

DERIVAZIONE DI FUNZIONE COMPOSTA

$$f: I \subseteq \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$g: J \subseteq \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

SIA DEFINITA $g \circ f$ SE f È DERIVABILE
IN x_0 E g È DERIVABILE IN $y_0 = f(x_0)$

ALLORA $g \circ f$ È DERIVABILE IN x_0 E

$$(g \circ f)'(x_0) = g'(f(x_0)) f'(x_0)$$

ESEMPIO $h(x) = \sin(x^3 + 2x + 1)$

$$h = g \circ f \quad f = x^3 + 2x + 1 \quad g(y) = \sin(y)$$

$$f'(x) = 3x^2 + 2 \quad g'(y) = \cos(y)$$

$$h'(x) = \cos(x^3 + 2x + 1) (3x^2 + 2)$$

ES $h(x) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{x^2 + 1}}$

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

$$h'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\frac{1}{x^2 + 1}}} \cdot \frac{-2x}{(x^2 + 1)^2} = -\frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}{2(x^2 + 1)^2} \cdot 2x = -x(x^2 + 1)^{-\frac{3}{2}}$$

SE Diamo PER PUO' $(y^2)' = 2y^{2-1} \quad \forall y \in \mathbb{R}$

$$h(x) = (x^2+1)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \quad y(y) = y^{-\frac{1}{2}} \quad f(x) = x^2+1$$

$$y'(y) = -\frac{1}{2} y^{-\frac{3}{2}} \quad f'(x) = 2x$$

$$\hookrightarrow h'(x) = -\frac{1}{2} (x^2+1)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \cdot 2x \quad \text{CON LA PRIMA}$$

$$\text{IDEA} \quad \frac{d}{dx} (f(f(x))) \stackrel{''''}{=} \frac{dy}{dy} \cdot \frac{df}{dx}$$

$$\frac{f(f(x)) - f(f(x_0))}{x - x_0} \stackrel{''''}{=}$$

$$\frac{f(f(x)) - f(f(x_0))}{f(x) - f(x_0)} \cdot \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) - f(x_0) = 0$$

NON E' CORRETTO PERCHE' $f(x)$ PUO'

ESSERE UGUALE A $f(x_0)$

DIMOSTRAZIONE

$$E(k) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{se } k=0 \\ \frac{f(u+k) - f(u)}{k} - f'(u) & \text{se } k \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow 0} E(k) = f'(u) - f'(u) = 0 \Rightarrow E(k) \text{ CONTINUA in } k=0$$

APPUNTO $f(u+k) - f(u) = (f'(u) + E(k))k$ ①

SE $u = f(x)$ $k = f(x+h) - f(x) \rightarrow u+k = f(x+h)$ ②

$$\Rightarrow f(f(x+h)) - f(f(x)) \stackrel{②}{=} f(u+k) - f(u) \stackrel{①}{=} (f'(u) + E(k))k \stackrel{②}{=} (f'(f(x)) + E(k))(f(x+h) - f(x))$$

ALLORA

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

SE $h \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow k \rightarrow 0$ ALLORA $E(k) \xrightarrow{k \rightarrow 0} 0$

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

DERIVAZIONE DELLA FUNZIONE INVERSA

SIA $f: I \subseteq \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ DERIVABILE E INVERTIBILE

ALLORA $\exists f^{-1}$ E TALE FUNZIONE E'
DERIVABILE IN OGNI PUNTO DEL SUO DOMINIO
($f(I)$) $\forall y_0$ t.c. $f'(f^{-1}(y_0)) \neq 0$ OVVERO
NEL PUNTO x_0 t.c. $f(x_0) = y_0$ DEVE
ESSERE $f'(x_0) \neq 0$

SI HA

$$(f^{-1})'(y_0) = \frac{1}{f'(x_0)} = \frac{1}{f'(f^{-1}(y_0))}$$

OSS SE ASSUMIAMO f^{-1} DERIVABILE IN y_0
DALL'IDENTITÀ $f \circ f^{-1}(x) = x$ DERIVANDO
E USANDO LA REGOLA DI DERIVAZIONE
COMPOSTA OTTENIAMO

