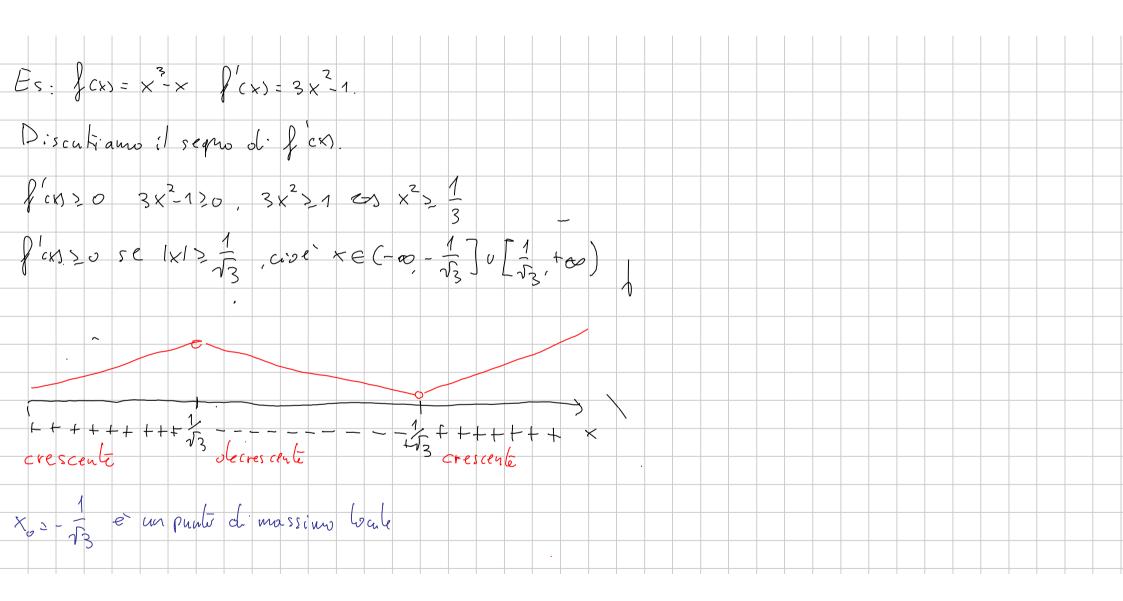
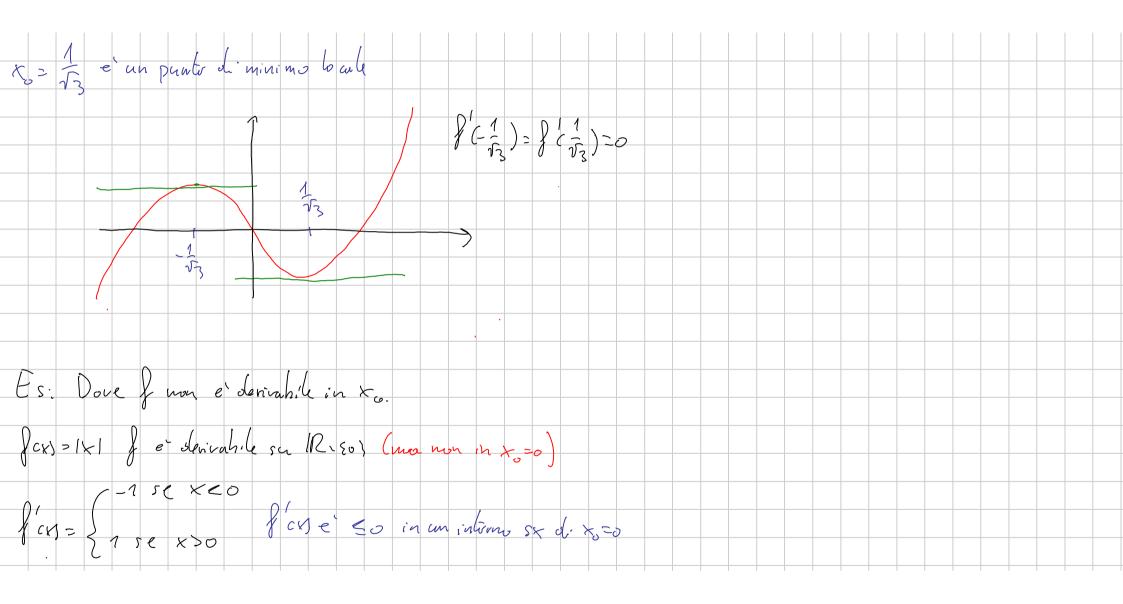
Lezione 31-10 Propo IcIR intervallo J. I > IR x e I menti en ene derivabile

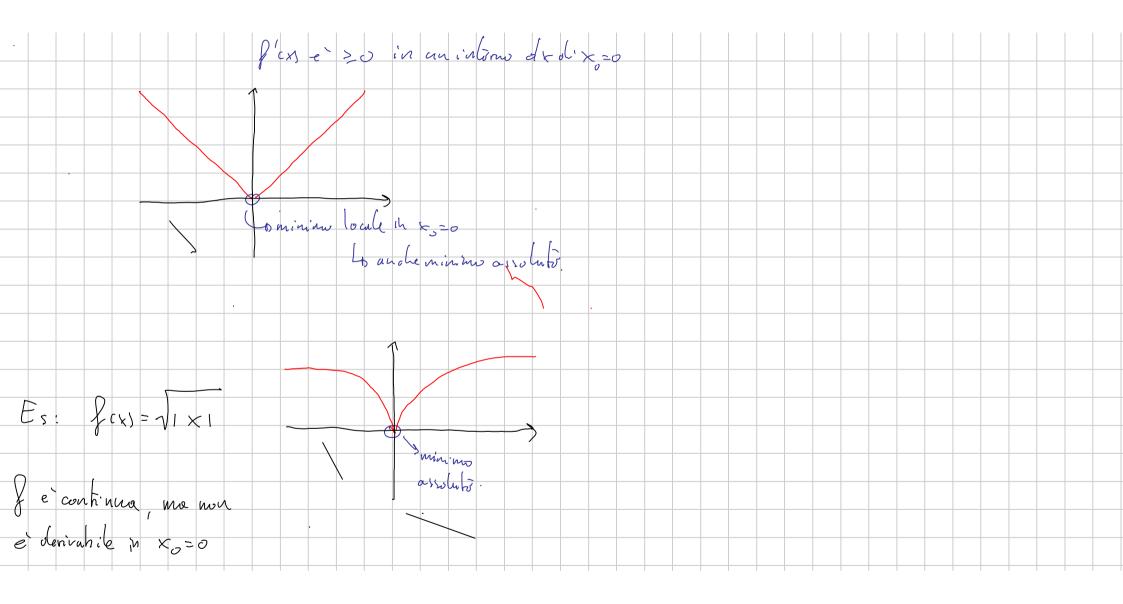
