So $f \in C^2[a,b]$, f(a)f(b) < 0, f'(x) > 0 oper f''(x) < 0 $\forall x \in [a,b]$ e viene scotto \times , $f(x)f''(x) > 0 \Rightarrow$ il metado di N. Converge Dimostragione por f''(x) > 0, f(a) < 0, f(b) > 0So $f \in C^2[a,b]$, f(a)f(b) < 0 f(b) > 0So $f \in C^2[a,b]$, f(a)f(b) < 0 f(b) > 0So $f \in C^2[a,b]$, f(a)f(b) < 0 f(b) > 0So $f \in C^2[a,b]$, f(a)f(b) < 0 f(b) > 0So $f \in C^2[a,b]$, f(a)f(b) < 0 f(b) > 0So $f \in C^2[a,b]$, f(a)f(b) < 0 f(a)f(b) < 0 f(b) > 0So $f \in C^2[a,b]$, f(a)f(b) < 0 f(a)f(b) < 0 f(b) > 0So $f \in C^2[a,b]$, f(a)f(b) < 0 f(a)f(b) < 0 f(b) > 0So $f \in C^2[a,b]$, f(a)f(b) < 0 f(a)f(b) < 0 f(b) > 0So $f \in C^2[a,b]$, f(a)f(b) < 0 f(a)f(b) < 0 f(b) > 0So $f \in C^2[a,b]$, f(a)f(b) < 0 f(a)f(b) < 0 f(b) > 0So $f \in C^2[a,b]$, f(a)f(b) < 0 f(a)f(b) < 0 f(b) > 0So $f \in C^2[a,b]$, f(a)f(b) < 0 f(a)f(b) < 0 f(b) > 0So $f \in C^2[a,b]$, f(a)f(b) < 0 f(a)f(b) <

da x, una quantità > 0 dato de x, = xn - $\frac{k(xn)}{k'(xn)}$.

Questo prova che [xn] è diecrescente e che xn> } + w

 $\exists \lim_{n\to\infty} x_n = \inf \{x_n\} = n \geq \xi$

 $\lim_{N\to\infty} x_{N+1} = \lim_{N\to\infty} \left(x_N - \frac{\xi(x_N)}{\xi'(x_N)} \right) = \eta - \lim_{N\to\infty} \frac{\xi(x_N)}{\xi'(x_N)} = \eta - \frac{\xi(\eta)}{\xi(\eta)} = \eta \implies \xi(\eta) = 0$

Quindu n = & dato che la zera è unica.