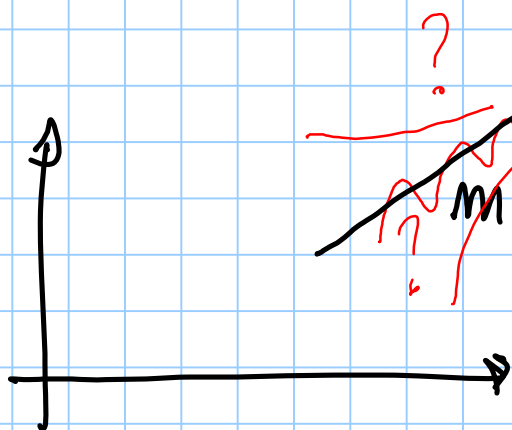
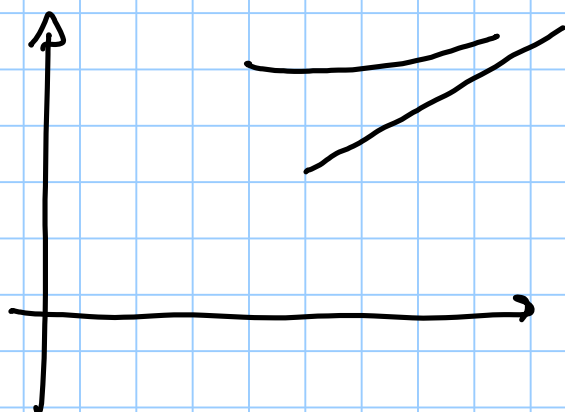


CONVESSITÀ E ASINTOTI FACOLTATIVO

(MA MOLTO UTILE PER GRAFICI
CON ASINTOTI)



$$f(x) = mx + q + o(1) \\ x \rightarrow +\infty \\ m \in \mathbb{R} \text{ (VALE ANCHE)} \\ \text{PER AS. ORIZ.}$$



f STRETTAMENTE
CONVESSA

$$f' \nearrow \rightarrow f'(x) \rightarrow m^- \\ x \rightarrow +\infty$$

$$\text{e } f(x) \geq mx + q$$

PERCHÉ $y = mx + q$
È LA "RETTA TANGENTE
A $+\infty$ "

TEOREMA $f : (0, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$,

$$f(x) = mx + q + o(1), x \rightarrow +\infty$$

$$m \in \mathbb{R}, q \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Se PER $x \rightarrow +\infty$ f è

DEFINITIVAMENTE CONVESSA

$$\text{ALLORA } f(x) \geq mx + q$$

DEFINITIVAMENTE per $x \rightarrow +\infty$.

DIMOSTRAZIONE

$$g(x) = f(x) - (mx + q),$$

$$g(x) \rightarrow 0, x \rightarrow +\infty \text{ ed è}$$

DEFINITIVAMENTE CONVESSA

NOTA: $h(x) = mx + q$ E' SIA
CONVESSA CHE CONCAVA
IN PARTICOLARE SE f E' CONVESSA
 $f+h$ E' CONVESSA

$\exists M > 0 : \forall M \leq x_0 < x < x_1$

$$g(x) \leq g(x_0) + \frac{g(x_1) - g(x_0)}{x_1 - x_0} (x - x_0)$$



$$\frac{g(x) - g(x_0)}{x - x_0} \leq \frac{g(x_1) - g(x_0)}{x_1 - x_0}$$

QUINDI IL RAPPORTO INCREMENTALE

$P_g(x, x_0)$, fissato $x_0 \geq M$,

E' CRESCENTE PER $x > x_0$

Inoltre $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{g(x) - g(x_0)}{x - x_0} = \frac{0 - g(x_0)}{+\infty - x_0} = 0$

Quindi $P_g(x, x_0) \rightarrow 0, x \rightarrow +\infty$

• $P_g(x, x_0) \nearrow$ come funzione di x in $(x_0, +\infty)$

CONSEGUENZA: $P_g(x, x_0) \leq 0$
 $\forall x > x_0$

Ricapitoliamo:

$$\frac{g(x) - g(x_0)}{x - x_0} \leq 0 \quad \forall x > x_0 \geq M$$

OVVERO $g(x) \leq g(x_0), \forall x > x_0 \geq M$

CIOE' $g(x)$ E' DECRESCENTE

in $[M, +\infty)$.

