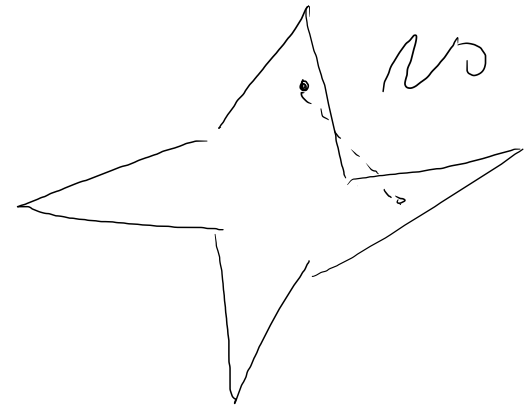
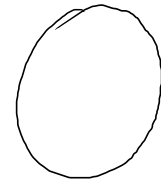
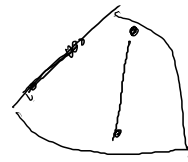
Insiemi convessi :

Un insieme $E \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ è detto convesso se
 $\forall P, Q \in E$ il segmento che congiunge
 P e Q è contenuto in E .

Cioè $\forall P, Q \in E \quad \forall t \in [0, 1]$

$$\underbrace{(1-t)P + tQ}_{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{parametrizzazione del segmento} \\ \text{tra } P \text{ e } Q}} \in E$$

parametrizzazione del segmento
tra P e Q



in $\mathbb{R}^2$

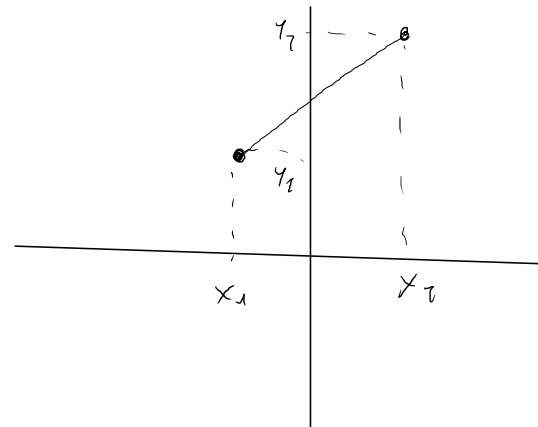
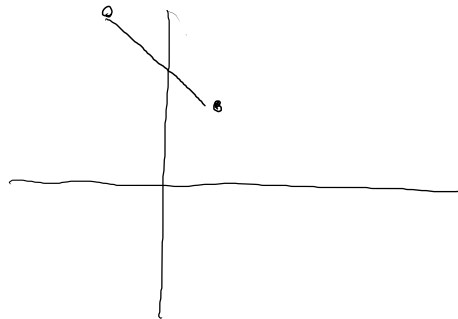
$$P = (x_1, y_1) \quad Q = (x_2, y_2)$$

$$(1-t)P + tQ = ((1-t)x_1 + tx_2, (1-t)y_1 + ty_2)$$

Es: $(1, 2) \quad (-1, 3)$

$$((1-t)1 - t, (1-t)2 + 3t)$$

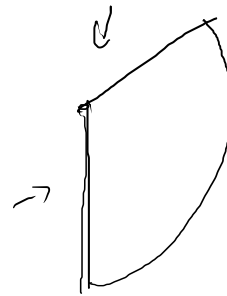
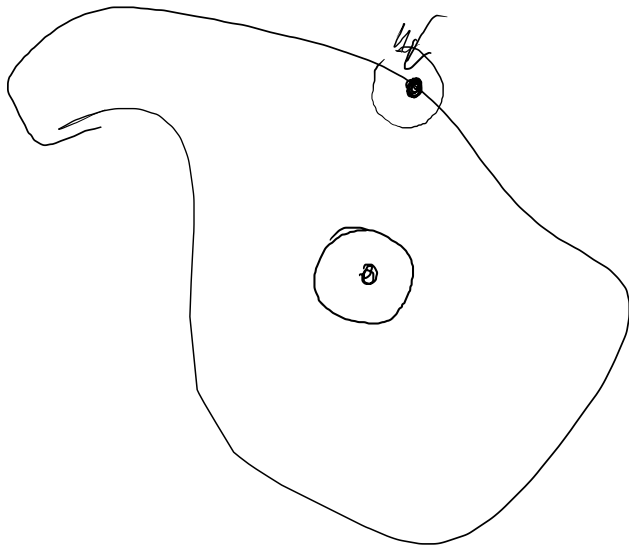
$$(1-2t, 2+t) \quad t \in [0, 1]$$



