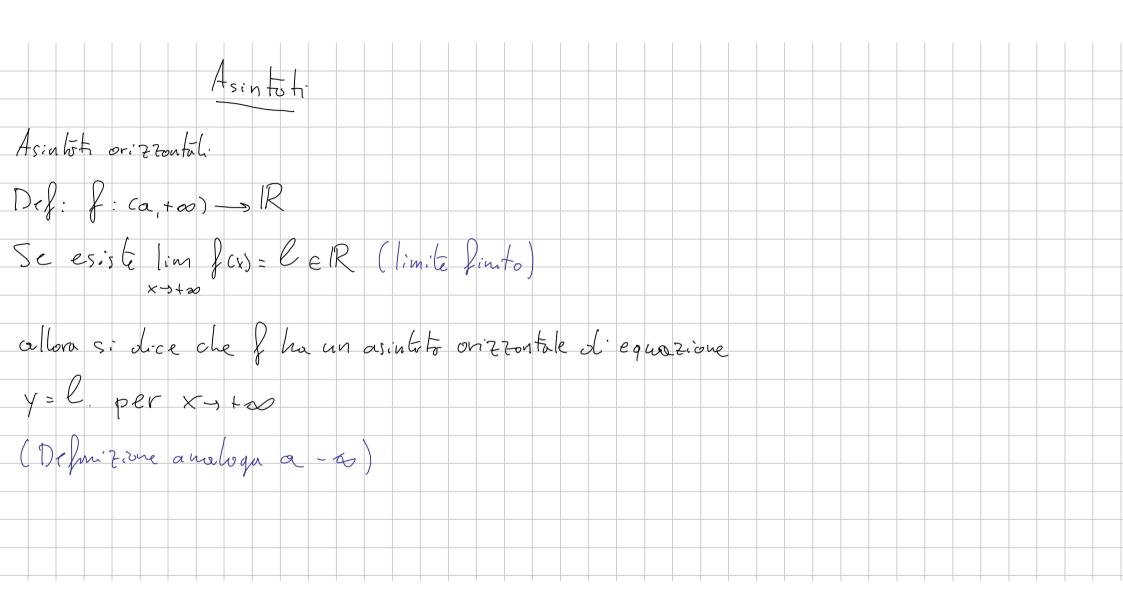
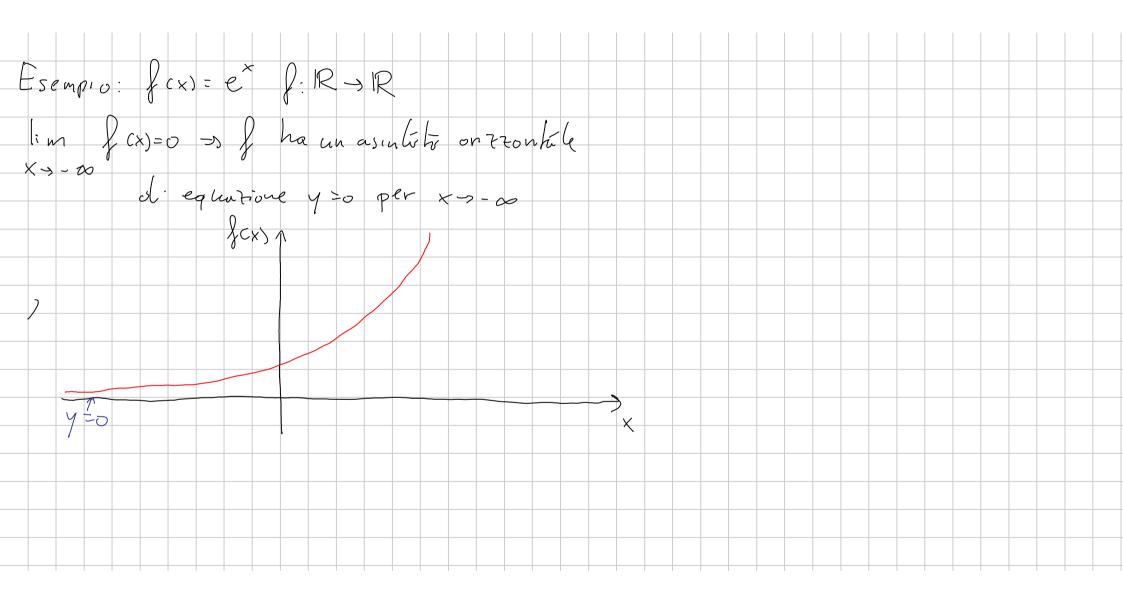
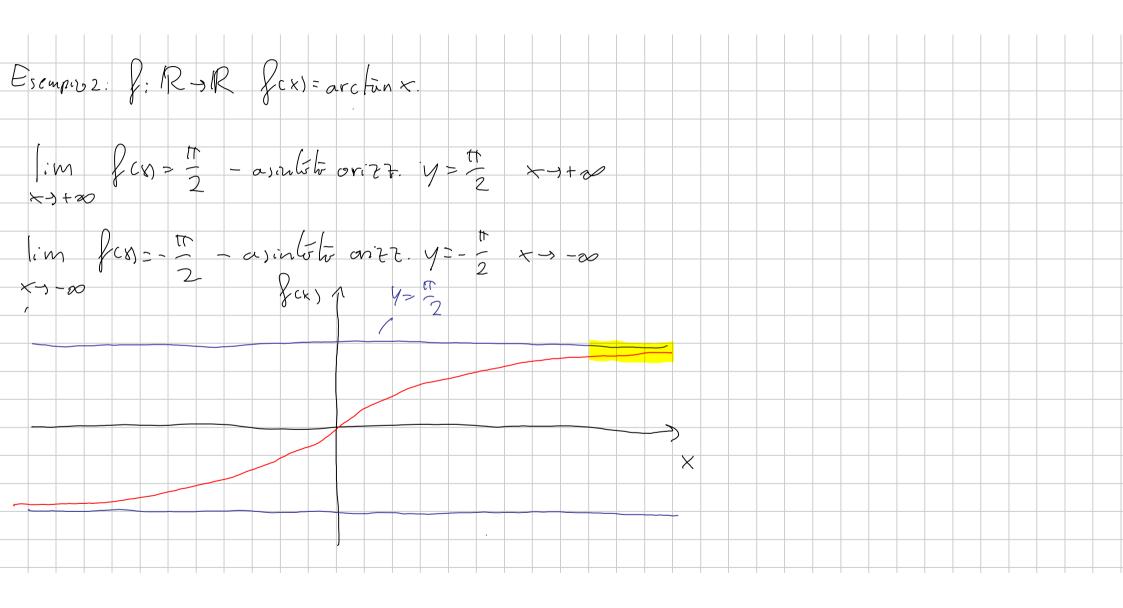
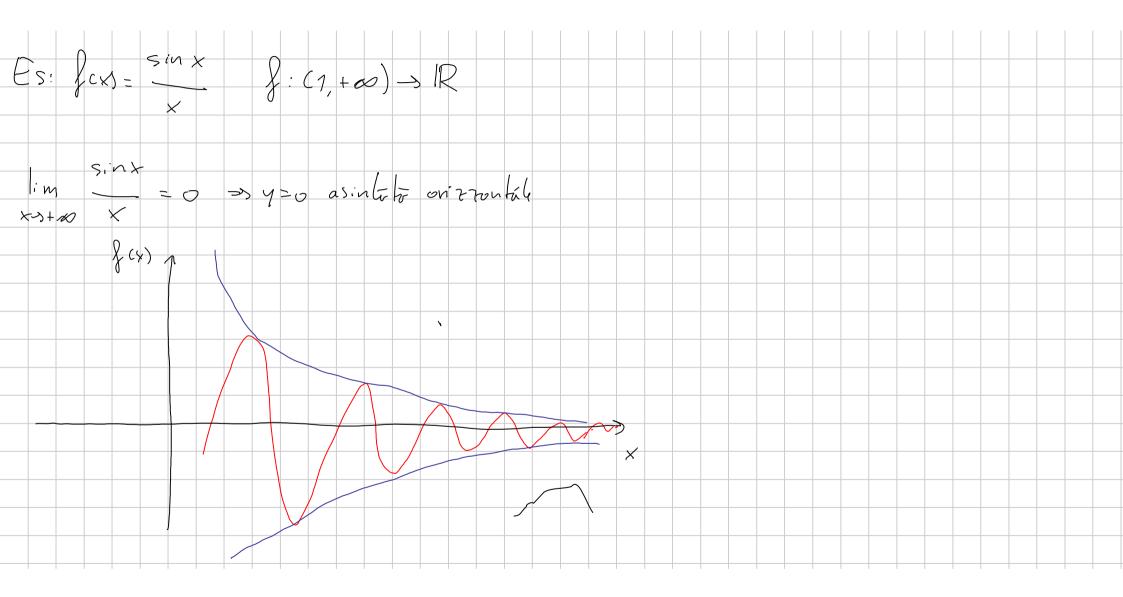
