

Enunciare il Teorema di Lagrange ed illustrarlo graficamente

Verificare, usando Lagrange, la disuguaglianza

$$\log(1+4x) \leq 4x \quad \forall x > -\frac{1}{4}$$

giustificando i passaggi.

Ris

Teorema di Lagrange

f continua in $[a,b]$, f derivabile in (a,b)

$$\Rightarrow \exists \bar{x} \in (a,b) \text{ tr. } f(b) - f(a) = f'(\bar{x})(b-a)$$

Se un arco di curva continua è dotato di rette tangenti in ogni suo punto interno, esiste almeno un punto interno all'arco nel quale la tangente è parallela alla corda (secante) che congiunge i punti estremi dell'arco.

Fisso $x > -\frac{1}{4}$, applico il Teorema di Lagrange alla funzione

$$f(t) = \log(1+4t) \quad \text{in } [0,x] \quad (0 \text{ in } [x,0]) \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} f \text{ continua in } [0,x] \\ f \text{ derivabile in } (0,x) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\text{Risultato: } \log(1+4x) - \log(1) = \frac{1}{1+4\bar{x}} \cdot 4 \cdot x, \quad \exists \bar{x} \in (0,x)$$

$$\text{i) Considero } x \geq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{4x}{1+4\bar{x}} \leq 4x.$$

$$\text{ii) Considero } -\frac{1}{4} < x < 0, \bar{x} \in (x,0) \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} -1 < 4x < 0 \\ 4x < 4\bar{x} < 0 \end{array} \Bigg| \Rightarrow 0 < 1+4\bar{x} < 1.$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{1+4\bar{x}} \geq 1 \Rightarrow \text{moltiplico per } x < 0 \quad \frac{4x}{1+4\bar{x}} < 4x. \text{ Quindi } \frac{4x}{1+4\bar{x}} < 4x \text{ se } x \in (-\frac{1}{4}, 0).$$

$$\forall x > -\frac{1}{4} \quad \log(1+4x) = \frac{4x}{1+4\bar{x}} \leq 4x.$$

$$\exists \bar{x} \in (0,x) \text{ o } \bar{x} \in (x,0)$$

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$$f(x) = \frac{\cos x}{1 - \sin x}$$

Domínio $1 - \sin x \neq 0$ $x \neq \frac{\pi}{2}$ $A = [0, \frac{\pi}{2}) \cup (\frac{\pi}{2}, 2\pi]$

$$\begin{cases} x=0 \\ f(x) = \frac{1}{1-0} = 1 \end{cases} \quad (0,1); \quad \begin{cases} y=0 \\ \frac{\cos x}{1-\sin x} = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} y=0 \\ \cos x = 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} x = \frac{3}{2}\pi \in A \Rightarrow (\frac{3}{2}\pi, 0) \\ x = \frac{\pi}{2} \notin A \end{cases}$$
$$1 - \sin x > 0 \quad \forall x \in A \Rightarrow f(x) > 0 \quad \text{SSE} \quad \text{for } x > 0$$

$$f(x) < 0 \quad \text{SSE} \quad 0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2} \cup \frac{3\pi}{2} < x \leq 2\pi$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x}{1 - \sin x} = \frac{0}{0} \text{ f.i.}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x}{1 - \sin x} \stackrel{H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{-\sin x}{-\cos x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \tan x = +\infty \Rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ è asintoto verticale}$$

$$f(0) = 1 \quad (\text{gew. inst}) \quad f(2\pi) > 0$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{-\sin x(1 - \sin x) + \cos^2 x}{(1 - \sin x)^2} = \frac{1 - \sin x}{(1 - \sin x)^2} = \frac{1}{1 - \sin x}$$

$$CF(x) = 0$$

$$f'(x) > 0 \quad \forall x \in A \Rightarrow \text{in } [0, \frac{\pi}{2}) \cup (\frac{\pi}{2}, 2\pi] \quad f \text{ è crescente}$$

Diagram illustrating the unit circle with angles ϕ' , $\pi/2$, and 2π marked. The unit circle is shown as a horizontal line segment with endpoints labeled ϕ' and 2π . The angle $\pi/2$ is marked at the midpoint. The unit circle is divided into two halves by the angle $\pi/2$. The left half is labeled ϕ' and the right half is labeled 2π . The unit circle is shown as a horizontal line segment with endpoints labeled ϕ' and 2π . The angle $\pi/2$ is marked at the midpoint. The unit circle is divided into two halves by the angle $\pi/2$. The left half is labeled ϕ' and the right half is labeled 2π .

no minimi relativi, no max relativi

$$f''(x) = \frac{+\cos x}{(1-\sin x)^2}$$

$$f''(x) > 0 \quad \text{for} \quad 0 \leq x < \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \cup \quad \frac{3\pi}{2} \leq x \leq 2\pi$$

f''
 $\circ + \pi/2 - 3/2\pi + 2\pi$
 f

flusso $(\frac{3\pi}{2}, 0)$

Calcolare, se $\exists$, $\int_{-1}^0 \frac{x}{3\sqrt{|x^2-1|}} dx$

Definire l'integrale in senso improprio su un intervallo limitato

Enunciare i teoremi di esistenza dell'integrale improprio.

Ris

$f: (a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$\forall a < x < b \exists \int_x^b f(t) dt$

f ha integrali impropri convergenti se $\exists$ finito $\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} \int_x^b f(t) dt$.

In tal caso si pone $\int_a^b f(x) dx = \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} \int_x^b f(t) dt$.

Teorema

Se $f: (a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $\exists \int_x^b f(t) dt \quad \forall a < x < b$

i) se f è limitata in $(a, b] \Rightarrow \exists \int_a^b f(t) dt$

ii) se $\exists$ finito $\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x) \Rightarrow \exists \int_a^b f(t) dt$

iii) se $\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x) = +\infty$ di ordine α con $\alpha < 1 \Rightarrow \exists \int_a^b f(t) dt$.

(di ordine α con $\alpha > 1 \Rightarrow \nexists \int_a^b f(t) dt$).

$f(x) = \frac{x}{3\sqrt{|x^2-1|}}$ è definita in $(-\infty, -1) \cup (-1, 1) \cup (1, +\infty)$

in $(-1, 1)$ $x^2 - 1 < 0 \Rightarrow$ in $(-1, 1)$ $f(x) = \frac{x}{3\sqrt{1-x^2}}$

$\forall x | -1 < x \leq 0$ f cont. $\Rightarrow \exists \int_x^0 f(t) dt$.

$\int \frac{x}{3\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = -\frac{1}{3} \int \frac{-2x}{2\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = -\frac{1}{3} \sqrt{1-x^2} + c = -\frac{1}{3} \sqrt{1-x^2} + c$

$\int_x^0 f(t) dt = -\frac{1}{3} \sqrt{1-t^2} \Big|_x^0 = -\frac{1}{3} (1) + \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{1-x^2} = -\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{1-x^2}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \int_x^0 f(t) dt = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \left(-\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{1-x^2} \right) = -\frac{1}{3}$

$\Rightarrow \int_{-1}^0 f(x) dx = -\frac{1}{3}$