$g \downarrow$ in $[M, +\infty)$, $g(x) \rightarrow 0$, $x \rightarrow +\infty$

$$\Rightarrow g(x) \geq 0 \quad \forall x \in [M, +\infty)$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) \geq mx + q \quad \forall x \in [M, +\infty)$$

Ex DIM. CHE SE $f(x) \rightarrow 0^+$,
 $x \rightarrow +\infty$, f non può ESSERE
DEFINITIVAMENTE CONCAVA

(T1) TEOREMA $f: [0, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$,
CONTINUA, DERIVABILE DUE VOLTE
in $(0, +\infty)$, $f''(x) > 0 \quad \forall x \in (0, +\infty)$

INOLTRE $f(x) = mx + q + o(1)$, $x \rightarrow +\infty$

$m \in \mathbb{R}$, $q \in \mathbb{R}$. ALLORA
SI HA:

$$(i) \quad f'(x) < m, \quad f'(x) \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow +\infty} m^-$$

$$(ii) \quad f(x) > mx + q \quad \forall x \in [0, +\infty)$$

$\longleftrightarrow$

TEOREMA [DELL'ASINTOTO]

Sia $g: (0, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$,
DERIVABILE e $g(x) \rightarrow l$, $x \rightarrow +\infty$,
 $l \in \mathbb{R}$.

ALLORA, SE ESISTE il LIMITE
di $g'(x)$ per $x \rightarrow +\infty$, SI HA
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} g'(x) = 0$$

DIMOSTRAZIONE

Sia $x > 0$. $\exists c \in (x, x+1)$:

$$g'(c) = g(x+1) - g(x)$$

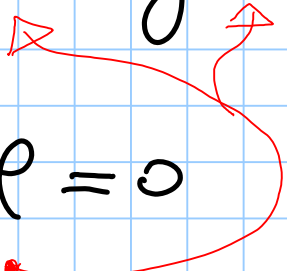
(dal T. di LAGRANGE)

Sia $x_n \rightarrow +\infty$, ALLORA

$\exists c_n \in (x_n, x_n+1)$:

$$g'(c_n) = g(x_n+1) - g(x_n)$$

$$x_n \leq c_n \leq x_n+1 \Rightarrow c_n \rightarrow +\infty$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_n g'(c_n) &= \lim_n g(x_n+1) - g(x_n) \\ &= l - l = 0 \end{aligned}$$


$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} g(x) = l \iff \lim_n g(a_n) = l$$

$\forall a_n \rightarrow +\infty$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\lim_n g'(c_n) = 0}$$

Dato che per ipotesi $\exists \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} g'(x)$,

ALLORA il SUO VALORE COINCIDE
CON IL VALORE ASSUNTO LUNGO c_n ,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} g'(x) = \lim_n g'(c_n) = 0$$



DIMOSTRAZIONE di (T1)

$$g(x) = f(x) - (mx + q),$$

$g : [0, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, CONTINUA

$$g''(x) > 0 \quad \forall x \in (0, +\infty)$$

$$g(x) \rightarrow 0, \quad x \rightarrow +\infty$$

$g'' > 0 \Rightarrow g$ è STRETTAMENTE

CONVESSA e g' è STRETTAMENTE
CRESCENTE $\Rightarrow$

$$\exists \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} g'(x) = \sup_{(0, +\infty)} g'(x)$$

TEOREMA DELL'ASINTOTO

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} g'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \sup_{(0, +\infty)} g' = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow g'(x) < 0 \quad \forall x \in (0, +\infty)$$

PER DEFINIZIONE $g'(x) = f'(x) - m$,
QUINDI SI HA

$$g'(x) < 0 \Rightarrow f'(x) < m$$
$$\forall x \in (0, +\infty)$$

e in particolare $f'(x) \rightarrow m^-$, $x \rightarrow +\infty$.

