Senser il pol. MacLaucin de 2° ordino.

non feylare de calcolorlo!

Studiamolo senta visolventa

f(t) = (f+1) Ch (f2-21)

quind 3 Maclaurin a qualungue ordine!

T2,0(x) = f(0)+f'(0)x+ =f"(0)x2

F'(0) = f(0) = (0+1) ch(02-20) = 1

 $F''(0) = f'(0) = \dots = 1$

 $T_{2,0}(x) = x + \frac{1}{2}x^2$

FE detents in IR, of fe Co (IR)

I quando $\int_{a}^{a} f(x) dx$ esincidores gli estrew : $\int_{a}^{a} = 0$ F(0) = 0

So f cond. [0,6] c $\widetilde{F}(x)$ $\int_{\widehat{X}}^{x_0} f(1) dt$ $x, x, \in [a, b]$

devivazione di composta!

Il limbe victors & 6 4

Se
$$g \in d_{\alpha}: -ah: le : -a, l$$
 allows $G(x) = \int_{x_0}^{g(x)} f(t) dt$ $\in d_{\alpha}: -ah: le : -a, l$

$$c G'(x) = \int_{x_0}^{g(x)} f(t) dt$$

$$= \int_{x_0}^{g(x)} f(t) dt$$

=> $\widetilde{F}(x) = -F(x)$ inverto esterni $\widetilde{F}'(A) = -f(x)$ for energy for \int_{a}^{b}

Es.: Calc. decide di $G(x) = \int_0^{x^2} \sin t^2 dt$ $G'(x) = \left(F(x^2)\right)^t$ $= \frac{F(x^2)}{2x}$ $= \left(\sin x^4\right) 2x$

Infine se $H(x) = \int_{a}^{32(x)} f(t) dt$ f continua, $g_{1}, g_{2}, da_{1} - ability$ => $H(x) = f(g_{2}(x))g_{2}(x) - f(g_{3}(x)) - g_{3}(x)$

 $f: \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2}} \frac{|u^{2}(1+x)|}{|x^{2}|^{2}} dt = 0.0$ $\lim_{N \to 0^{+}} \frac{\int_{0}^{L^{2}(1+x)} \sqrt{4+t^{2}} dt}{|x^{2}|^{2}} = 0$ $\lim_{N \to 0^{+}} \frac{\int_{0}^{L^{2}(1+x)} \sqrt{4+t^{2}} dt}{|x^{2}|^{2}} = 0$ $\lim_{N \to 0^{+}} \frac{\int_{0}^{L^{2}(1+x)} \sqrt{4+t^{2}} dt}{|x^{2}|^{2}} = 0$ $\lim_{N \to 0^{+}} \int_{0}^{L^{2}(1+x)} \frac{1}{|x^{2}|^{2}} dt = 0.0$ $\lim_{N \to 0} \int_{0}^{L^{2}(1+x)} dt = 0.0$