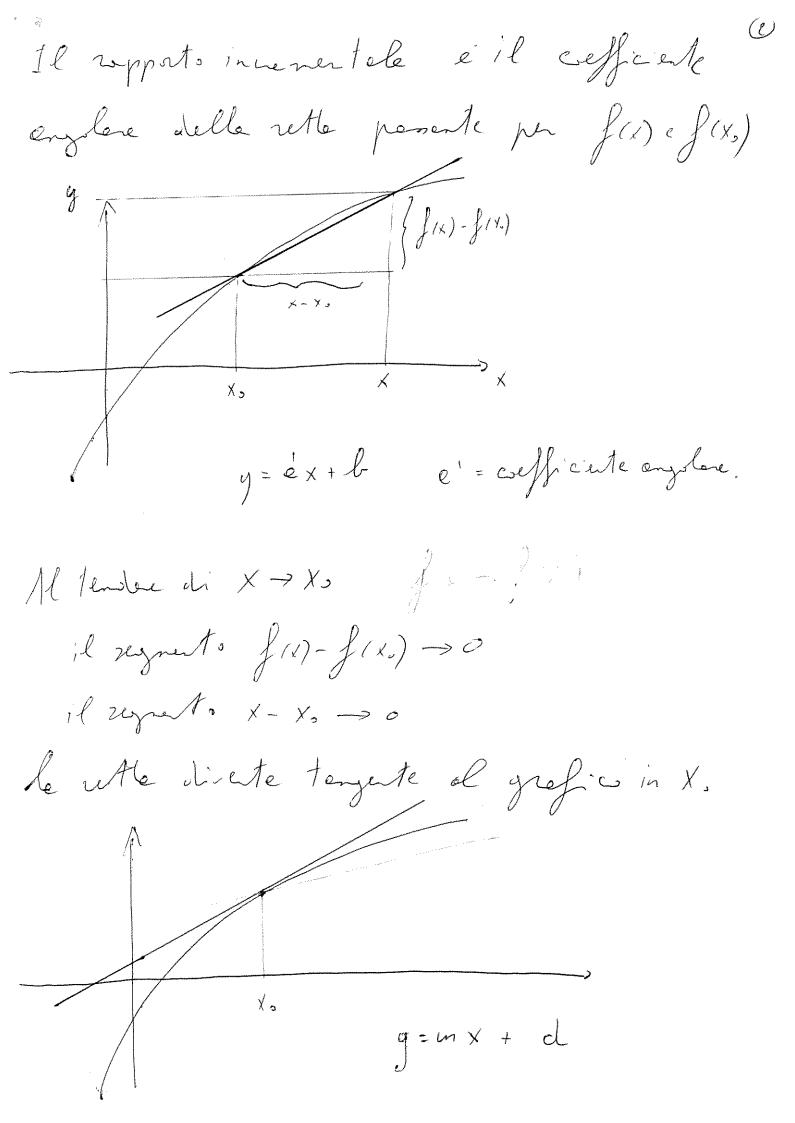
Derivete !