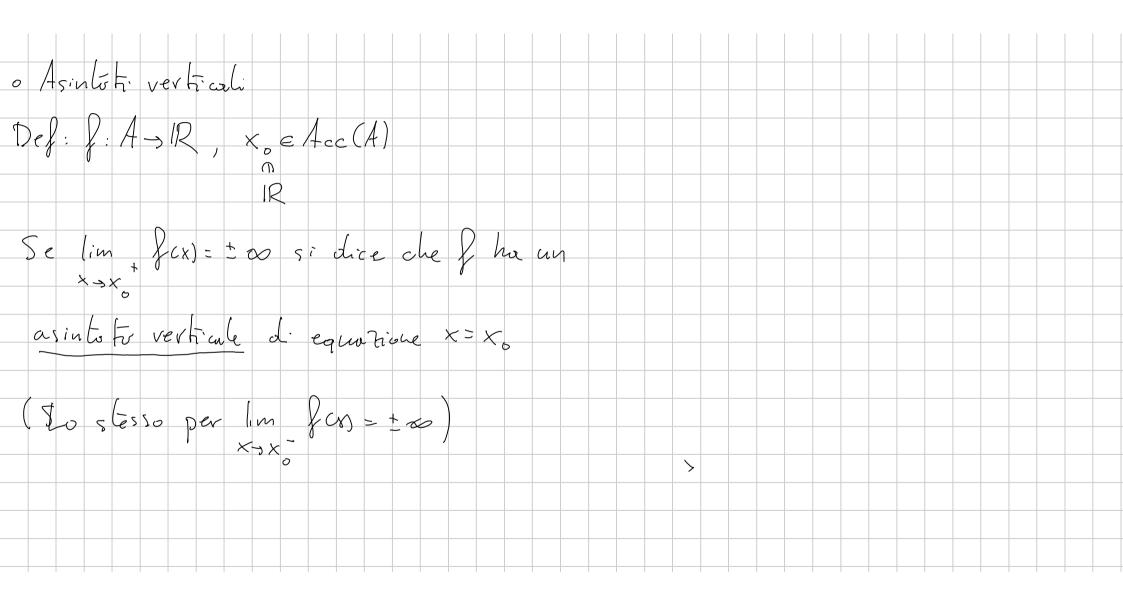
Lezione 22-10 Simulazione lest: Lumedi 28 oltobre ore 14 Aula A Ricevimento di oggi: ore 15 Aula 1 D.M. (Samnno le derivate