Suppomiano f sia continua sa I e derivabile sa I Exo3

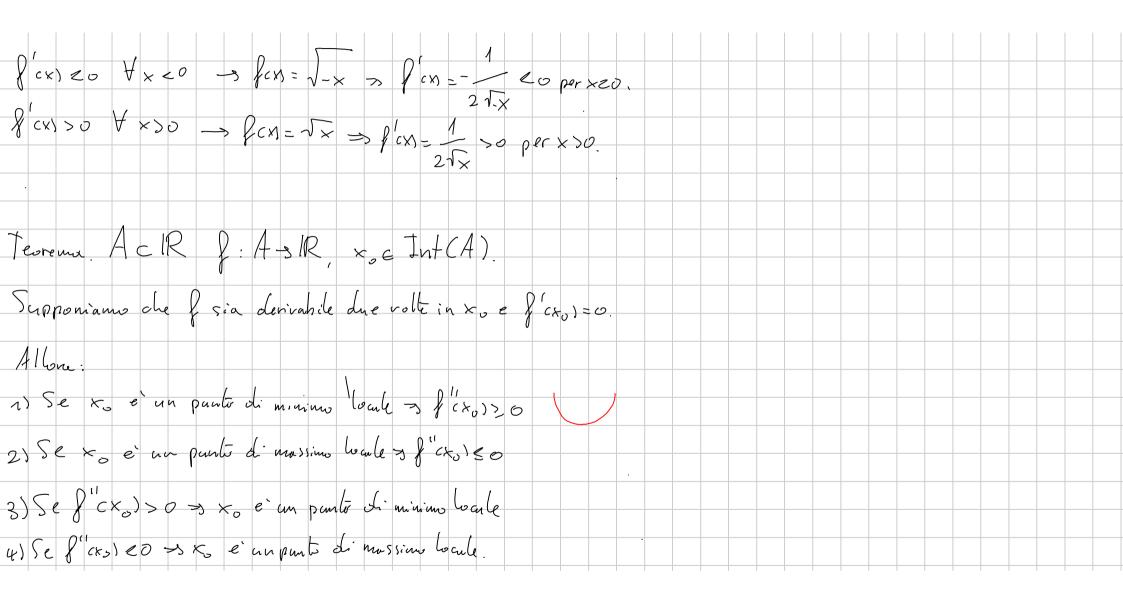
Lo in part fria continua x o

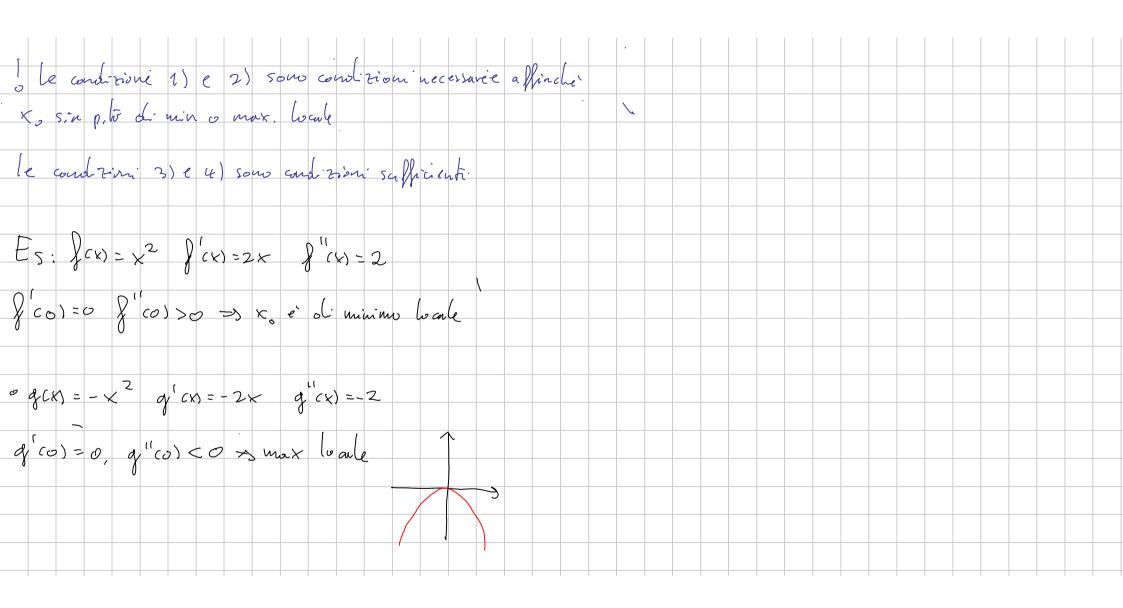
1) Se f(x) < o in an intorno sinisho di x e f(x) > o in un interno destro di xo, allora x è panto di minimo lo cale 2) Se f'axs 20 in un intorno sx dixo e faseo in an interno destro di xo, allora xo e' pito di massimo locale.