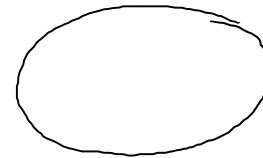
E è strettamente convesso se $\forall P, Q \in E \quad \forall t \in]0, 1[$

Def.: E interno. P è interno ad E se
esiste un intorno U di P tale che $U \subseteq E$.

$(1-t)P + tQ$ è interno
all'interno E



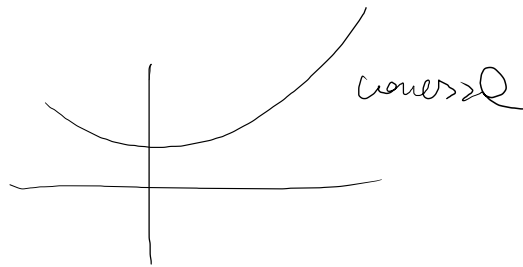
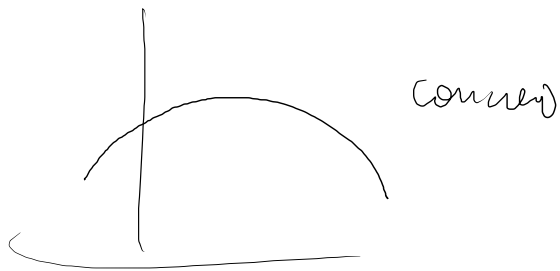
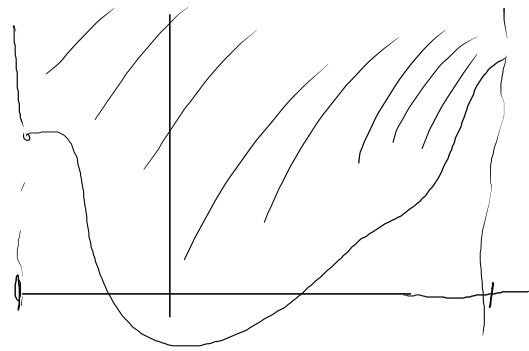
convexer von
streckente convexer



Def. Sio $I \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ intervallo, $f: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, diremo epigrafico di f

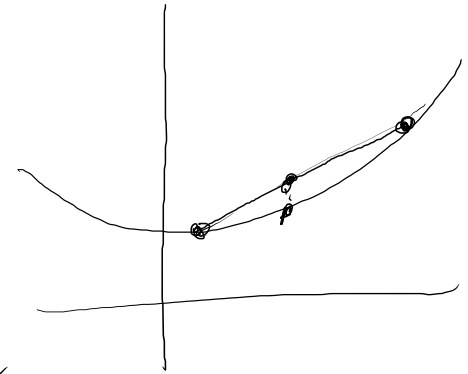
l'insieme $\text{epig} f = \{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x \in I, y \geq f(x) \}$

Una funzione $f: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ I intervallo si dice
convessa se il suo epigrafico è un insieme convesso;
 f si dice concava se $-f$ è convessa.



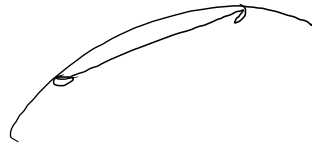
f convesso significa che presi due punti
 $(x_1, f(x_1))$ e $(x_2, f(x_2))$ appartenenti al grafico di f
 ogni punto del tipo

$((1-t)x_1 + tx_2, \underbrace{(1-t)f(x_1) + tf(x_2)})$ appartiene all'epigrafo di f , cioè



$$(1-t)f(x_1) + tf(x_2) \geq f((1-t)x_1 + tx_2)$$

$$\forall t \in [0, 1]$$



$$\left[\begin{array}{l} f \text{ concavo se } \forall x_1, x_2 \in I \text{ e } \forall t \in [0, 1] \text{ si ha} \\ (1-t)f(x_1) + tf(x_2) \leq f((1-t)x_1 + tx_2) \end{array} \right]$$

