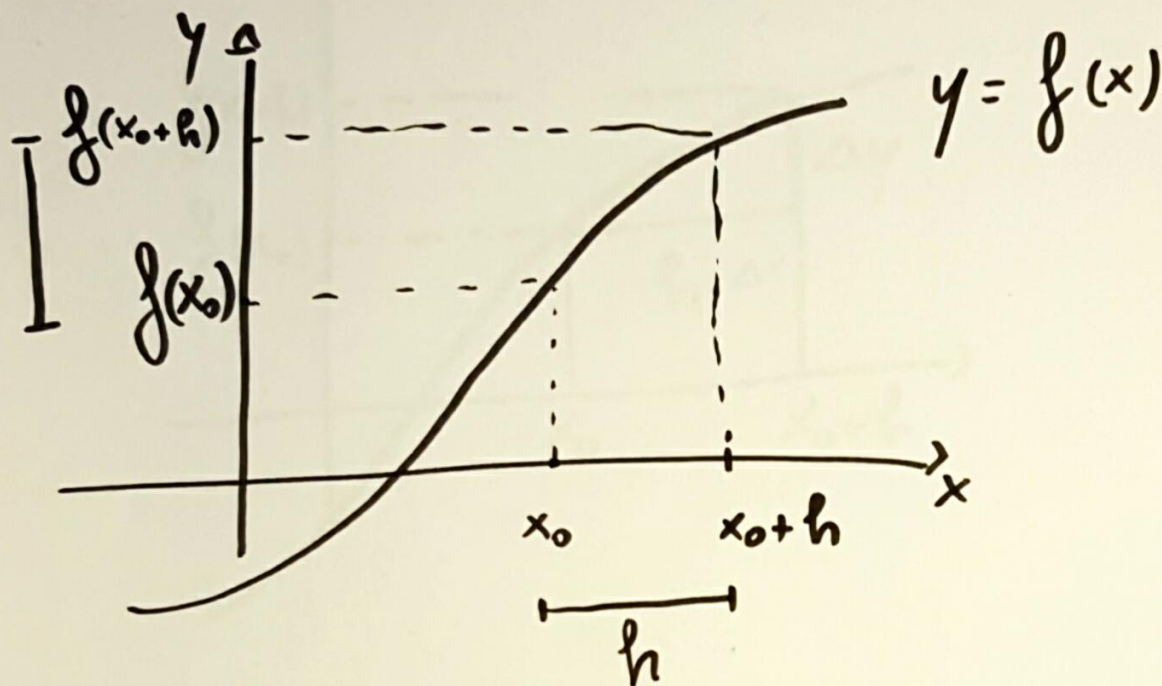
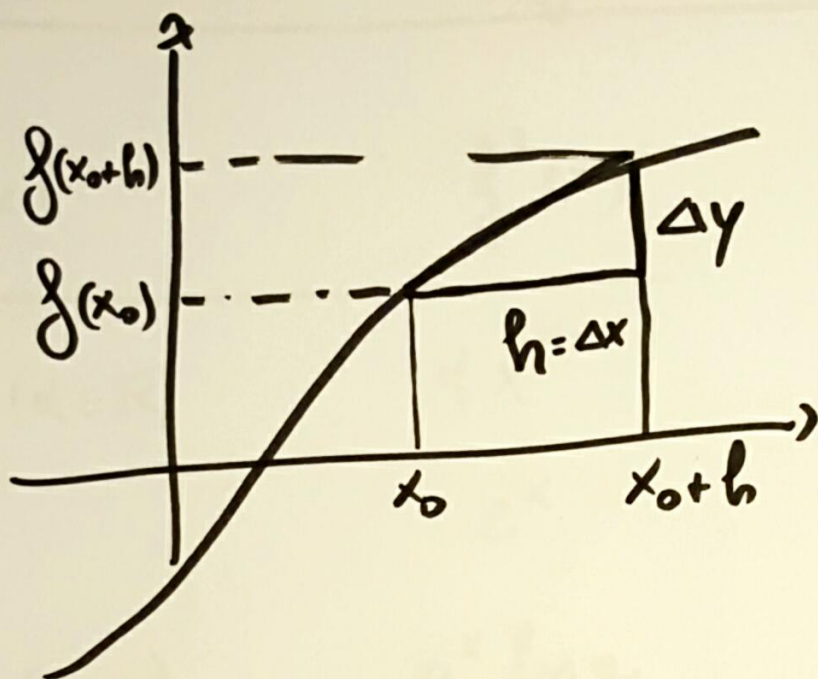


Derivate



$$\frac{f(x_0 + h) - f(x_0)}{x_0 + h - x_0} = \frac{f(x_0 + h) - f(x_0)}{h}$$

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



$$\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = m = f'(x_0)$$

$$f(x) - f(x_0) = m(x - x_0)$$

"
y y₀

fascio proprio d. rette

d. centro (x_0, y_0)

Derivate delle f.mi elementari.