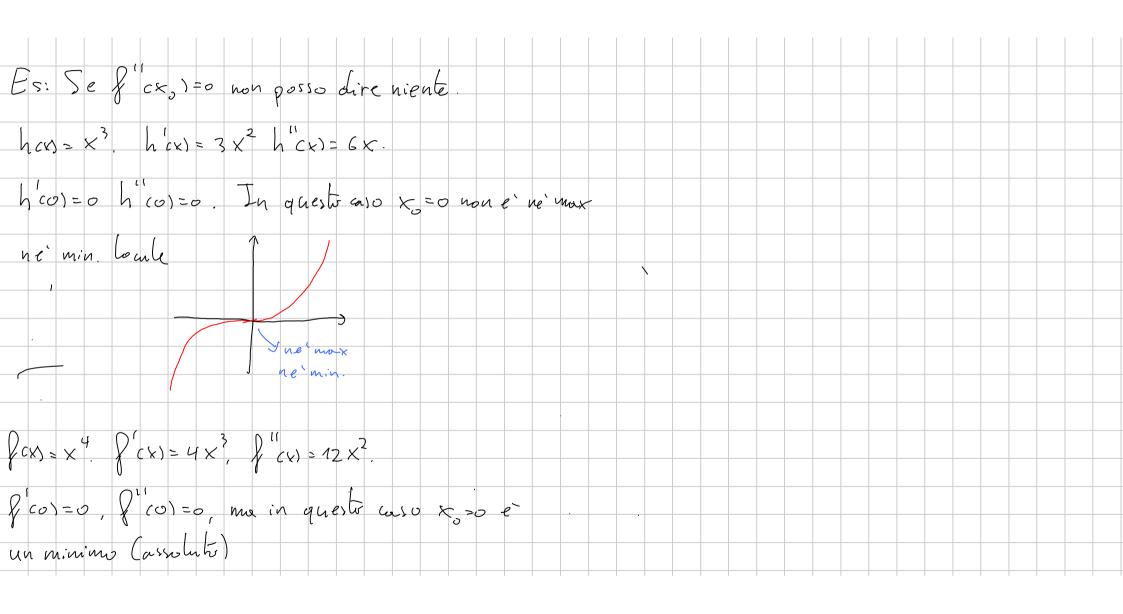


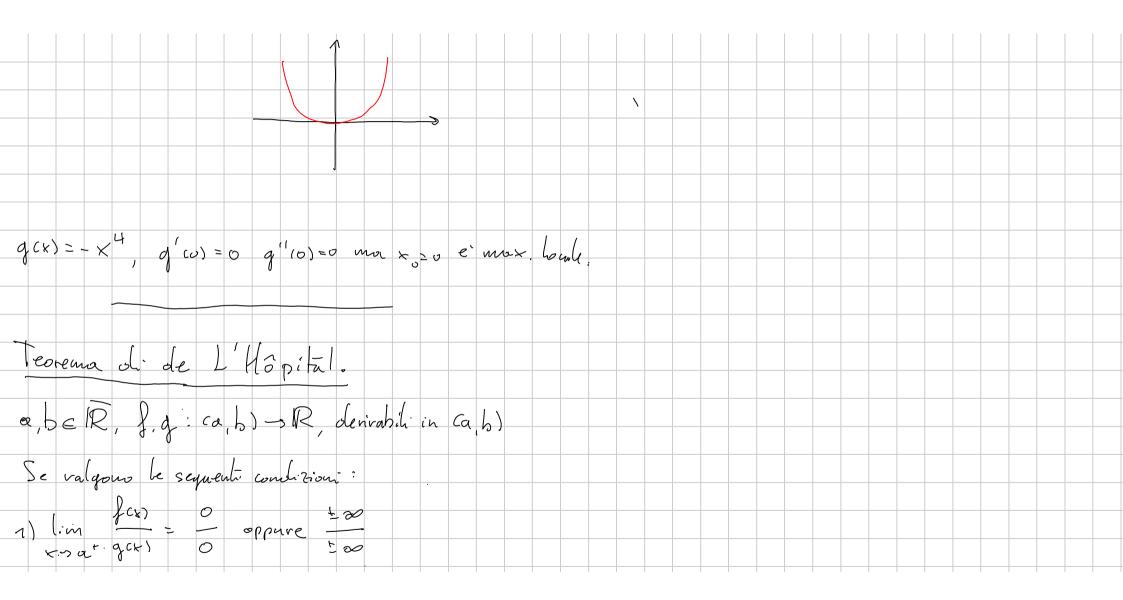


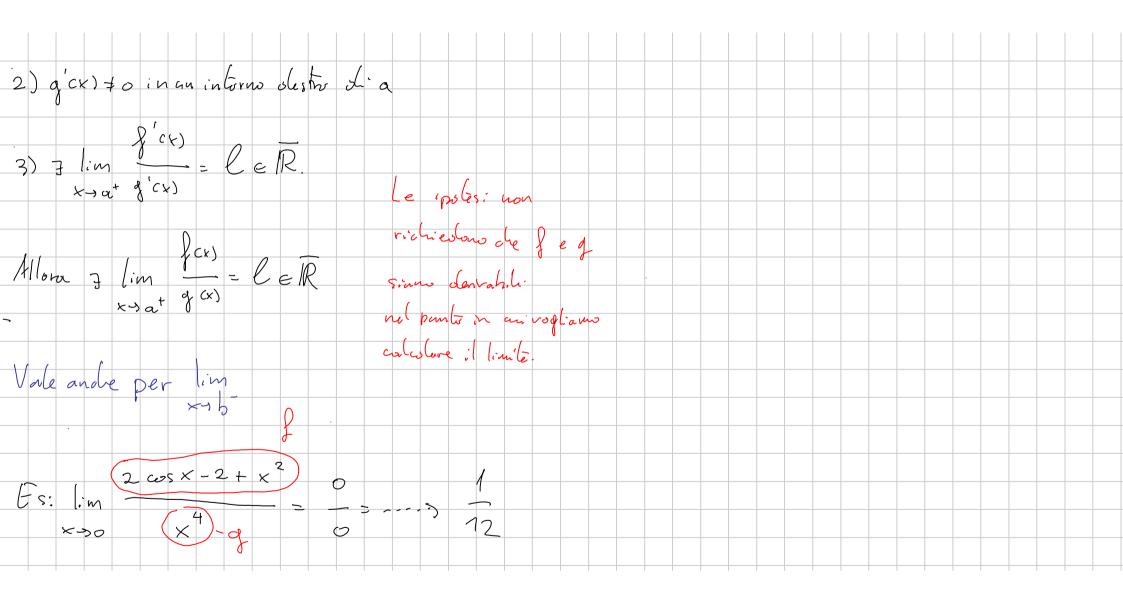