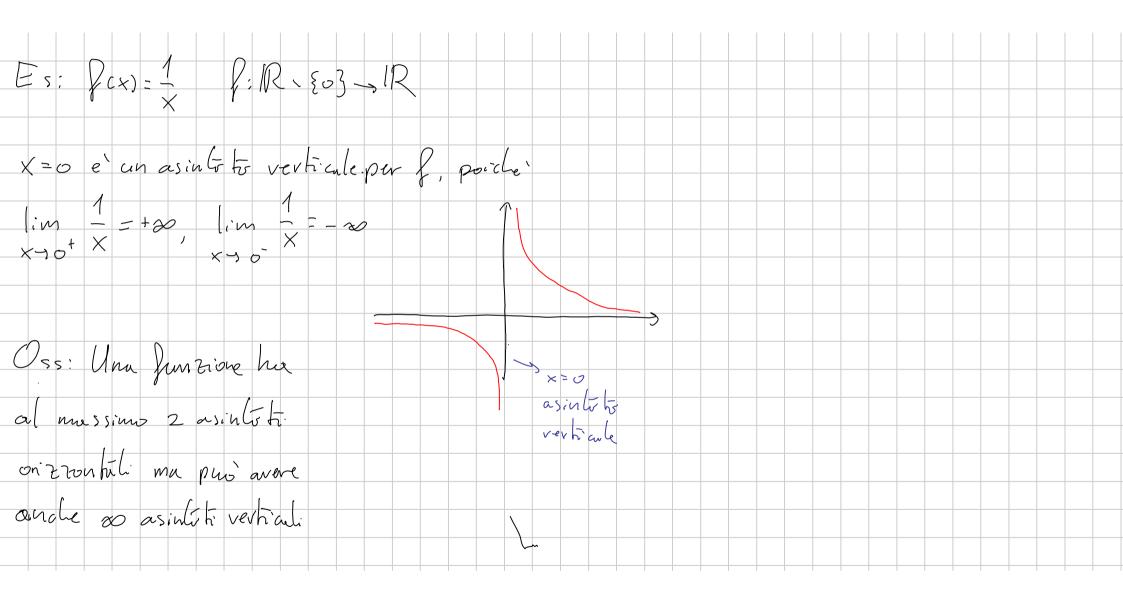


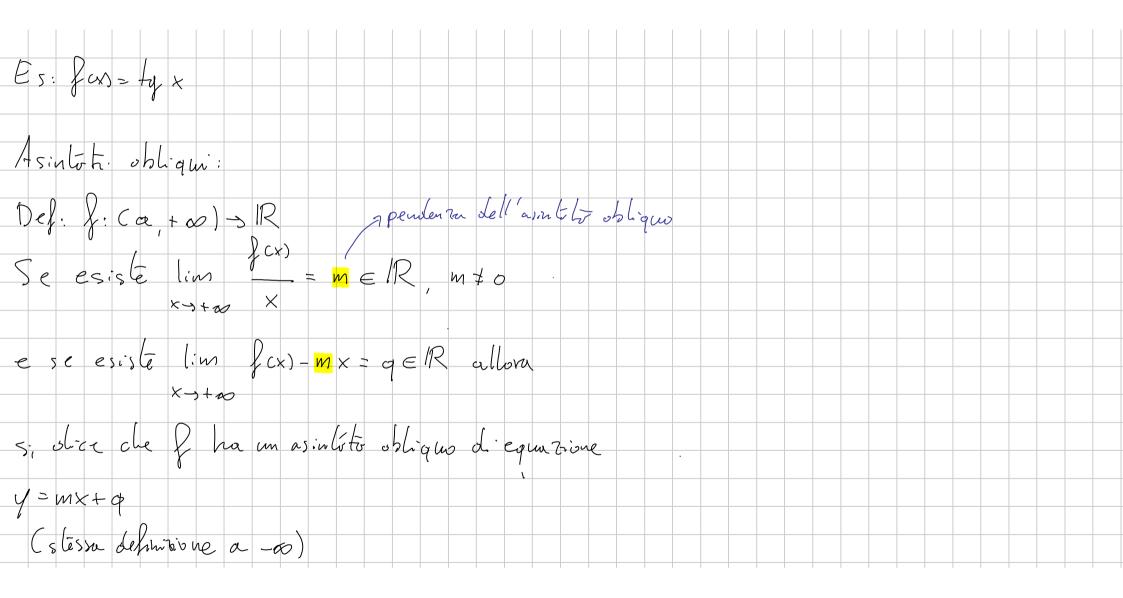




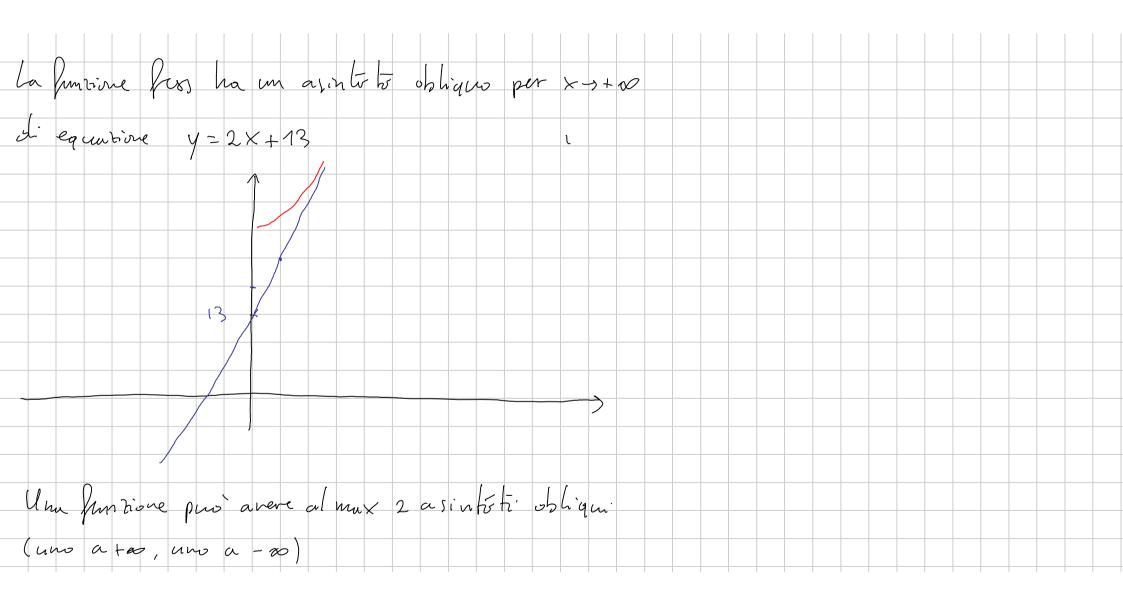




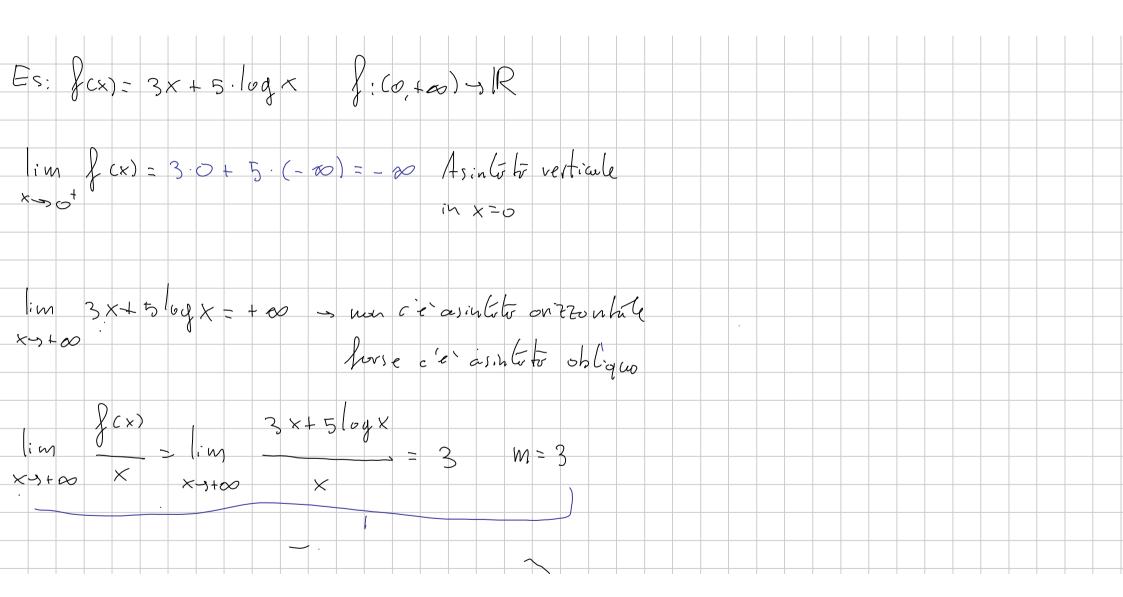


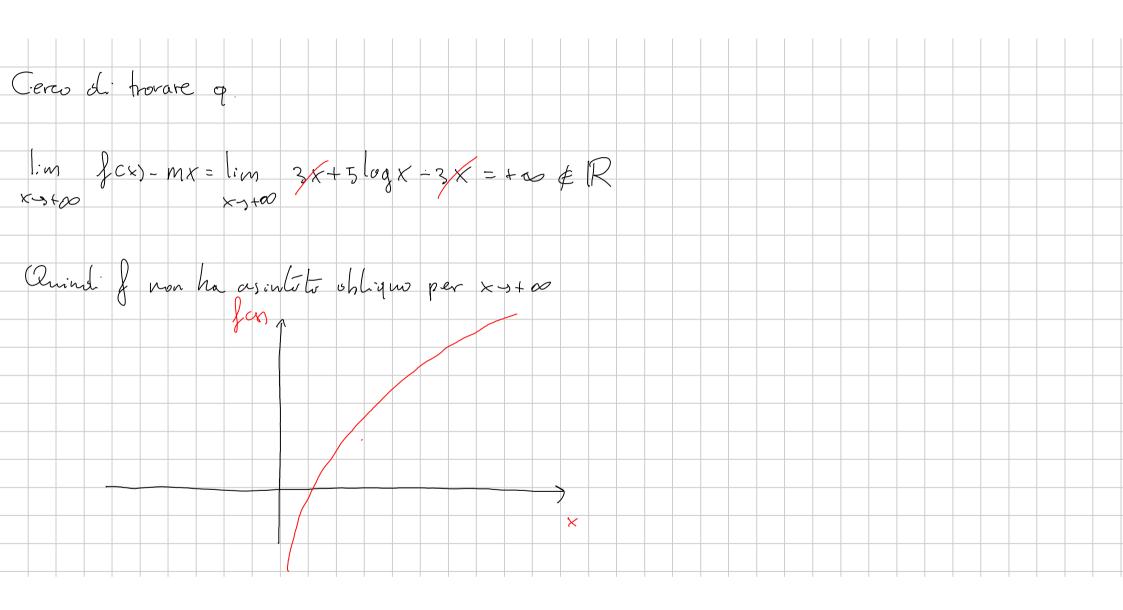


