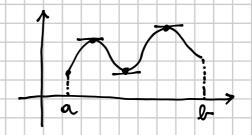
### TEOREMA

$$l: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

l: I→R I intervalls

xo p. to di mox o min relativo



#### DIMOSTRAZIONE

Sio X massins.

$$\forall l > 0 \text{ tale che } \times_0 + l \in I, \text{ ni ha} \quad f(x_0 + l u) \leq f(x_0),$$

quidi 
$$\frac{f(x_0+l_1)-f(x_0)}{l_1} \le 0 \Longrightarrow f_+^1(x_0) \le 0$$

quindi

$$\frac{f(x_0+l_1)-f(x_0)}{l_1} \geq 0 \Longrightarrow f'(x_0) \geq 0$$

Siccome fa demodile in xo, si ha

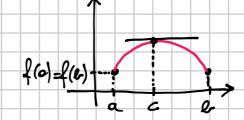
$$2'(\times_0) = 2'(\times_0) = 2'(\times_0) = 0$$

# TEOREMI VALOR MEDIO DEL

# TEOREMA DI ROLLE

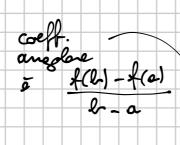
$$\begin{cases}
+ & \exists c \in (a, l) : f'(c) = 0
\end{cases}$$

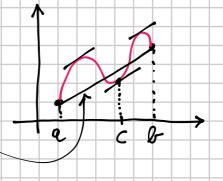




## TEOREMA DI LAGRANGE

(POTES) 
$$\mathcal{D}$$
 for  $f \Rightarrow \exists c \in (a, k)$ :





### TEOREMA DI CAUCHY

1POTESI (1) per 8, 
$$g'(x) \neq 0$$
  $\forall x \in (a, b)$   $\Rightarrow \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{g(b) - g(a)} = \frac{f'(c)}{g'(c)}$ 

$$\frac{f(b) - f(a)}{8(b) - g(a)} = \frac{f'(c)}{g'(c)}$$

### DIMOSTRAZIONI