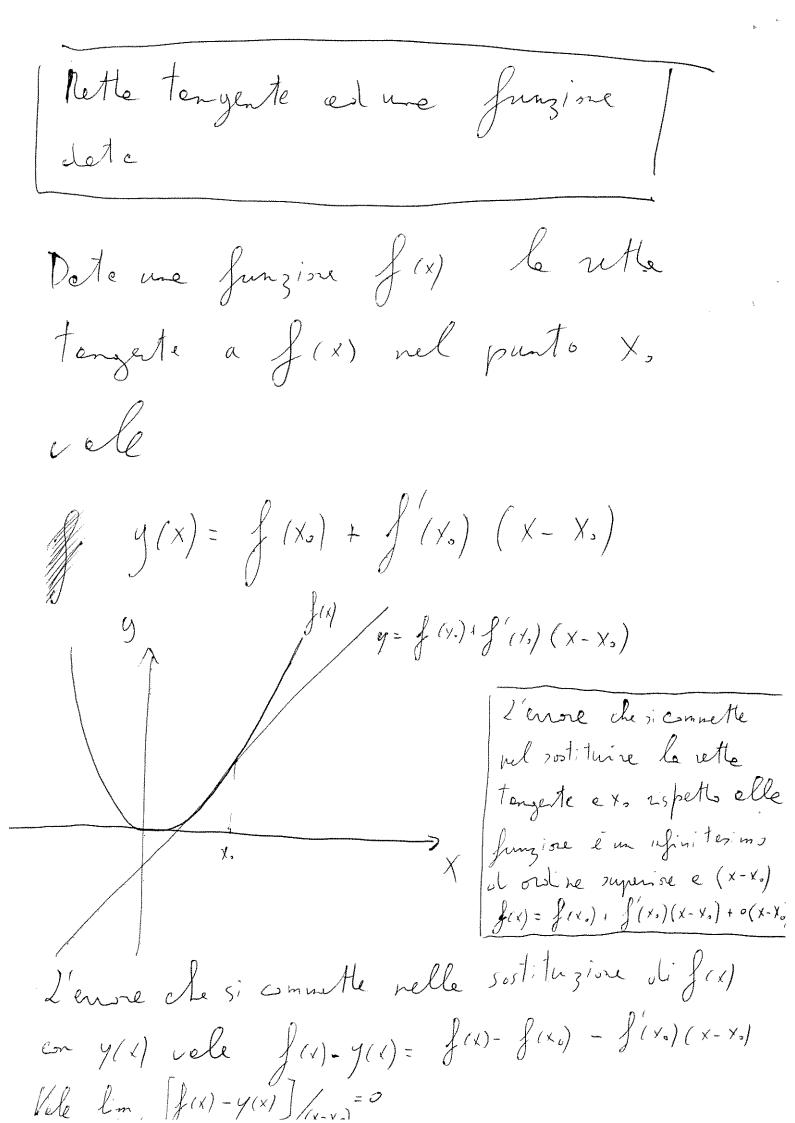
Derivele Sie f: [e,b] e x. E[e,b] Si definisce reporto incrementele il velre $f(x) - f(x_0)$ on $x \in [e, l]$ Side de fla) é dévireble in X. Se

einte eléfinite lim $f(x) - f(x) = \lambda$ $x \to x_0$ $f(x) - f(x) = \lambda$

X- X



më, il limite del rapport, inchementale. pa x >> X . l'appresente il coefficiente engolere delle rette tengente in x. Interpretezione fisice delle velute $\frac{1}{t-t}, \frac{1}{s(t)-s(t)}$ t t té il repporto Le colcité medie tre te to incrementale s(t)-s(t) t-t o Le veloité istentener in to é lin $\frac{s(t)-s(t)}{t-t}$ reppresente le derivate d's(t) rel punts t. brefæmente rappresente il welficiente engolore delle rette lengerte e s/t/ rul panto t.



Derete notevoli!

1) Jungine costante
$$f(x) = K$$

of $f(x) \neq d = 0$
 $d \times d \times d \times d = 0$

$$\left|\frac{d}{dx}\left(ex+b\right)=e\right|$$

3) potenze
$$X^{n} = f(x)$$

$$| \frac{d}{dx} X^{n} = n \times n - 1 |$$

$$\frac{\int c_{x} x}{\int c_{x} x} \int \frac{f(x) - c_{x}}{\int c_{x}}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \log(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$

1)
$$\frac{d}{dx}(f+g) = \frac{d}{dx}f + \frac{d}{dx}g$$

3)
$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(f(x) - g(x) \right) = \left(\frac{d}{dx} f(x) \right) g(x) + f(x) \frac{d}{dx} \left(g(x) \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{dx} \left(g \circ f \right) (x) = g \left(\frac{d}{dx} g(x) \right) \cdot \left(\frac{d}{dx} f(x) \right)$$

$$y = f(x) \qquad x = f^{-1}(y)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \int_{-1}^{1} (y) = \frac{1}{dx} \int_{-1}^{1} (x)$$

Derivete del repporto $\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \right) = \left(\frac{d}{dx} f(x) \right) g(x) - f(x) \left(\frac{d}{dx} g(x) \right) \left(\frac{d}{dx} g(x) \right) \left(\frac{d}{dx} g(x) \right)^{2}$

Prosunto den et e notevol. $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) = 0$ f(x) = contente f(x) = x $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) = 1$ f(x) = x nell $\int_{0}^{\pi} f(x) = n \times h-1$ $\int (x) = \alpha^{x} \operatorname{lyn}(e)$ $f(x) = \alpha^{\times}$ $f'(x) = e^{x}$ f(1)=ex $f(x) = \frac{1}{1 \ln(a)}$ f(x)= lge x $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ f(x)= ln x f(x) = Gxf(x)= un x f(x) = - 2ln x f(x) = cox