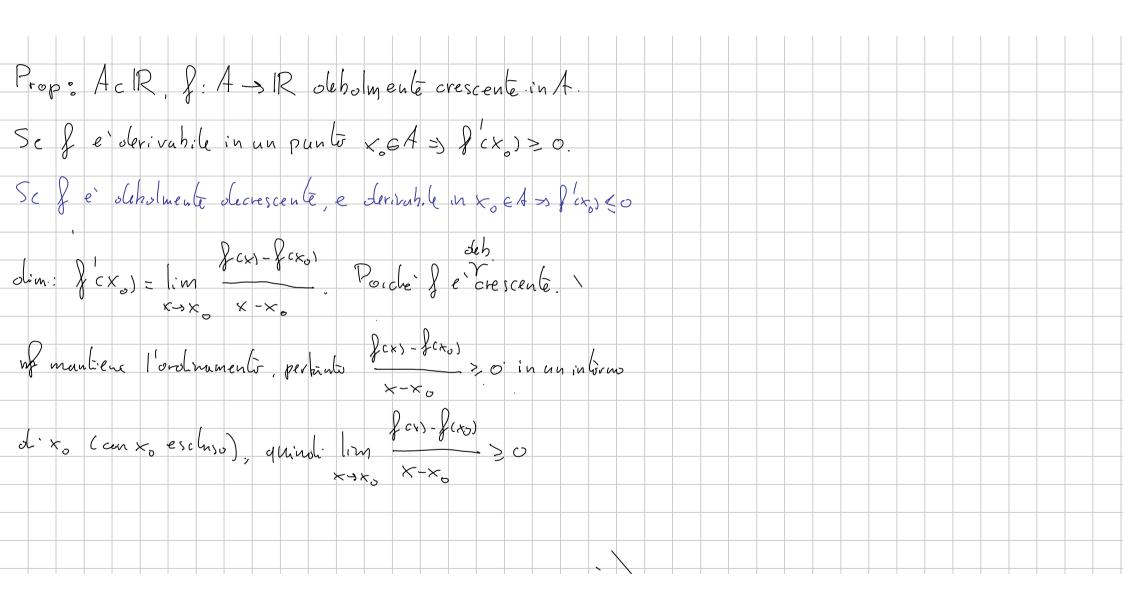
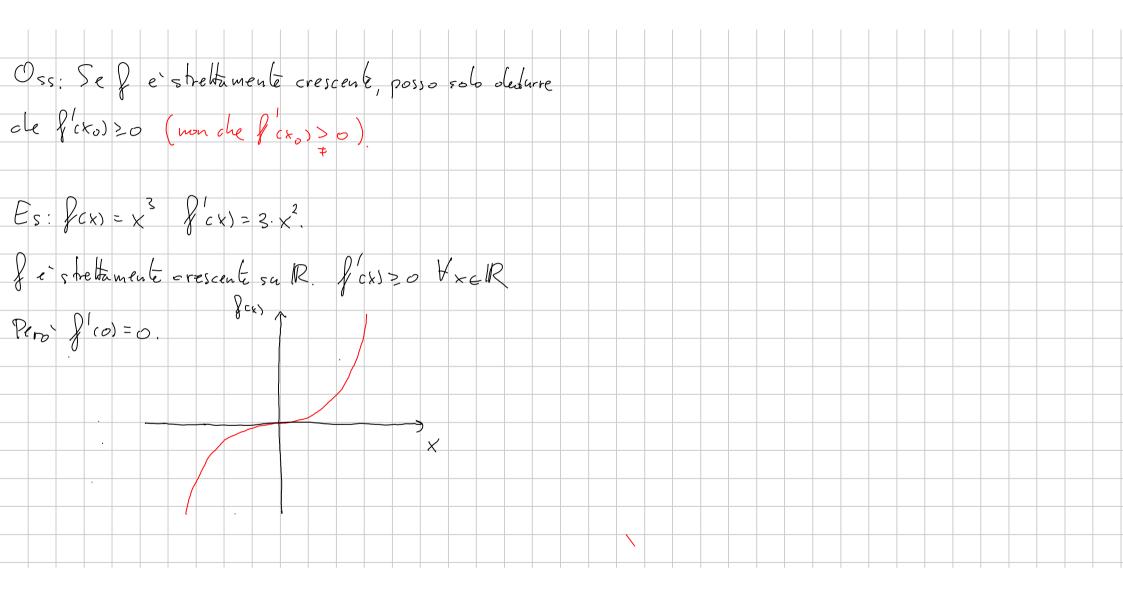
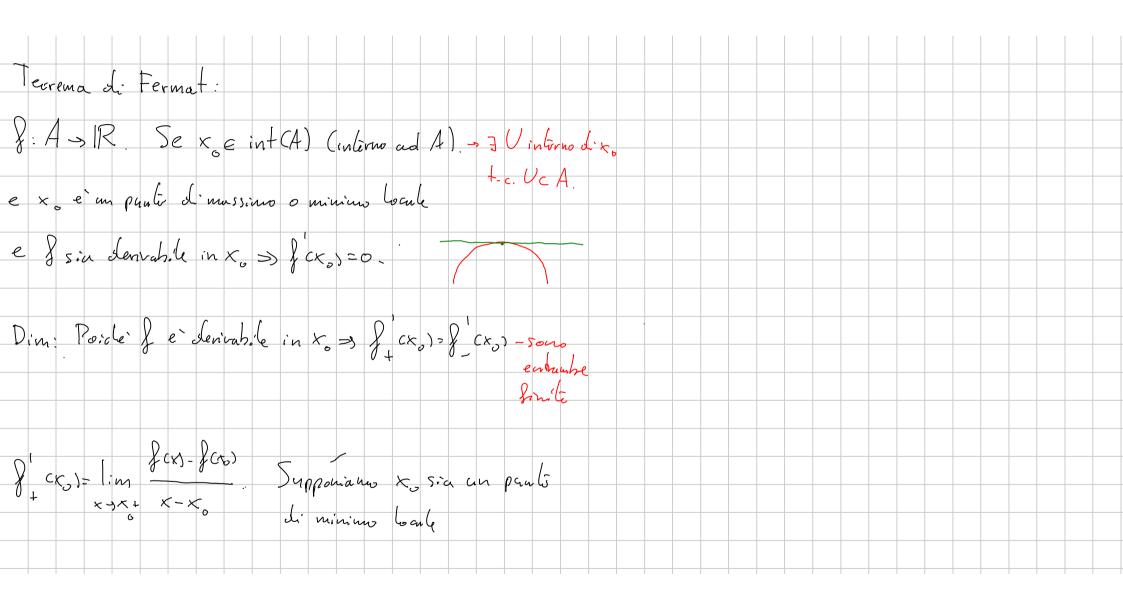
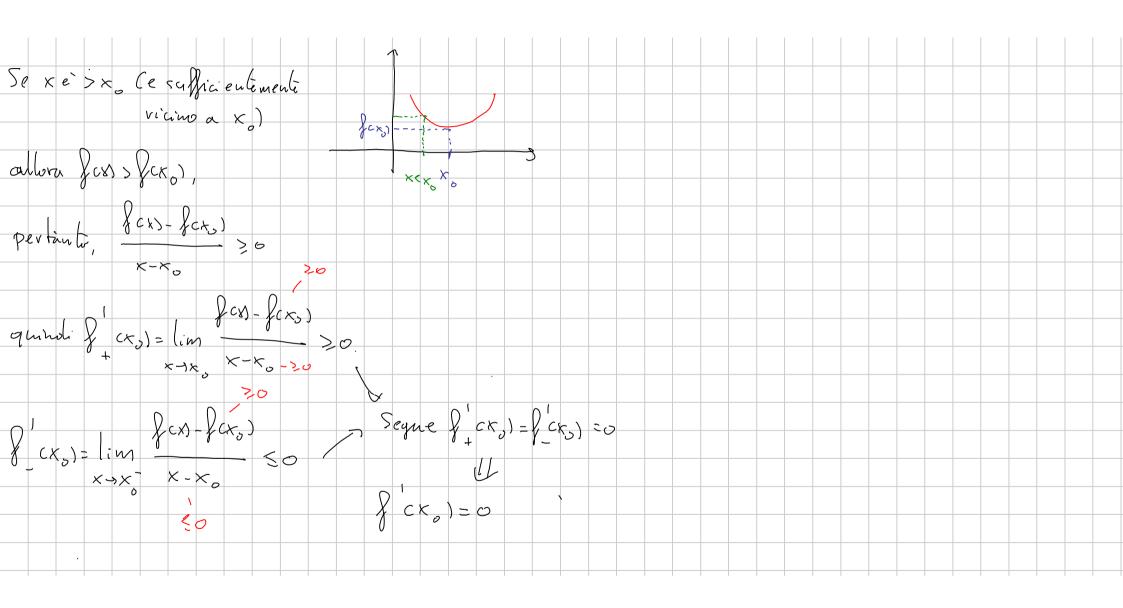
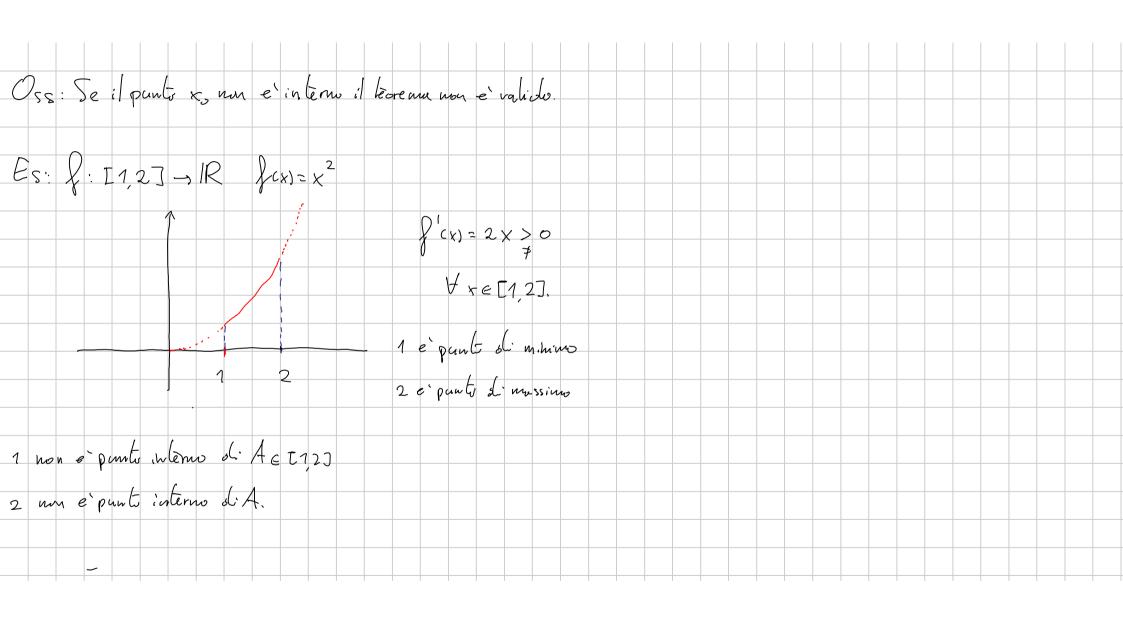
Lezione 29-10  $f: A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$   $x_0 \in A + c$  f e' devivabile in  $x_0$ . Allow  $f(x_0) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0) \cdot (x_0 - x_0) + o(x_0 - x_0)$ fcx) = arctan(x) f(0)=0  $\begin{cases} (x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}, & \begin{cases} (0) = 1 \end{cases} \end{cases}$ arctin x = 0 + 1 · x + o(x) = x + o(x) per x >0 fcos f cos



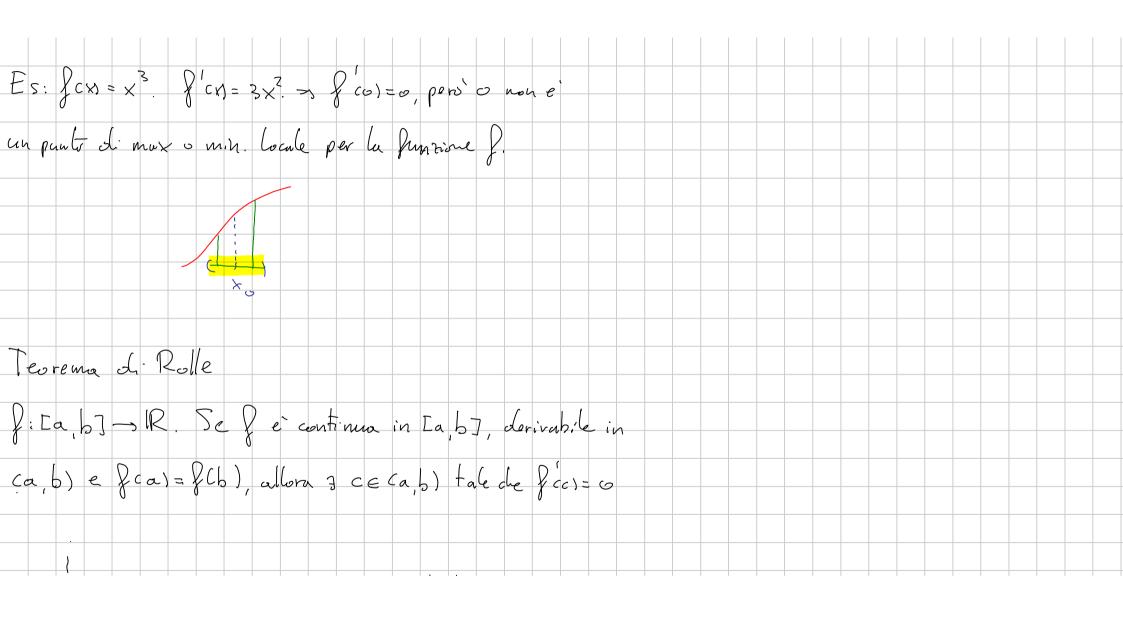


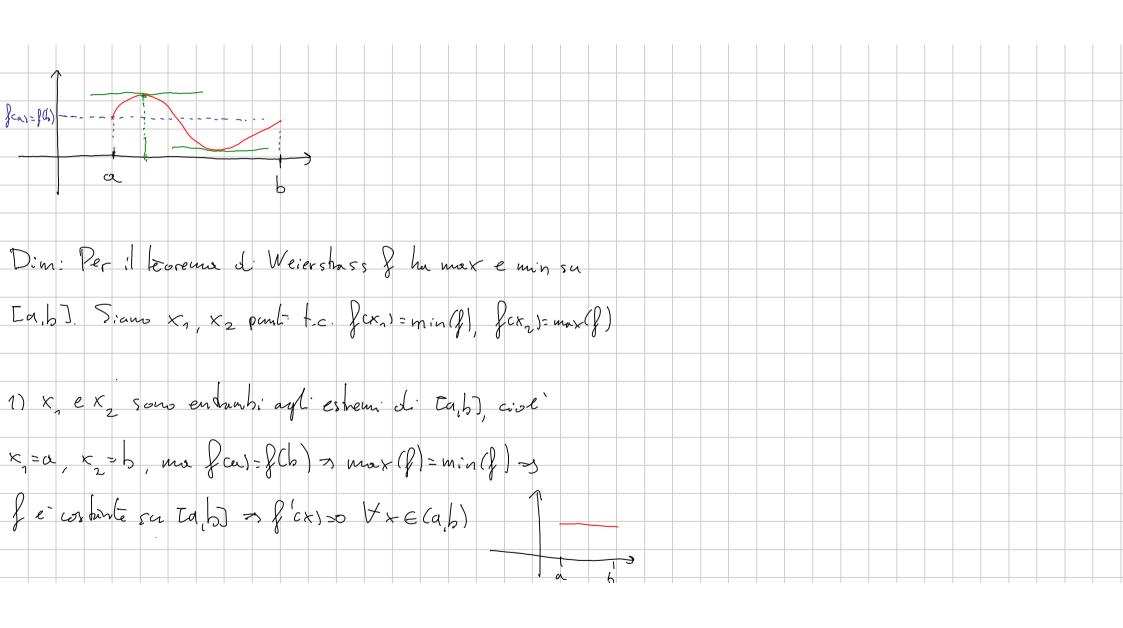




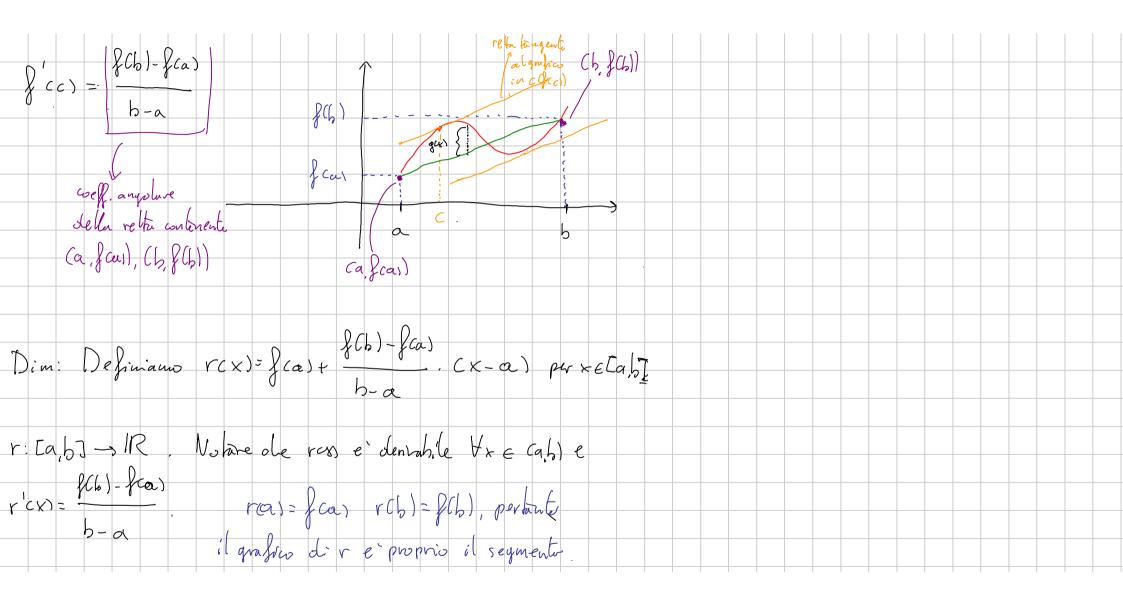


Se i penti. di urax e min locule non sono interni (sono negli