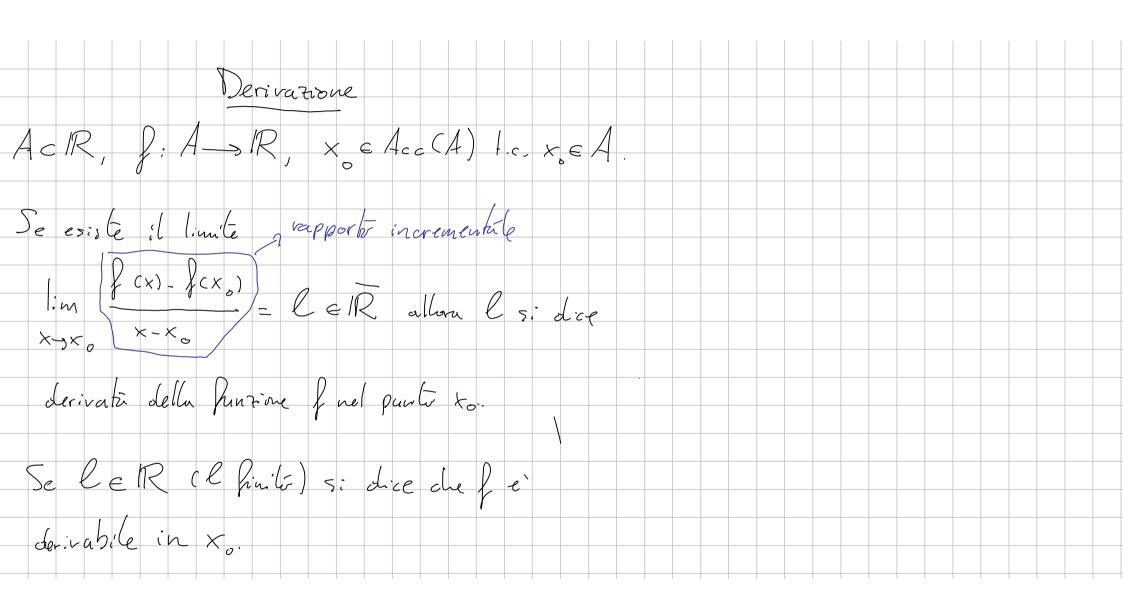
o Esempio: 2x2+3x+2		
	2 = 2 ≠ 0 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
lim fcx)-mx = lim fcx)-=	$\frac{2x^2+3x+2}{2x^2+3x+2}$	
