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= \( \sum_{\text{N}} \text{ A: V: } \( \alpha \) \( \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\text{N}} \text{ (x.)} = \( \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{2} \text{ A: V: } \)
                                                             V= e; (BASE CANDNICA), OTTENGO (Xo) = AJ, CIOÈ (Xo) (DERIVATA PARZIALE)
              NEL
             CRITERIO
                                                                                                     DIFFERENZIABILITÀ:
          (L & C') => DIFFERENZIA BILITÀ DI 1 => 1 CONTINVA
                                                                                                                                                                             L ] 글 = (장/v>
                 TEOREMA:
                    HP: SL C IR", SL APERTO, 1: SL -> IR. SE 1 6 ('(SC; IR) (CIDE ) DERIVATE PARZIALI D. 1 PUNTO E SONO CONTINUE)
                    TH: A & DIFFERENZIABLE & PONTO & S. VX. & S. ALX. (h) = C JA(XO), h> Vh & IR"
      DIM:
       h=2 (PER MEIN & SIMILE). SIA (Xo, Yo) & 52. LA TH PUO' ESSERE RISCRITTA COME:
        A(Xo+h, Yo+k) = &(Xo, Yo) + 2 (Xo, Yo) h + 2 (Xo, Yo) k + 5(Vh2 + K2) CON hik t.c. (Xo+h, Yo+k) & 52
         NOTIAMO CHE:
          $(Xo+h, Yo+K)- $(Xo, Yo) = $(Xo, Yo+K) = $(Xo+h, Yo+K)- $(Xo, Yo+K)+ $(Xo, Yo+K) - $(Xo, Yo)
             APPLICHIAMO TEO. MEDIA LAGRANGE:
                                                                                                                                              3 yn ∈ [ yo , yo+k], k>0 } + ( . 1 + I = 2 (xn, yo+k)h + 2 (xo, yk) K
3 yn ∈ [ yo+k, yo], kco
{ } xh ( [xo, xo+h], h>0
} xh ( [xo+h, xo], h co
LA TH \tilde{\epsilon} EQUIVALENTE A: \frac{1}{4}(x_0+h, y_0+i\kappa) - \frac{1}{2}(x_0, y_0) - \frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}(x_0, y_0)h - \frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}(x_0, y_0)k? O

\frac{1}{2}h^2 + \kappa^2
\frac{1}{2}(x_0, y_0)h - \frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}(x_0, y_0)h - \frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}(x_0, y_0)h - \frac{1}{2}\frac{
       1 1 1 2 1 (Xn, Yo+k) h + 3 (Xo, Yu) K - 3 (Xo, Yo) h - 3 (Xo, Yo) k} [METTO VAL ASS. PERCHE | I'm | X | 1 | I'm x | Sono =)
           DISULTEIAM. THIAM. THE TOTAL (Xn, Yo+k) - \frac{24}{2x} (Xo, Yo) \frac{1}{4} \frac
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     /k -> /0 , k -> 0
        TEOREMA:
             HP: SIA J:A CIR" -> IR, A APERTO, DIFFERENZIABILE IN A & Y: [a,b] -> IR", Y DERIVABILE IN IR"
                             SIA 4(L2,63) & A. (3 f. 4).
            TH: A COMPOSTA LOY: [2,6] -> IR & DERIVABLE SU [a, b] + (f . 4) (+) = 278 (4(4)), 41(1), DOVE P(+):= (411), 41(4))
             DIM:
              SIA to E [2,6]. PER HT & DIFF. IN Xo= 4(to)

₽ $(4) = $(x0) + < ₹ $(x0), 4-x0> + $\square$(11 \ y- x011) | INQUIRE & E DEPUMBICE IN +0:
                                    ((+++h) + ((++) + ((++) + + +(h) , h>0 Ponco y= ((+++h) in ):
                                     男(ヤ(+o+h)) = 具(y(+o)) + くマ果(y(+o)), y(+o+h) - y(+o) > + o(1) y(+o+h) - y(+o)1)
            E INOLTRE L'ENUNCIATO È EQUIVACENTE A: 3/m (fo 4)(toth) - (foth) = 2 $\frac{1}{4}(4(to)), 41(to) >
                      DAUE CONSID. INIZIALI :
                      ($0 (1(toth) - ($04)(to) = < \sigma \frac{1}{2} (\frac{1}{2}(toth) - \frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2}(toth) - \frac{1}{2}(toth) - \frac{1}{
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                (4(et) pl) ATAT nL
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               (11 ((toth) - ((+3)1))) (11 ((toth) - 7(4.3)))
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