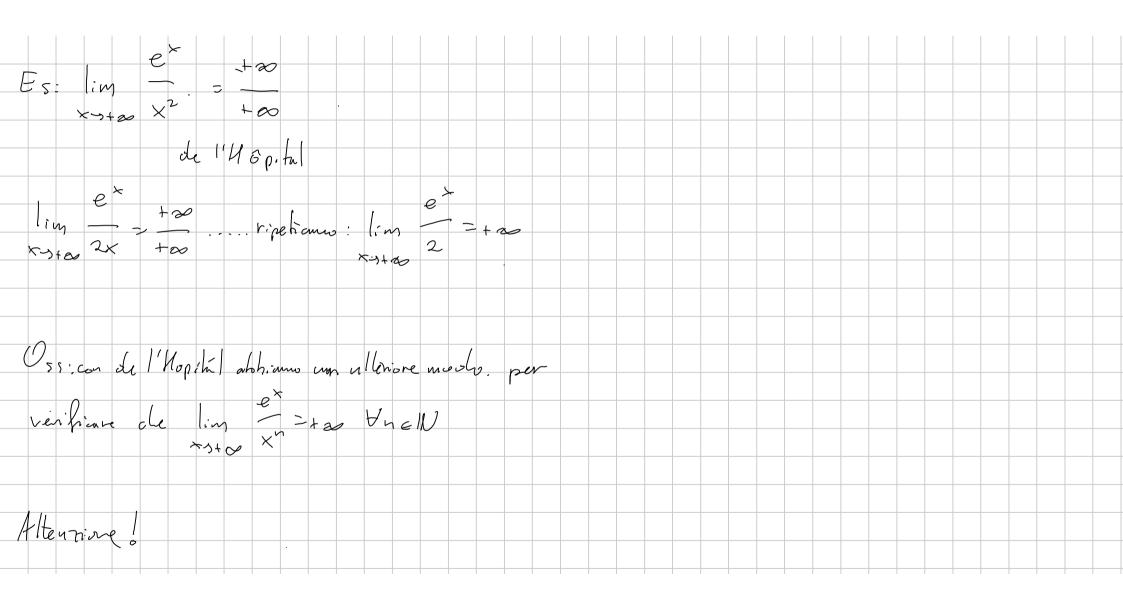


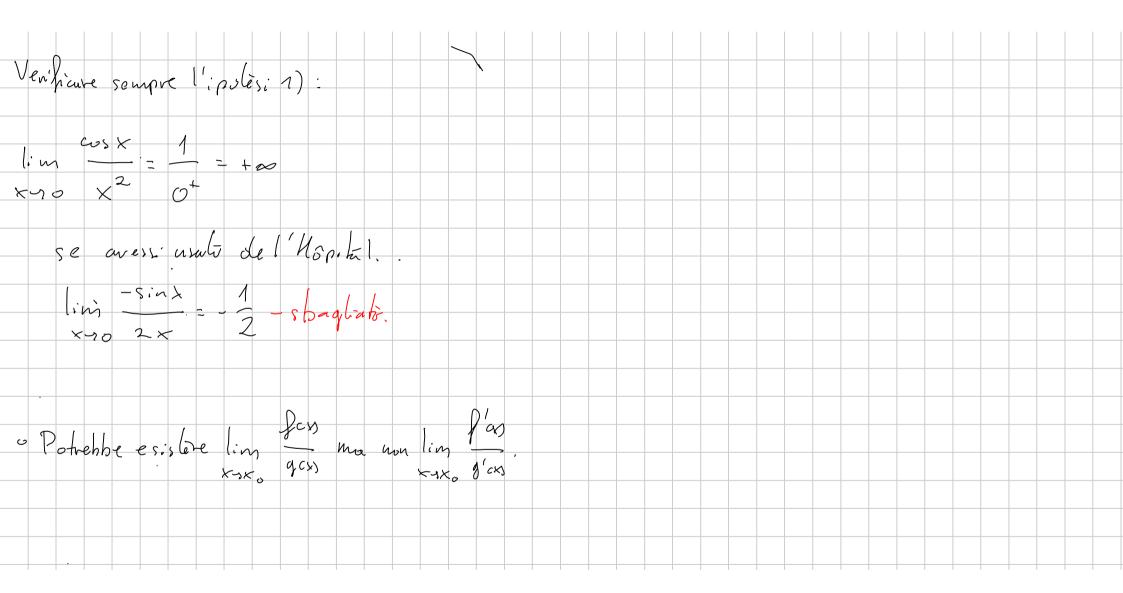




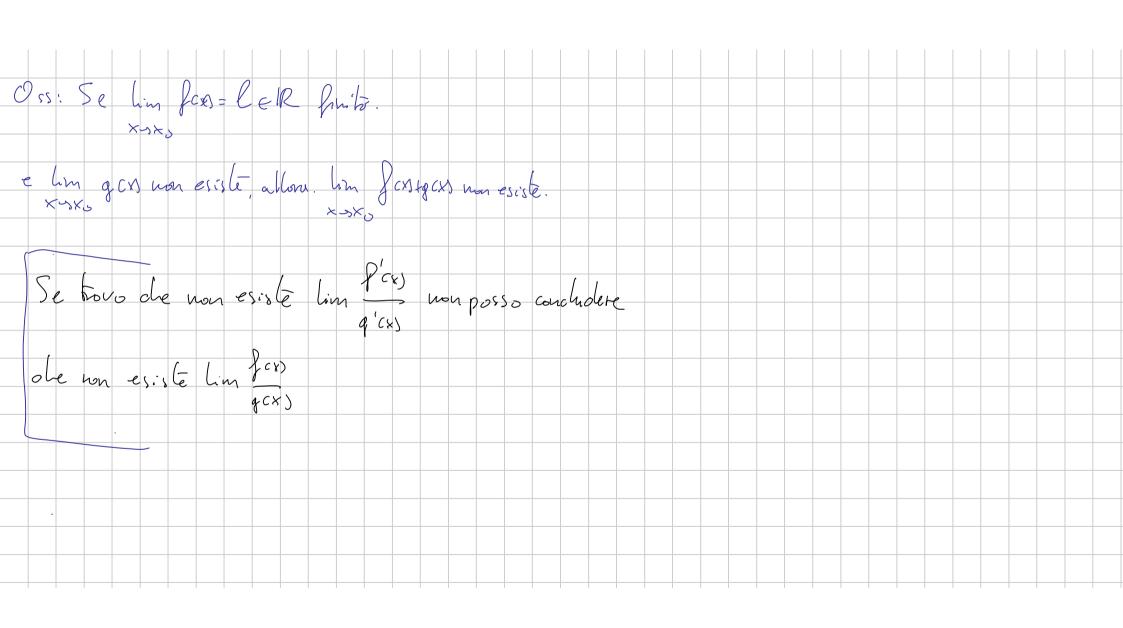


