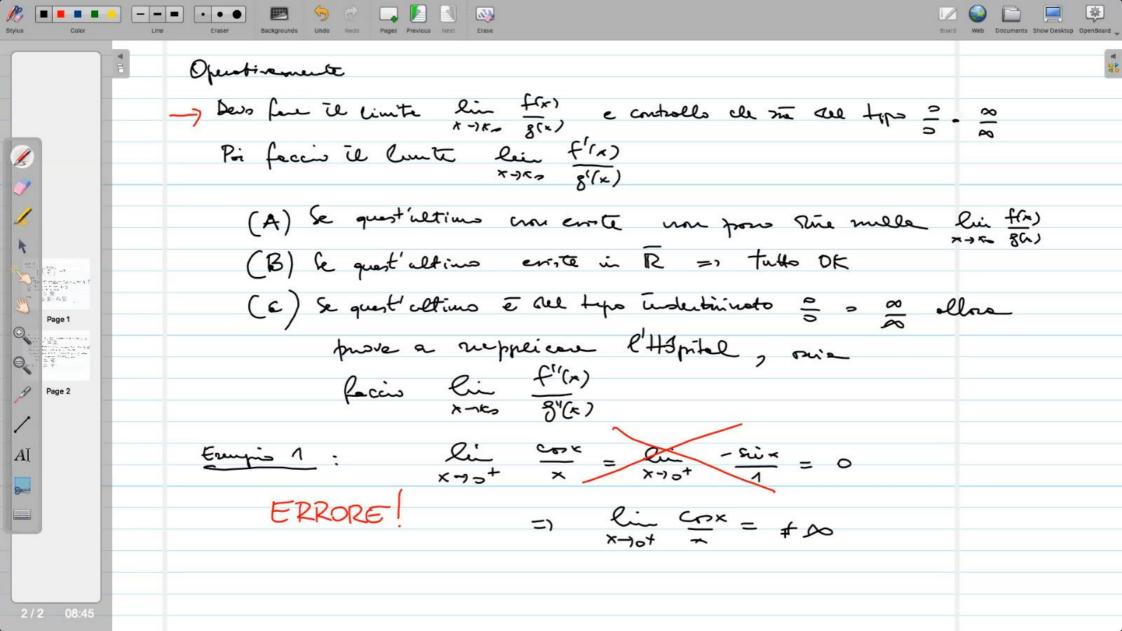
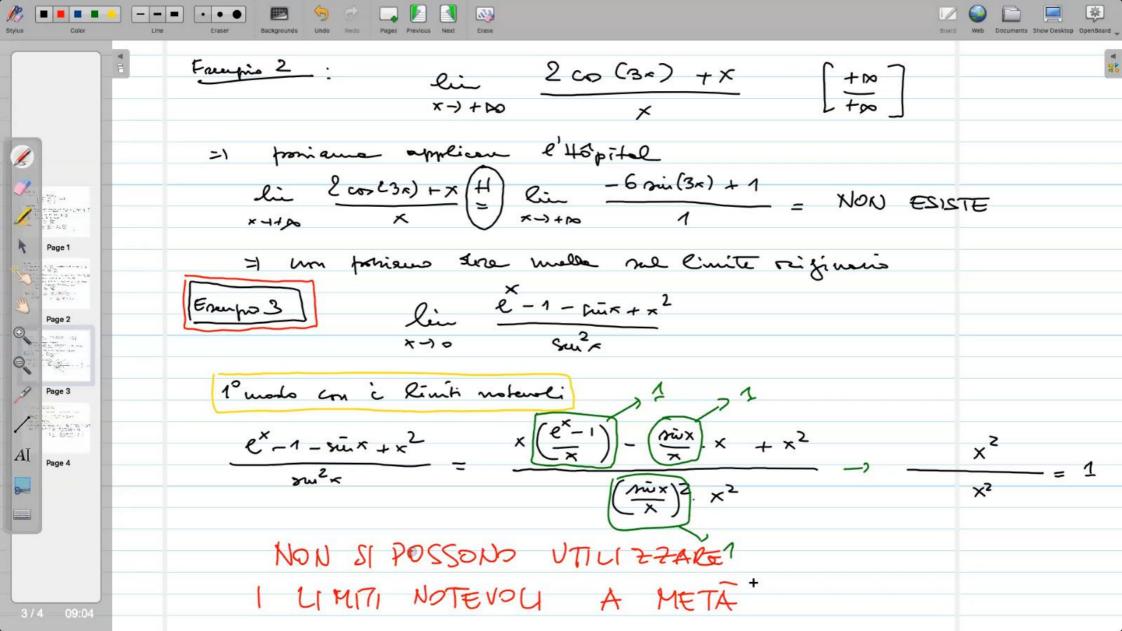
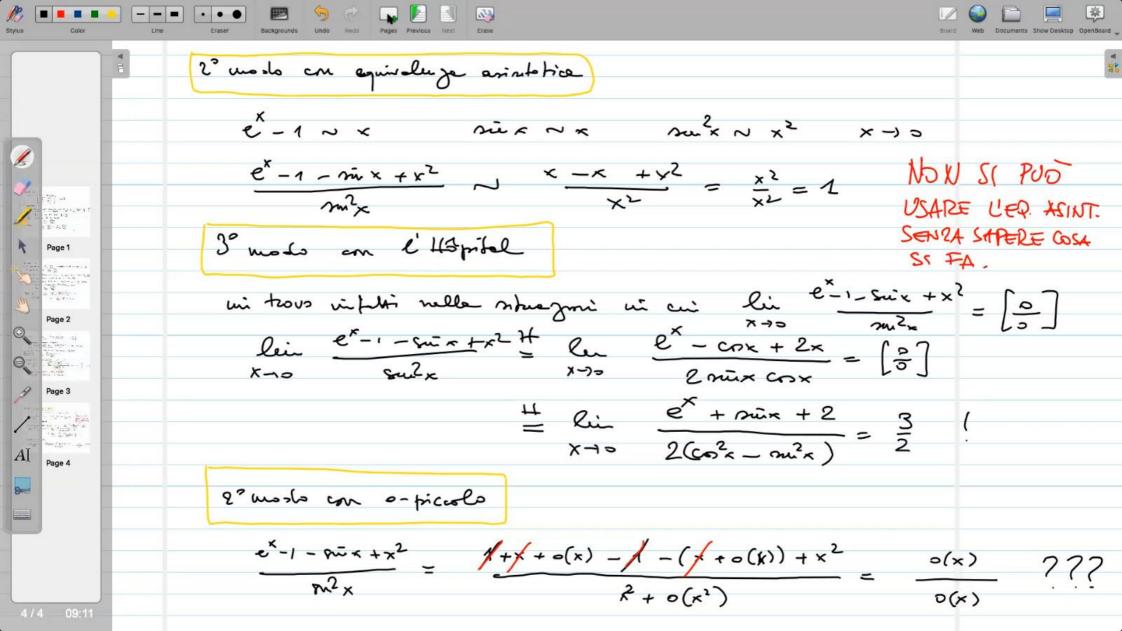
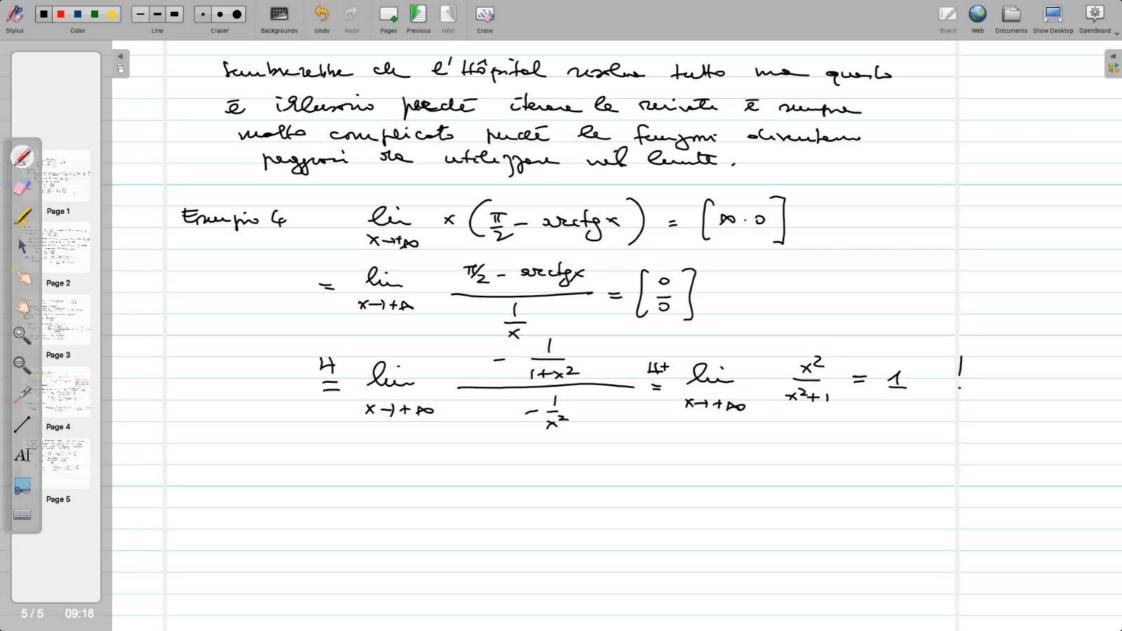
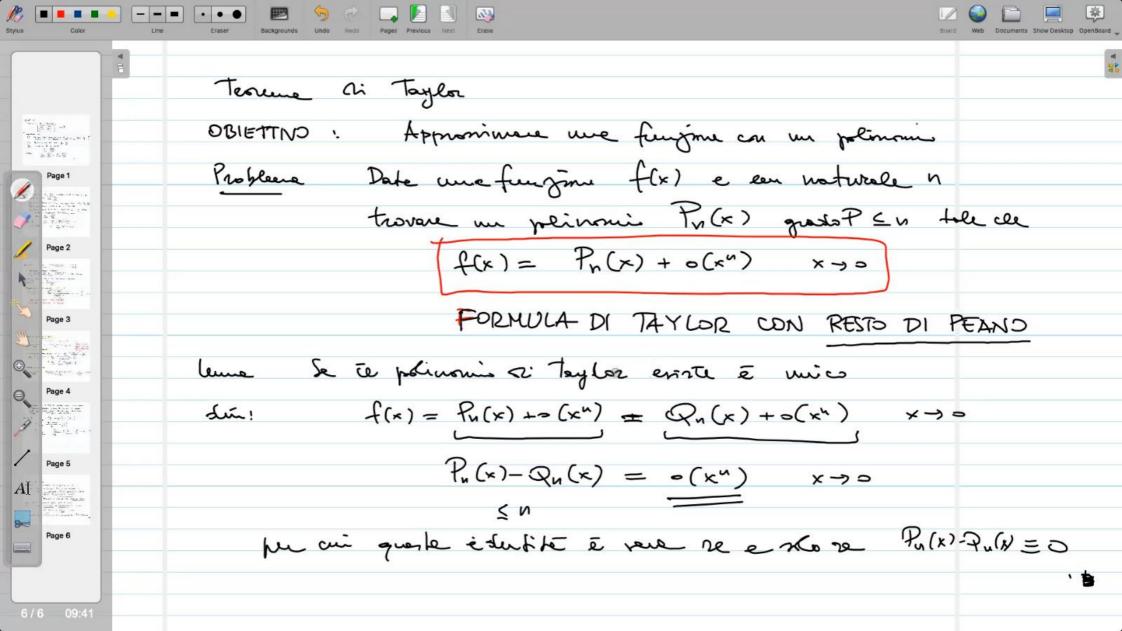
LEZIONE 13º "Tereme a De l'Hôpital , lin f(x) x x x 2 g(x) XOE IR de neus rulle