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

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{f^{-1}(y_0+k) - f^{-1}(y_0)}{k}$$

$$k = f(x_0+h) - f(x_0)$$

$$f(x_0) = y_0$$

$$k = f(x_0+h) - y_0 \quad f(x_0+h) = y_0 + k$$

$$x_0+h = f^{-1}(y_0+k)$$

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

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

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow 0} h = \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} (f^{-1}(y_0+k) - f^{-1}(y_0)) = 0$$

f^{-1} continuous

$$= \frac{1}{f'(x_0)} = \frac{1}{f'(f^{-1}(y_0))}$$

Example $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$ $\sim$ VERSA $\circ$ $g(y) = y^2$

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

$\sim$ GENERAL

$f(x) = \sqrt[n]{x} = x^{\frac{1}{n}}$ ($x > 0$) $\sim$ VERSA $g(y) = y^n$

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

$$= \frac{1}{n (f(x))^{n-1}} = \frac{1}{n x^{\frac{n-1}{n}}} = \frac{1}{n x^{1-\frac{1}{n}}} = \frac{1}{n} x^{\frac{1}{n}-1}$$

$\& \forall \sim$ $(x^{\frac{1}{n}})' = \frac{1}{n} x^{\frac{1}{n}-1}$

$x^{\frac{1}{n}} ? \quad x > 0$

Composition $\circ$ $g(y) = y^n$ & $f(x) = x^{\frac{1}{n}}$

$$(x^{\frac{1}{n}})' = (g \circ f(x))' = g'(f(x)) f'(x) =$$

$$n (f(x))^{n-1} f'(x) = n x^{\frac{n-1}{n}} \cdot \frac{1}{n} x^{\frac{1}{n}-1} = \frac{n}{n} x^{\frac{n-1}{n} + \frac{1}{n}-1} =$$

$$\frac{n}{n} x^{\frac{n}{n}-1} \quad \left[x^{\frac{n}{n}} \right]' = \frac{n}{n} x^{\frac{n}{n}-1}$$

$$f(x) = \arcsin(x) \quad \text{inverse of } \sin$$

$$g(y) = \sin(y) \text{ defined on } [-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$$

$$f: [-1, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad \text{continuous and differentiable}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{g'(f(x))} = \frac{1}{\cos(\arcsin(x))} = ?$$

$$\text{on } (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}) \quad g(y) = \sqrt{1 - \sin^2(y)}$$

$$\cos(\arcsin(x)) = \sqrt{1 - \sin^2(\arcsin(x))} = \sqrt{1 - x^2}$$

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

$$\underline{\text{ES}} \quad f(x) = \arctan(x) \quad \text{inverse of } \tan$$

$$\text{restricted to } (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}) \quad (g'(y)) = \frac{1}{\cos^2(y)}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{\cos^2(\arctan(x))} = \frac{\cos^2(\arctan(x))}{1} =$$

$$= \frac{\cos^2(\arctan(y))}{\cos^2(\arctan(x)) + \sin^2(\arctan(x))} = \frac{1}{1 + \tan^2(\arctan(x))}$$

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

$$f(x) = x^2 + 2 \sin(x) + 1$$

f MOSTRATA $\subset \mathbb{H}^1$ f RISTRETTA $\sim (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$
 f INVERTIBILE, CALCOLARE

$$(f^{-1})'(1)$$

f MOSTRATA STRITT. CRES $\sim (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$
 INVERTIBILE

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

$$f'(y) = 2y + 2 \cos(y) \quad f^{-1}(1) = ?$$

$$y^2 + 2 \sin(y) + 1 = 1 \quad y_0 = f^{-1}(1) = ?$$

$$y = 0 \quad \text{AD} \quad \text{OCCORRE}$$

$$f'(0) = 2 \Rightarrow (f^{-1})'(1) = \frac{1}{2}$$