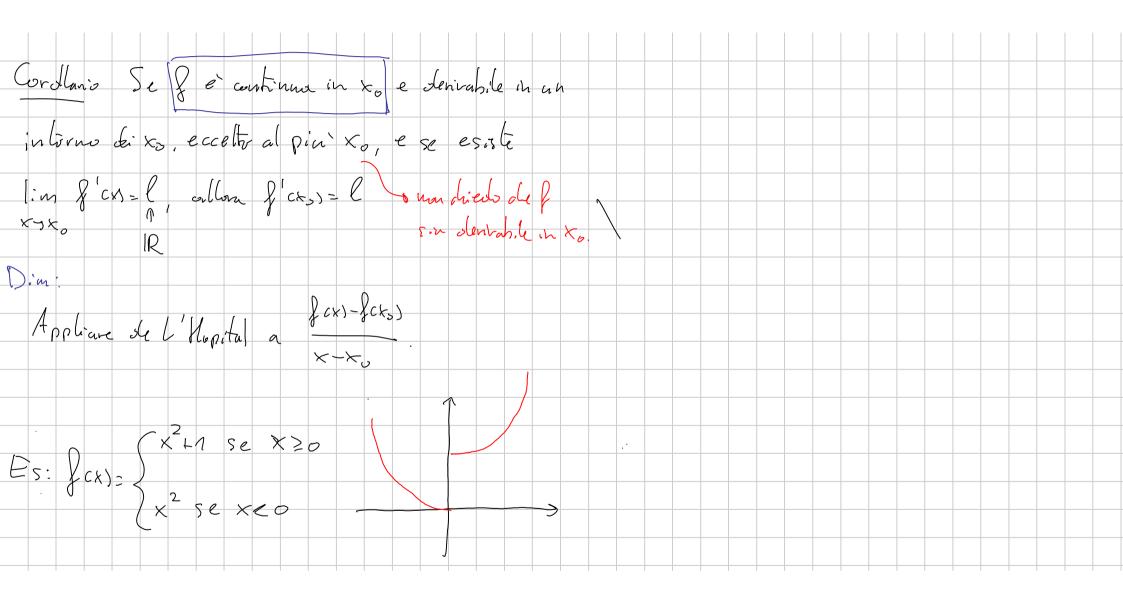
$\begin{pmatrix} c_{x} \end{pmatrix}$ $-2\sin x + 2x$
$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} c_{x}}{c_{x}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} c_{x}$
lim lim lim
(x) 9(ck) (x) (y) (4 x3 0
Uso ancora de l'Hopital.