DIMOSTRIAMO CHE

$$f(x) > mx + q \quad \forall x \in [0, +\infty)$$

DATO CHE

$$f(x) > mx + q \Leftrightarrow g(x) > 0,$$

SUPPONIAMO PER ASSURDO CHE

$$g(x_0) \leq 0 \quad \text{PER UN } x_0 > 0.$$

DALLA PARTE PRECEDENTE

$$\text{SI HA } g'(x) < 0 \quad \forall x \in (0, +\infty)$$

QUINDI $g(x) \downarrow$ STRETTAMENTE

$$\text{e } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} g(x) = \inf_{(0, +\infty)} g < g(x_0) \leq 0$$

ASSURDO (PERCHE $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} g(x) = 0$)



COROLLARIO: f continua

$$f(x) = mx + q + o(1), x \rightarrow +\infty \quad \begin{matrix} m \in \mathbb{R} \\ q \in \mathbb{R} \end{matrix}$$

e definitivamente $f''(x) > 0$, $x \rightarrow +\infty$

$$\Rightarrow \exists M > 0: f(x) > mx + q, \quad \forall x > M$$

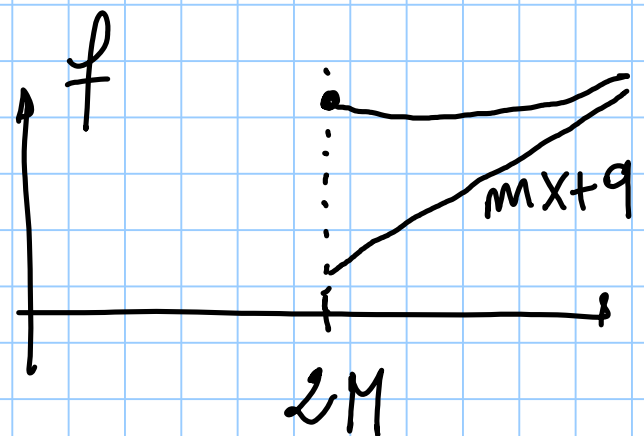
Dim.

$$\exists M > 0: f''(x) > 0 \\ \forall x \in (M, +\infty)$$

$$h(x) = f(2M + x), x \in [0, +\infty)$$

VERIFICARE

IPOTESI DEL TEOREMA (T1)



TEOREMA DI CAUCHY

.

TEOREMA [CAUCHY]

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

CONTINUE in $[a, b]$, DERIVABILI in (a, b)

ALLORA $\exists c \in (a, b)$:

$$f'(c) (g(b) - g(a)) = g'(c) (f(b) - f(a))$$

OSSERVAZIONE: SE $g'(x) \neq 0$
 $\forall x \in (a, b)$

ALLORA $g(b) - g(a) \neq 0$

$$\frac{f'(c)}{g'(c)} = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{g(b) - g(a)}$$

DIM. PER ASSURDO Supponiamo $g(b) = g(a)$

T. di LAGRANGE $\Rightarrow \exists c: g'(c) = 0, c \in (a, b)$
ASSURDO 

DIMOSTRAZIONE del T. di CAUCHY.

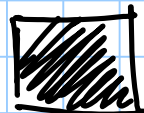
$$h(x) = g(x)(f(b)-f(a)) - f(x)(g(b)-g(a))$$

h è continua in $[a, b]$
 derivabile in (a, b)

$$h(a) = h(b) \implies \text{T. di ROLLE}$$

$$\exists c \in (a, b): h'(c) = 0$$

$$\iff g'(c)(f(b)-f(a)) = f'(c)(g(b)-g(a))$$



TEOREMA [L'HOPITAL (1)] $x_0 \in (a, b)$

$$f: (a, b) \setminus \{x_0\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$g: (a, b) \setminus \{x_0\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

CONTINUE, DERIVABILI in $(a, b) \setminus \{x_0\}$

INOLTRE, $\frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \rightarrow \frac{0}{0}$, $x \rightarrow x_0$

$$\exists g'(x) \neq 0 \quad \forall x \in (a, b) \setminus \{x_0\}$$

E SE ESISTE il LIMITE

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} = L \quad (L \in \overline{\mathbb{R}})$$