$f: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ si dice strettamente convessa ^[convesso] se $\forall x_1, x_2 \in I$ $x_1 < x_2$

e $\forall t \in]0, 1[$

$$f((1-t)x_1 + tx_2) < (1-t)f(x_1) + tf(x_2)$$

[>]

OSSERVAZIONE FONDAMENTALE SULLE FUNZIONI CONVESSE

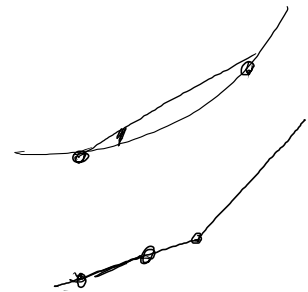
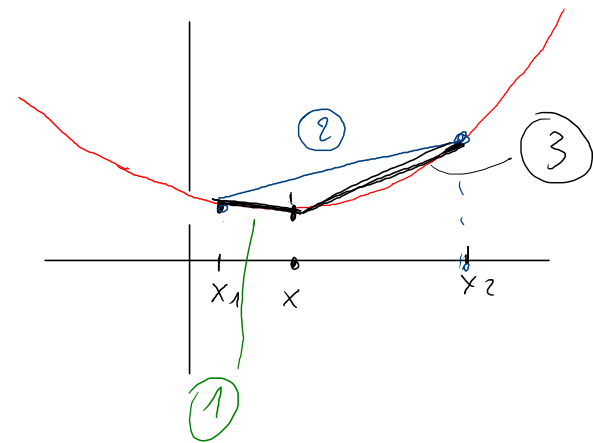
Seo $f: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ convesso. Allora per ogni $x_1, x_2 \in I$
 $x_1 < x_2$ e $\forall x \in]x_1, x_2[$, si ha

$$\frac{f(x) - f(x_1)}{x - x_1} \leq \frac{f(x_2) - f(x_1)}{x_2 - x_1} \leq \frac{f(x_2) - f(x)}{x_2 - x}$$

eff. angolar
di ①

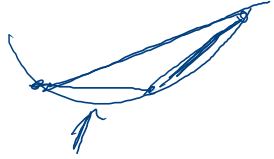
eff. angolar di ②

③



$$x_1 < x < x_2 \quad \text{exists } t \in]0,1[\quad \text{such that} \quad x = (1-t)x_1 + tx_2$$

$$\frac{f(x) - f(x_1)}{x - x_1} = \frac{f((1-t)x_1 + tx_2) - f(x_1)}{(1-t)x_1 + tx_2 - x_1} \leq \frac{(1-t)f(x_1) + tf(x_2) - f(x_1)}{t(x_2 - x_1)} = *$$



①

$$\cancel{x_1} - t\cancel{x_1} + t\cancel{x_2} - \cancel{x_1} = t(x_2 - x_1)$$

f convexo significa $f((1-t)x_1 + tx_2) \leq (1-t)f(x_1) + tf(x_2)$

$$* = \frac{\cancel{f(x_1)} - t\cancel{f(x_1)} + t\cancel{f(x_2)} - \cancel{f(x_1)}}{t(x_2 - x_1)} = \frac{\cancel{f(x_2)} - \cancel{f(x_1)}}{t(x_2 - x_1)} = \frac{f(x_2) - f(x_1)}{x_2 - x_1}$$

②

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{f(x_2) - f(x_1)}{x_2 - x_1} &= \frac{f(x_2) - f((1-t)x_1 + tx_2)}{x_2 - [(1-t)x_1 + tx_2]} \geq \frac{f(x_2) - (1-t)f(x_1) - tf(x_2)}{(1-t)(x_2 - x_1)} = \\
 &= \frac{\cancel{(1-t)}(f(x_2) - f(x_1))}{\cancel{(1-t)}(x_2 - x_1)} = \frac{f(x_2) - f(x_1)}{x_2 - x_1}
 \end{aligned}$$

$x_2 - x_1 + t x_1 - t x_2$
 $=$
 $(1-t)(x_2 - x_1)$
 > 0

$$f((1-t)x_1 + tx_2) \geq (1-t)f(x_1) + tf(x_2)$$



Consequenze

Fissiamo

$$x_1 < x_2$$

considero la funzione

$$\varphi(x) = \frac{f(x) - f(x_1)}{x - x_1}$$

$$\varphi, \psi:]x_1, x_2[\rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\varphi(x) \leq \psi(x)$$

