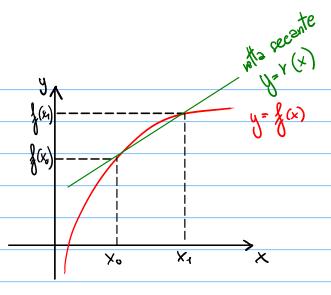


possaggio per due punti,

tranne quando xo=x1

punti allineati verticalmente retta x=x0



$$y = y(x) = \frac{y(x_0) - y(x_0)}{x_1 - x_0} (x - x_0) + y(x_0)$$

coss succede se fixe) si suicins al fixe)?

la vetta seconte diventa pian piano la vetta tangonte

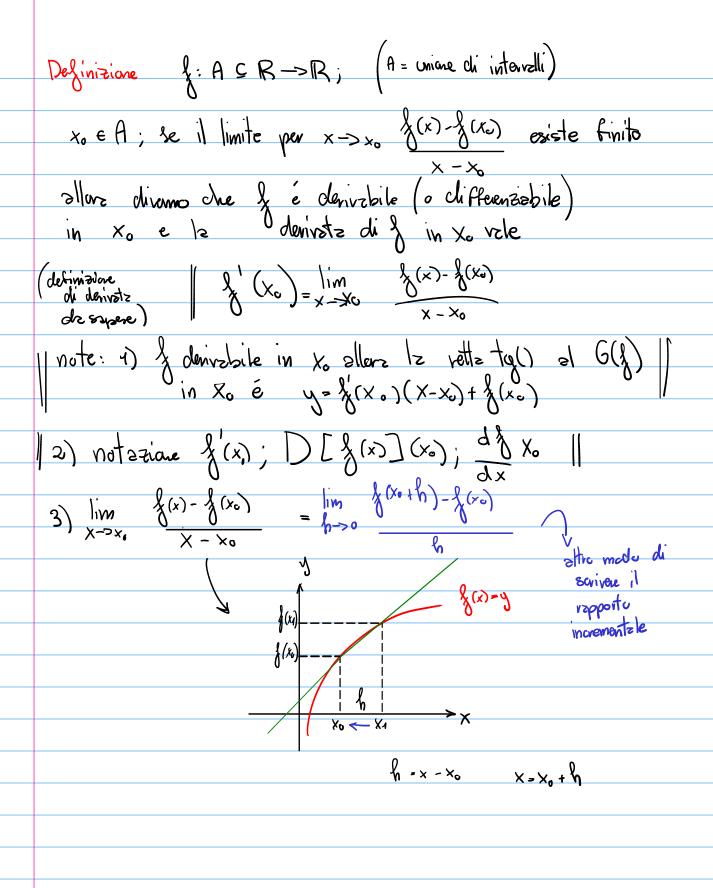
quando XI->X0 la retta secrente tende alla tg()

al disting on & mel bruto xi!

ey. Lette torgente:
$$y = m(x - x_0) + j(x_0)$$
 $m \neq m$

$$\overline{M} = \lim_{X_1 \to X_0} \frac{\int_{(x_1)} - \int_{(x_0)} (x_0)}{X_1 - X_0} = \lim_{X_1 \to X_0} \frac{\int_{(x_1)} - \int_{(x_0)} (x_0)}{X_1 - X_0} = \int_{(x_1)} (x_0)$$

nsbloon to



1)
$$J_{1}(x)=c$$
 $\in \mathbb{R}$ funt. costante

$$D = \mathbb{R} \quad ; \quad x_{0} \in D$$

Lim $J_{1}(x)-J_{1}(x_{0}) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{c-c}{x-x_{0}} = 0$

quindi la derivata di una funtione costante da o per $\forall x_{0} \in \mathbb{R}$

2) $J_{1}(x)=x$

Dominio = \mathbb{R}
 $x_{0} \in D_{aminio}$

Lim $J_{1}(x)-J_{1}(x_{0}) = \lim_{x \to x_{0}} \frac{x-x_{0}}{x-x_{0}} = 4$
 $J_{1}(x)=x^{2}$

Quindi $J_{1}(x)-J_{1}(x_{0}) = \lim_{x \to x_{0}} \frac{x-x_{0}}{x-x_{0}} = 4$

Quindi $J_{1}(x)-J_{2}(x_{0}) = \lim_{x \to x_{0}} \frac{x^{2}-x_{0}}{x-x_{0}} = 4$

3) $J_{1}(x)=x^{2}$
 $J_{2}(x)=x^{2}$
 $J_{3}(x)=x^{2}$
 $J_{3}(x)=x^{2}$

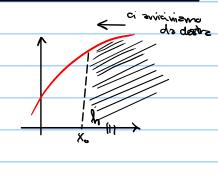
$$D[x^2](x_0) = 2x_0 \qquad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

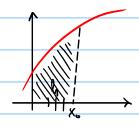
xo e D:

$$\lim_{X\to\infty} \frac{f(x)-f(x_0)}{X-x_0} = \frac{\sqrt{x}-\sqrt{x_0}}{X-x_0} \to \frac{x-x_0}{x-x_0}$$

$$\lim_{\chi \to \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\sqrt{1+2}}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1+2}} \quad \text{if } \lambda_0 \neq 0 \quad \chi_0 > 0$$

$$D[\nabla_x](x_0) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt[3]{x_0}} \quad \text{(se } x_0 > 0)$$





y: A = R -> R; xo e A e R

ye la derivate sinistre serumo valga s e la dx d

allor à é donvebile in xo se e solo se 5=d.

In questo osso abbismo che: { (x0) = 5

esemplo
$$f(x) = |x|$$

$$\int = |x|$$

$$\int |x| - |x_0|$$

$$\int |x| - |x|$$

$$\int |x|$$

$$\int |x| - |x|$$

$$\int |x| - |x|$$

$$\int |x|$$

$$\int |x|$$

$$\int |x| - |x|$$

$$\int |x|$$

$$\frac{X_{\circ} < \circ : \underset{\mathsf{X} \to \mathsf{X}_{\circ}}{\mathsf{X}_{\circ}} \qquad \frac{X_{\circ} \times \mathsf{X}_$$

$$\frac{\left(X - > X_{o}\right)}{X < X_{o}} = \frac{\left| \frac{1}{M} - X + X_{o}\right|}{X - X_{o}} = -1$$

$$D[|x](x_0) = \pm 1 < k \times > 0 + 1$$

$$> e \times < 0 - 1$$

$$|x_0=0| \lim_{h\to 0^+} \frac{1}{h} \frac{(o+h)-\frac{1}{h}(o)}{h} = 1$$

$$|\lim_{h\to 0^-} \frac{1}{h} \frac{(o+h)-\frac{1}{h}(o)}{h} = 1$$

se à é dentroble in xo allors à é centinuz in xo (non vole vicevase)