$\frac{1}{1}$ $\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{2}$
x y o 12 x 2 0
Ancora de l'Hôp.híl
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2\sin x}{2} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2\cos x}{2} = 1$
490 24 X 0 11 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1
×30 24 × 0 ×30 24 24 12

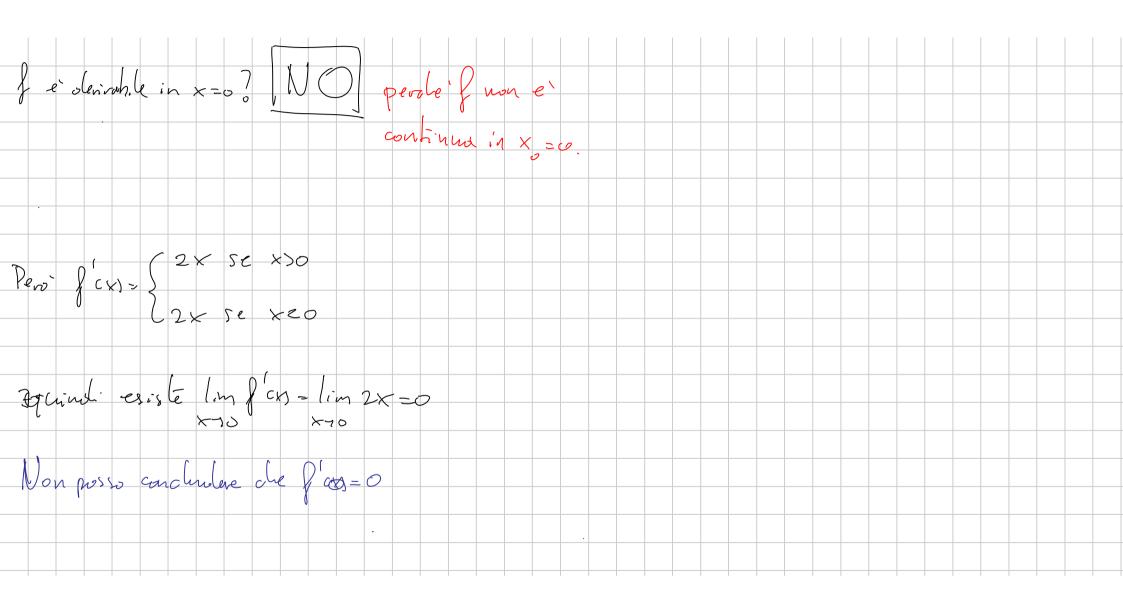




Esempio: PCX = x2. Sin = yCX) = x	
$\begin{cases} cx = x^2, sin - qcx \\ x = x \end{cases}$	
Fin 2	
a questo limite esiste	
Jen (x²-sin = 0	
Xyo gas xo x	
$\begin{cases} c_{x} = 2x \cdot \sin \frac{1}{x} + x \cdot \cos \left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right) \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{$	
$\{C_{\times}\} = 2 \times \cdot \sin \left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x} \cdot \cos \left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right) \cdot \left($	
g'(x) = 1 where $g(x) = 1$	
(48)	
lim o'cx = lim 2x sin - cos x Es non esiste	
Kyo g'(x) xyo X xyo	







Oss: Anche se	um funture e'continua in	- non e la stessa	
cosa forc il limi	Le della denvata o culculare i	lim le del Vapports in orementé.	
Es: JCX) = { x 3.5%	in x se x > 0		
fe'antinum in	× 526.		
Sexto, calculu	$ \begin{cases} cN = 2 \times \sin \frac{1}{x} + x^{2} \cos \left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \end{cases} $	$\left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ \times \end{array}\right) \left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ \times \end{array}\right) =$	
= 2x.sin 1 - cos	1 ing p(x)= ling 2x. si	$n \stackrel{1}{\sim} cos \stackrel{1}{\times}$	