	ermine ust nell'equo rione dell'asint to obliquo	
X-9+00 X-5	dell'asintto obliquo	

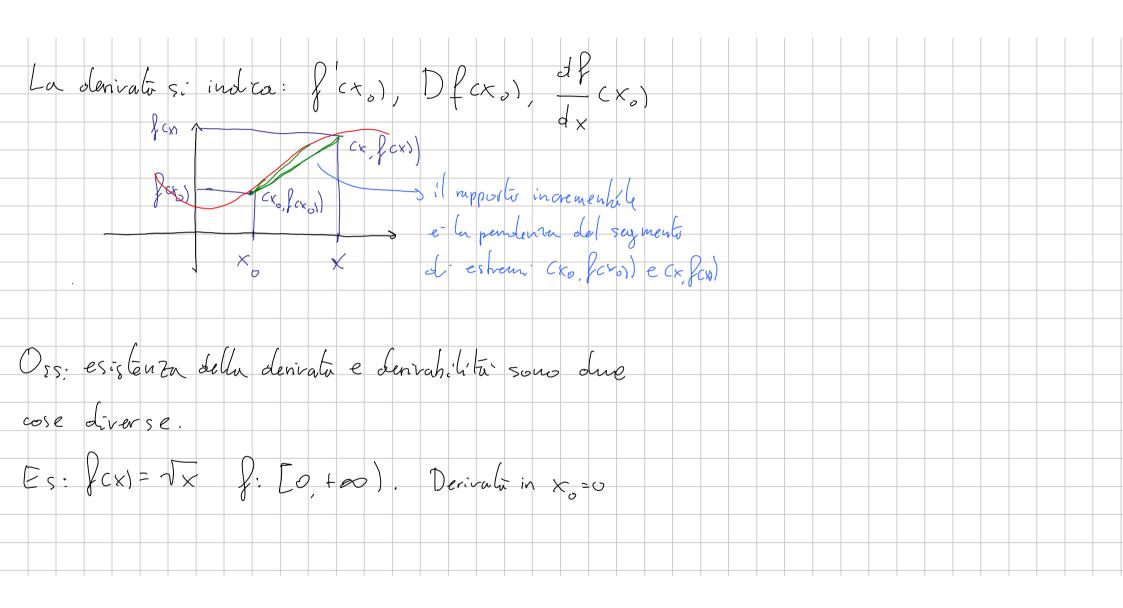


Se f ha con asintito orizza + a allon non ha con asintito obtiquo a + a (e viceversa, aquole a - a).	
or, mu a one que a in ce vice is a right a -w).	
Oss. Se g ha un asertete oblique a to	
callon $\lim_{x\to +\infty} f(x) = \pm \infty$.	
Se $m > 0 > 1$ im $\rho(x) = +\infty$	
Se meo shim fox = -a	
X-3+20	