condigioni sette le queli i roppisi &, f'
esistono in un oppostus entous ai x = \$ \$ il cimite me sue topo 0, +00 erista in R te emte ei f'(x) x->x-> f'(x) Allow $\lim_{x \to k_0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \to k_0} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}$



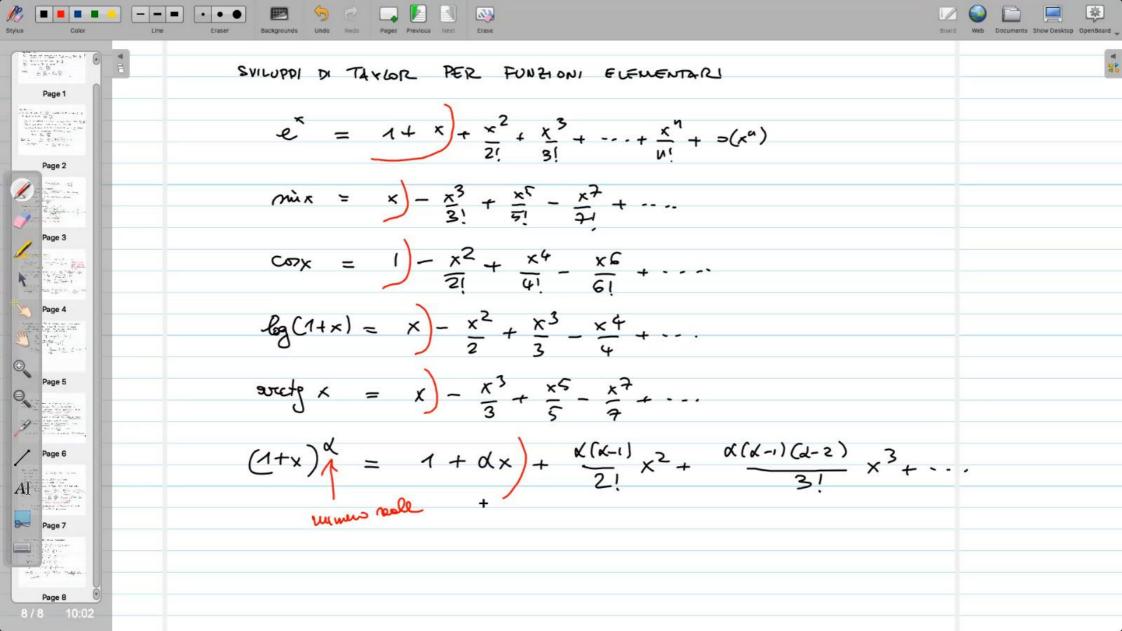


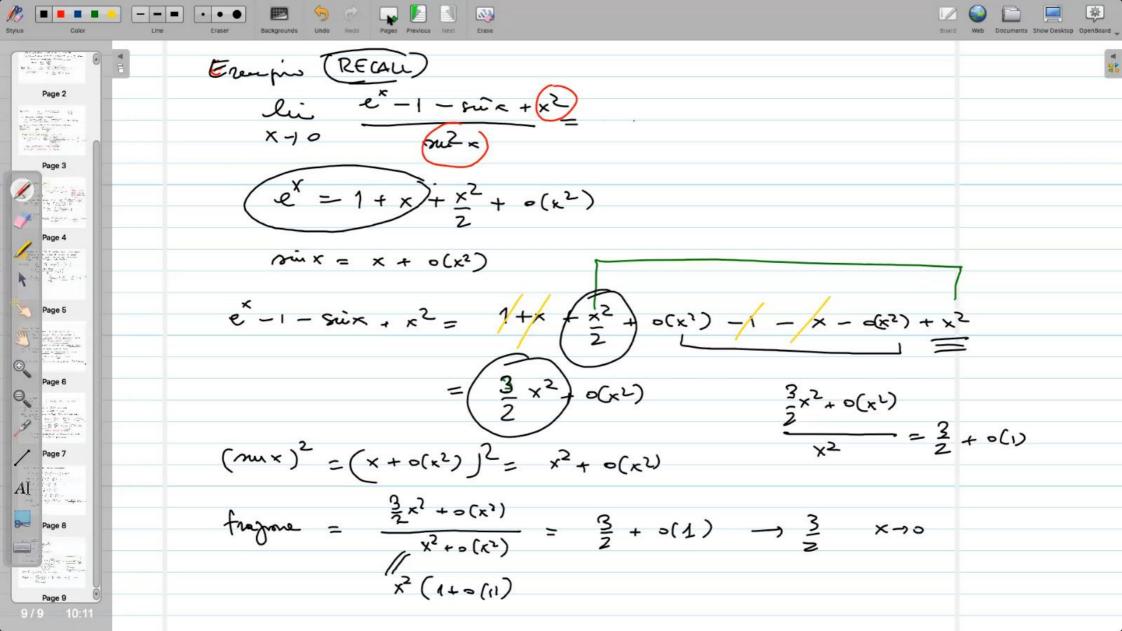


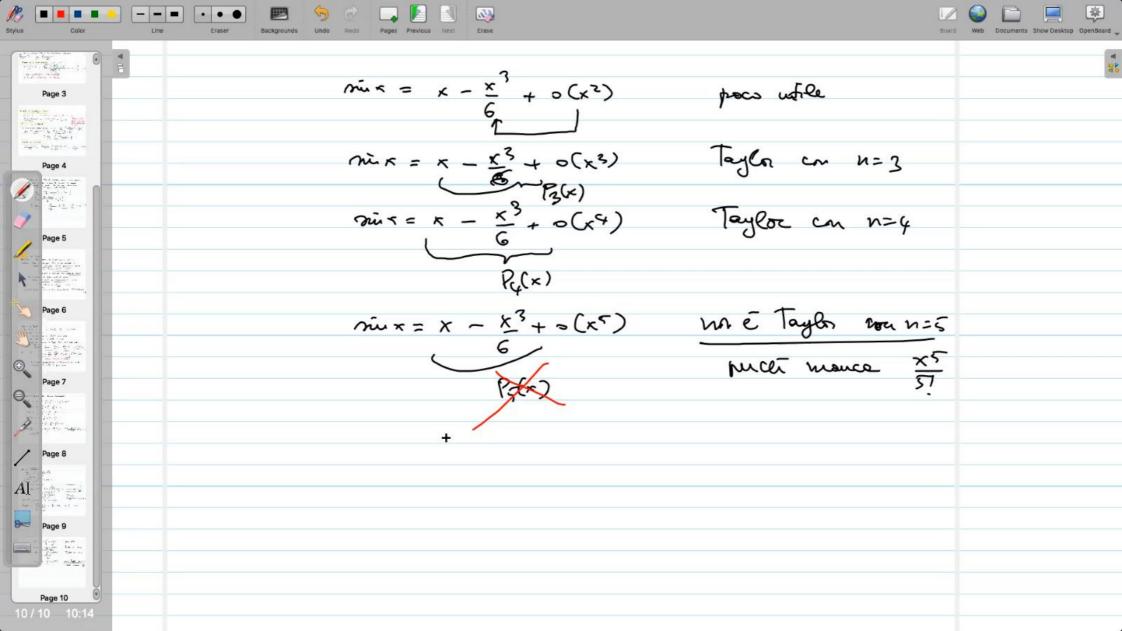




Teoreme si taylor " Sia S>0 a nu f: (-5,5) -> IR. Sia NEN e supposi uno cle : f & derivelile in (-5,5) u-1- velte => (ii) f e suivaline n-volte in x=> Allora errote il polinomis li Taylor Pu(x) ed é sato scalle regnante forme $P_{n}(x) = f(0) + \frac{f'(0)}{1!} x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!} x^{2} + \cdots + \frac{f''(0)}{n!} x^{n}$ $f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(k)}}{k!} \cdot x^{k} + o(x^{*}) \qquad f^{(0)}(0) = f(0)$: 220 FORMULA TAYLOR- MCCAURIN M -, Mf1 realphicements un Ferenine in pris se la emde growi (e (b) per weltons +







$$\frac{f(x)}{h_{0}} = \frac{1}{h_{1} + x}$$

$$\frac{f(x)}{h_{1} + x} = \frac{1}{h_{1} + x}$$

$$\frac{f(x$$