s remi) un c'élete che l'axI=v eventual.
In quende queste e un ente is per cerewe max e min locali
interniad A.
Es: fcx)=1x1 min(f)=fco)=o. um f non e denivabile
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ino
Es: fcn= Vixi - minimo globale in o
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Dss: Il Fernat e una conditione
recessaria ma non serfficiente per l'esistenza d'en minimo
rassimo locule.





2)	A	lme	hv	uno	der	du	e po	anti	× 0	×	e	iv	lerv	Цэ												
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	di estreuni (a, f(a)). e (b, f(b))
Definiano qcx): Jcx	<) - Y-cx).
	o], derivabile in ca, b), q ca)= f(a)-rca)=0
q(b)= {(b)-r(b)=0	$\Rightarrow$ $g(a) = g(b) = 0$ .
Applichans il Eren	a di Rolle a g CX.
3 c ∈ (a, b) t.c. g	(c)=0
	$ cc\rangle \Rightarrow \{cc\rangle = r'cc\rangle = \frac{f(h)-f(a)}{c}$
	$h-\alpha$
N. C.	

Tec	orlune	: I C	IR inte	rvallo, S	I. I.s.R	Con	zinna sa				
			in int (								
4).	Se	$\begin{cases} cx \end{cases}$	= 0 4x	sintCI)	>> } e`	costante :	sa I.				
2)	Se	& (cx) >	-0 Y xe	: int(I)	n fe'o	leb cresce	nte su I				
3)	Se	JCX) <	0 4×e	-h+CZ) =	s frole	es oleans	rante ren I				
4)	Se:	p'(x)>	o Yxe	intCI) =s	f e'she	Hamen E	crescente su	1			
5)	Se	P(cx) <	o Yxe:	nf(1) s	f e'stell	tamento de	ecrescente.				