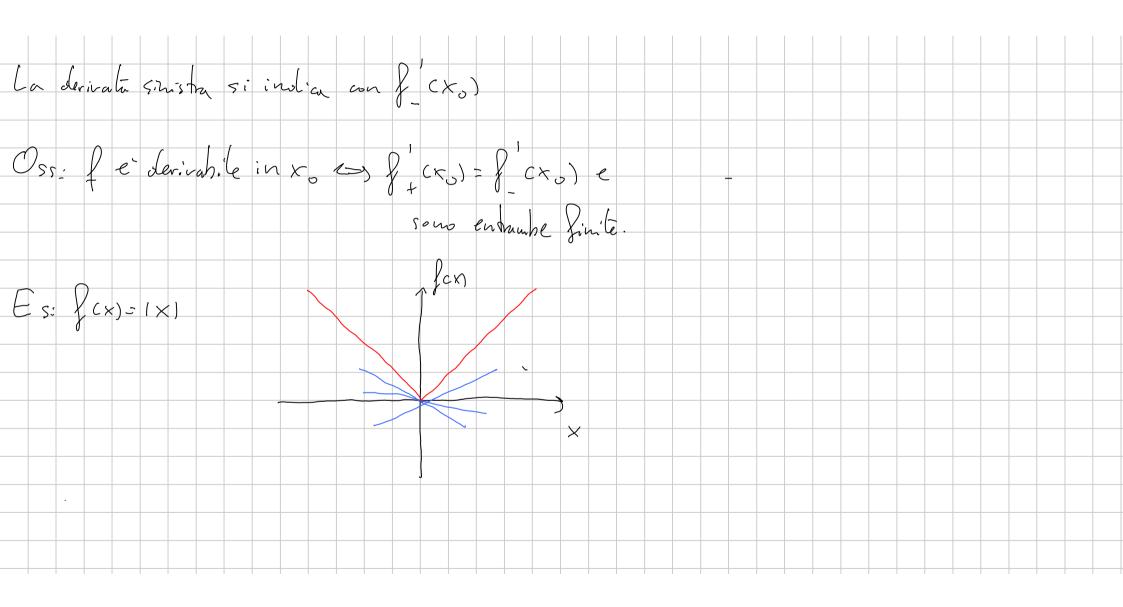
 $\begin{cases}
cx - f(o) \\
im
\end{cases}$ $\begin{cases}
im
\end{cases}$ $\begin{cases}
-im
\end{cases}$ Quindi g (0) = +0, mu f non e derivatile in o Oss: Se g e derivable in xo, allow g e continua in X Venhichiando fe coint num in xo es lin fox = foxo)

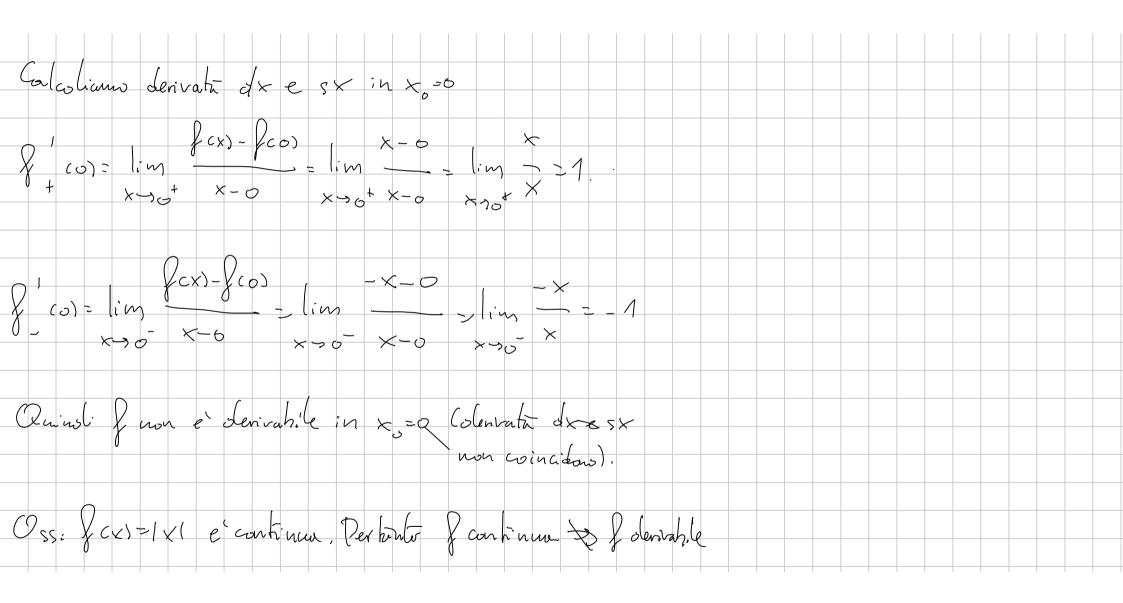
(3) lim (3cx)- (cxs) =0 $\lim_{x\to x_0} f(x) - f(x_0) = \lim_{x\to x_0} f(x_0)$ = f(x). 0 = 0 po.che f(xs)=0 Def. Se I lim grest si dice derivata destra