ALLORA

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} = L$$

DIMOSTRAZIONE

$$\{x_m\} \subset (a, b) \setminus \{x_0\}$$

$$x_m \rightarrow x_0, \quad m \rightarrow +\infty$$

f e g sono CONTINUE in $(a, b) \setminus \{x_0\}$

ALLORA SI POSSONO ESTENDERE
PER CONTINUITA' in x_0 , PONENDO

$$f(x_0) = 0 = g(x_0).$$

DAL T. DI CAUCHY (RICORDARE

CH $\exists g'(x) \neq 0$ per Ipotesi) $\forall m \in \mathbb{N} \quad \exists c_m :$
 $c_m \in (x_0, x_m) \cup (x_m, x_0)$

$$f'(c_m)(g(x_m) - g(x_0)) = g'(c_m)(f(x_m) - f(x_0))$$

$$(g'(x) \neq 0) \Rightarrow \frac{f'(c_m)}{g'(c_m)} = \frac{f(x_m) - f(x_0)}{g(x_m) - g(x_0)}$$

$$(f(x_0) = 0 = g(x_0)) = \frac{f(x_m)}{g(x_m)}$$

$$-|x_m - x_0| \leq c_m - x_0 \leq |x_m - x_0| \text{ e}$$

$$x_m \rightarrow x_0 \quad m \rightarrow +\infty$$



$$c_m \rightarrow x_0 \quad m \rightarrow +\infty$$

$$\lim_m \frac{f(x_m)}{g(x_m)} = \lim_m \frac{f'(c_m)}{g'(c_m)} = L$$

IPOTESI: $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} = L$

RIASSUMENDO: $\forall \{x_m\} \subset (a, b) \setminus \{x_0\}$:
 $x_m \rightarrow x_0, m \rightarrow +\infty$, SI HA

$$\lim_m \frac{f(x_m)}{g(x_m)} = L.$$

QUINDI $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = L$. 

OSSERVAZIONE. IL TEOREMA
 CONTINUA A VALERE SE:

(•) $x_0 = a$ o $x_0 = b$
 NEL SENSO DEL LIMITE
 PER $x \rightarrow a^+$, $x \rightarrow b^-$.

(••) $f, g : (a, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} = L$$

$$(\dots) \quad f, g: (-\infty, b) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} = L$$

$$a > 0$$

Def. (..)

$$g, f: (a, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad x = \frac{1}{t}$$

$$\tilde{g}(t) = g\left(\frac{1}{t}\right), \quad \tilde{f}(t) = f\left(\frac{1}{t}\right)$$

$$t \in (0, \frac{1}{a}), \quad \begin{cases} g(x) \rightarrow 0 \\ f(x) \rightarrow 0 \end{cases}, \quad x \rightarrow +\infty$$

$$\begin{cases} \tilde{g}(t) \rightarrow 0 \\ \tilde{f}(t) \rightarrow 0 \end{cases}, \quad t \rightarrow 0^+$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \tilde{f}(t) = \tilde{f}'(t)$$

$$\frac{\tilde{f}'(t)}{\tilde{g}'(t)} = \frac{f'\left(\frac{1}{t}\right) \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{t^2}\right)}{g'\left(\frac{1}{t}\right) \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{t^2}\right)} = \frac{f'\left(\frac{1}{t}\right)}{g'\left(\frac{1}{t}\right)} \rightarrow L$$

$$t \rightarrow 0^+$$

Applichiamo il Teorema a
 $\tilde{g}, \tilde{f}$ per $t \rightarrow 0^+ \Rightarrow$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\tilde{f}(t)}{\tilde{g}(t)} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\tilde{\tilde{f}}(t)}{\tilde{\tilde{g}}(t)} = L$$


TEOREMA [L'HOPITAL (2)]

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

$$(1) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = +\infty$$

$$(2) \quad g'(x) \neq 0, \forall x \in (a, b)$$

$$(3) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} = L \in \overline{\mathbb{R}}$$

ALLORA $\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} = L, L \in [0, +\infty]$

DIMOSTRAZIONE

FACOLTATIVA

PER SEMPLICITÀ SIA $L \in \mathbb{R}$

$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad \exists \delta_\varepsilon > 0 :$

$$-\frac{\varepsilon}{2} < \frac{f'(c)}{g'(c)} - L < \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \quad \forall c \in (a, a + \delta_\varepsilon)$$

Sia $a_\varepsilon = a + \delta_\varepsilon$

$\forall x \in (a, a_\varepsilon)$ del T. di CAUCHY
 $\exists c \in (x, a_\varepsilon) :$

$$\frac{f(x) - f(a_\varepsilon)}{g(x) - g(a_\varepsilon)} = \frac{f'(c)}{g'(c)}$$