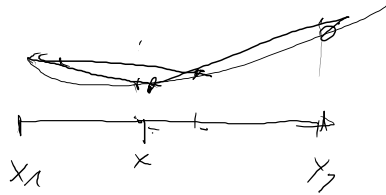
φ e ψ sono funzioni crescenti

$$\text{quindi esistono } \lim_{x \rightarrow x_1^+} \varphi(x) = f'_+(x_1)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_2^-} \psi(x) = f'_-(x_2)$$

$$\psi(x) = \frac{f(x_2) - f(x)}{x_2 - x} =$$

$$\frac{f(x) - f(x_2)}{x - x_2}$$



$$f'_+(x_1) \leq f'_-(x_2)$$

Teorema

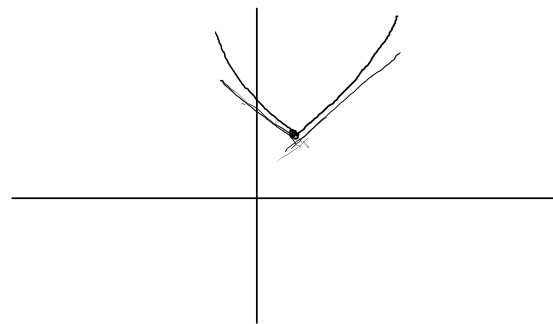
Sia $f: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ I intervallo, f convessa. Allora $\forall x \in I$ esistono

$f'_-(x)$ e $f'_+(x)$ [naturalmente se $I = [a, b]$ nel punto a esiste solo $f'_+(a)$ e nel punto b esiste solo $f'_-(b)$]

⚠️ Sappiamo che in ogni x interno all'intervallo esterno

$f'_-(x) \leq f'_+(x)$ non potrebbero essere diversi.

Inoltre $f'_-(x)$ e $f'_+(x)$ sono funzioni crescenti.



Teorema

Sia $f:]a,b[\rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ convessa. Allora f è continua.

Sia $x_0 \in]a,b[$, allora esiste $f'_-(x_0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^-} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0}$

quindi esiste $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^-} [f(x) - f(x_0)] = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^-} \left(\frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} \right) (x - x_0) = 0$

$f'_+(x_0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0}$ quindi esiste $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} [f(x) - f(x_0)] = 0$

$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} f(x) = f(x_0)$ cioè f è continua in x_0

Dim

Seo $f: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ convessa; allora $f'(x) = f'_-(x)$ è crescente.

Seo ora $f': I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ crescente su I . Proviamo che f è convessa.

Siano $x_1 < x_2$ e $t \in]0,1[$; proviamo che $\underline{f((1-t)x_1 + tx_2) \leq (1-t)f(x_1) + tf(x_2)}$

Fixati x_1, x_2 . Considero la funzione $g: [0,1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$g(t) = f((1-t)x_1 + tx_2) - [(1-t)f(x_1) + tf(x_2)] \quad (\text{voglio dimostrare che } g(t) \leq 0 \quad \forall t \in [0,1])$$

$$g'(t) = f'((1-t)x_1 + tx_2) \cdot \widetilde{(x_2 - x_1)} - [f(x_2) - f(x_1)]$$

$g'(t)$ è crescente su $[0,1]$ (per ipotesi f' è crescente)

$$g(1) = f(x_2) - f(x_2) = 0 \quad g(0) = 0 \quad g: [0,1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \text{ derivabile e } g(0) = g(1)$$

Per il lemma di Rolle esiste $\xi \in]0, 1[$ tale che $g'(\xi) = 0$
oro $g'(t)$ è crescente, quindi

$$\begin{aligned} g'(t) &\leq 0 & \forall t \in [0, \xi] \\ g'(t) &\geq 0 & \forall t \in [\xi, 1] \end{aligned}$$

quindi $g(t)$ è decrescente su $[0, \xi]$, $g(t)$ è crescente su $[\xi, 1]$
quindi $g(t) \leq 0 \quad \forall t \in [0, 1]$