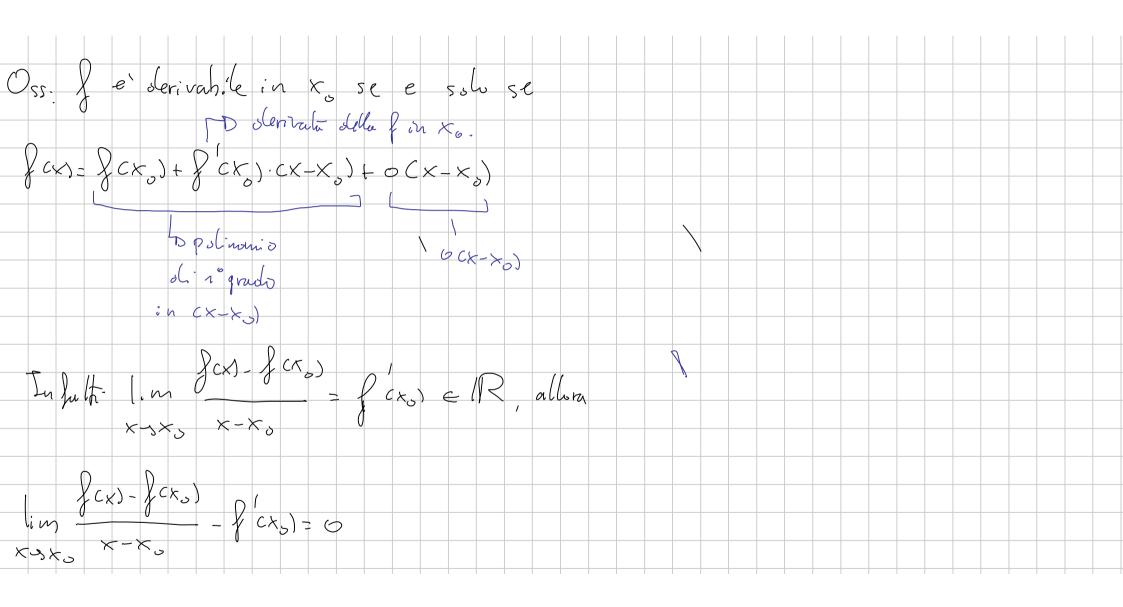
xx + x-xo

di f in xo, e si inolia

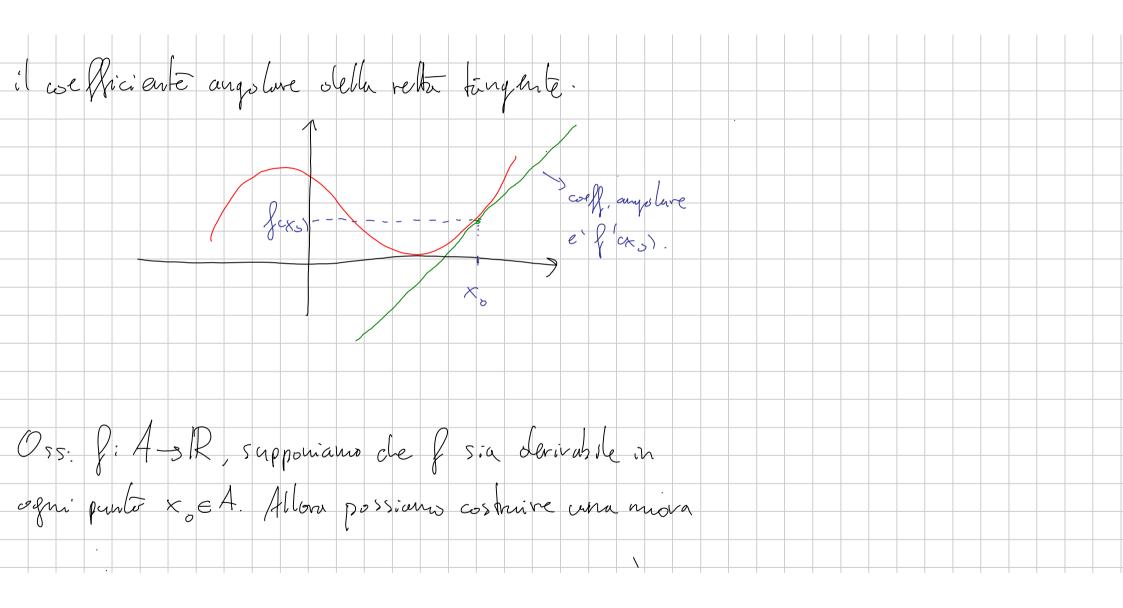
con 8 (xo)







allon (x) - f(x) - f(x) - f(x) - xJ(x)-J(x)-J(x).(x-xs) e o-piccolo d- (x-xo) Def: Se f e derivable in xo, allora la rette di equatione y= fcxo)+pcxo.cx-xo) si dice retta tangente al qualico di f nel punto (xo, fcxo). La derivata e



funcione &: A -> IR f.c. in a grain painte x EA

f(cx) e la derivata di f alculata in x = x Derivate successive: Se la Penzine l'é aucora slevirabile, posso culculare (f) = f - si driama derivatu seronda dif (si india anf). De possiamo continuere oltemano

In generale of le e Mindian la densata futta k-volte

Per conversione of =