$f(x)$	$f'(x)$
• x^α ($\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$)	$\alpha x^{\alpha-1}$
• e^x	e^x
• a^x ($a > 0$)	$a^x \ln a$
• $\ln x$	$\frac{1}{x}$
• $\log_a x$	$\frac{1}{x} \log_a e$
• $\sin x$	$\cos x$
• $\cos x$	$-\sin x$
• $\operatorname{Tg} x$	$\frac{1}{\cos^2 x}$

• $\arcsin x$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

• $\arccos x$

$$-\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

• $\operatorname{arctg} x$

$$\frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

- - - - -

• $g(x) \cdot h(x)$

$$g'(x)h(x) + g(x)h'(x)$$

• $\frac{g(x)}{h(x)}$

$$\frac{g'(x)h(x) - g(x)h'(x)}{[h(x)]^2}$$

- - - - -

• $g(h(x))$

$$g'(h(x)) \cdot h'(x)$$

Esempi

$f(x)$	$f'(x)$
• x^6	$6x^5$
• e^x	e^x
• 3^x	$3^x \ln 3$
• $\ln x$	$\frac{1}{x}$
• $\log_3 x$	$\frac{1}{x} \log_3 e$
• $\sin x$	$\cos x$
• $\cos x$	$-\sin x$
• $\tan x$	$\frac{1}{\cos^2 x}$

$$\cdot \arcsin x$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$\cdot \arccos x$$

$$-\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$\cdot \operatorname{arctg} x$$

$$\frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

$$\cdot \sin x \cdot \ln x$$

$$\cos x \cdot \ln x + \sin x \cdot \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\cdot \frac{\sin x}{\ln x}$$

$$\frac{\cos x \cdot \ln x - \sin x \cdot \frac{1}{x}}{[\ln x]^2}$$

$$\cdot \sin(\ln x)$$

$$\cos(\ln x) \cdot \frac{1}{x}$$

Una f. me $f: (a, b) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

è derivabile in $x_0 \in (a, b)$ se

e solo se $f'_+(x_0)$ e $f'_-(x_0)$ esistono
finiti e sono uguali fra loro.

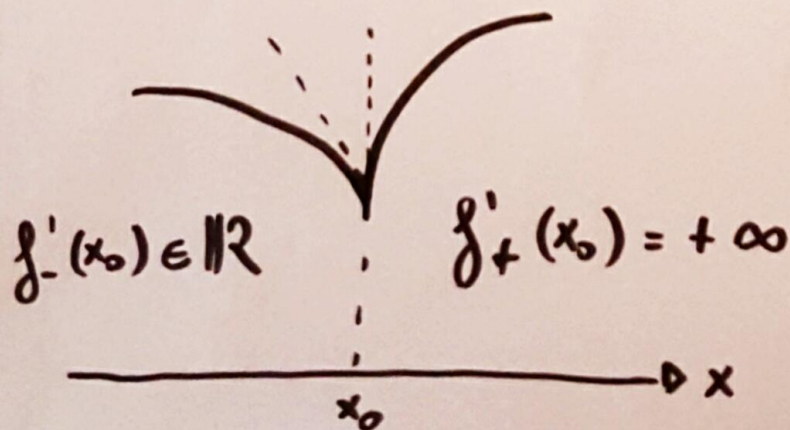
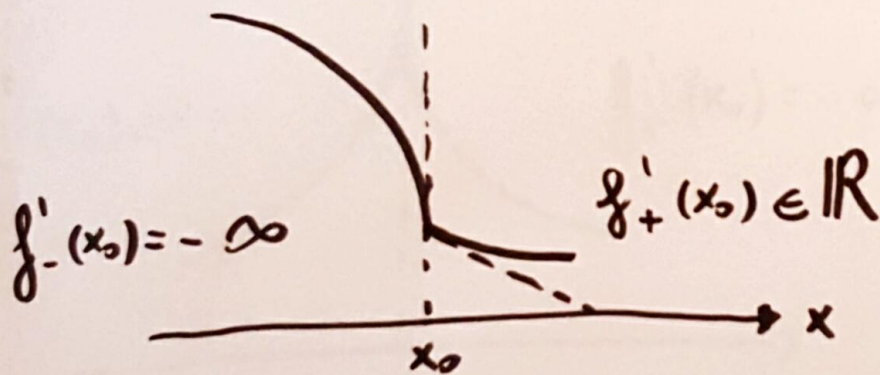
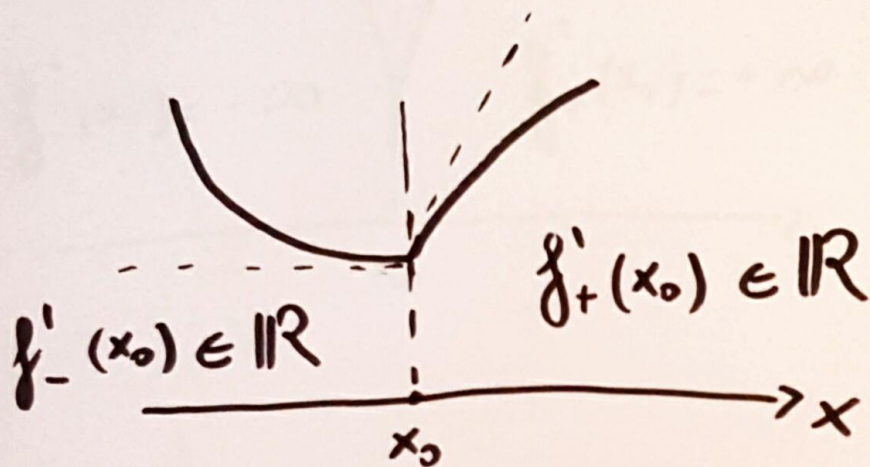
Se $f'_+(x_0) \neq f'_-(x_0)$ allora:

1) se almeno uno dei due
esiste finito, il pto $(x_0, f(x_0))$
si dice pto angoloso.

2) se $f'_+(x_0) = +\infty$ e $f'_-(x_0) = -\infty$,
o viceversa, il pto $(x_0, f(x_0))$
si dice cuspidale.

Esempi

• Punto Angoloso



• Cuspide