$\forall \varepsilon > 0$ si ha

$$L - \varepsilon/2 < \frac{f(x) - f(a_\varepsilon)}{g(x) - g(a_\varepsilon)} < L + \varepsilon/2$$

$\forall x \in (a, a_\varepsilon)$

$$f(x) \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow a} +\infty, \quad g(x) \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow a} +\infty$$

$$\frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \cdot h_\varepsilon(x);$$

$$h_\varepsilon(x) = \frac{1 - \frac{f(a_\varepsilon)}{\cancel{f(x)} \rightarrow +\infty}}{1 - \frac{g(a_\varepsilon)}{\cancel{g(x)} \rightarrow +\infty}}$$

Per $\varepsilon > 0$ fissato, $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} h_\varepsilon(x) = 1$

$$\forall \varepsilon' > 0 \quad \exists \delta_{\varepsilon', \varepsilon}^{(1)} > 0 :$$

$$1 - \varepsilon' < h_\varepsilon(x) < 1 + \varepsilon'$$

$$\forall x \in (a, a + \delta_{\varepsilon', \varepsilon}^{(1)})$$

$$a + \delta_{\varepsilon', \varepsilon}^{(1)} = a_{\varepsilon', \varepsilon}$$

$$\frac{f(x)}{g(x)} (1 - \varepsilon') < \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \cdot h_\varepsilon(x) < \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} (1 + \varepsilon')$$

$\frac{f}{g} > 0$ definitivamente

$$L - \frac{\varepsilon}{2} < \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \cdot h_\varepsilon(x) < \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} (1 + \varepsilon')$$

$$\forall x \in (a, a_\varepsilon), \forall x \in (a, a_{\varepsilon', \varepsilon})$$

$$\frac{L - \frac{\varepsilon}{2}}{1 + \varepsilon'} < \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} < \frac{L + \frac{\varepsilon}{2}}{1 - \varepsilon'}$$

$$\forall x \in (a, \min\{a_\varepsilon, a_{\varepsilon', \varepsilon}\})$$

! $1 - \varepsilon' > 0$!

Da

$$0 < \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} < \frac{L + \frac{\varepsilon}{2}}{1 - \varepsilon'}$$

definitivamente si deduce che

$$L > -\frac{\varepsilon}{2}, \forall \varepsilon > 0 \Rightarrow L \geq 0$$

Scegliamo ora $\varepsilon' > 0$:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{L + \varepsilon/2}{1 - \varepsilon'} < L + \varepsilon \\ \frac{L - \varepsilon/2}{1 + \varepsilon'} > L - \varepsilon \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} (3+\epsilon)(1+\epsilon) < 4 + \frac{\epsilon}{2} \\ (3-\epsilon)(1-\epsilon) > 4 - \frac{\epsilon}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\epsilon}{2} > (3+\epsilon) \\ \frac{\epsilon}{2} > (3-\epsilon) \end{cases}$$

$$\text{S.P.D.G. } 0 < \epsilon < 1$$

$$\frac{\epsilon}{(3+\epsilon)(1+\epsilon)} > \frac{\epsilon}{2}$$

$$\frac{\epsilon}{(3-\epsilon)(1-\epsilon)} > \frac{\epsilon}{2}$$

$$\epsilon < \min \left\{ \frac{\epsilon}{(3+\epsilon)(1+\epsilon)}, \frac{\epsilon}{(3-\epsilon)(1-\epsilon)} \right\}$$

$$(0 \leq \epsilon) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\epsilon = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\bar{a}_\varepsilon = \min \left\{ a_\varepsilon, a_{\frac{1}{aL+\varepsilon}}, \varepsilon \right\}$$

$$L - \varepsilon < \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} < L + \varepsilon$$

$$\forall x \in (a, \bar{a}_\varepsilon)$$

OSSERVAZIONE CONTINUA A VALERE

SE (i) $x_0 \in (a, b)$, $x \rightarrow x_0$

(ii) $(a, b) = (a, +\infty)$

(iii) $(a, b) = (-\infty, b)$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^x}{x^3} \stackrel{\text{"H"}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^x}{3x^2} \stackrel{\text{"H"}}{=}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^x}{6x} \stackrel{\text{"H"}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^x}{6} = +\infty$$