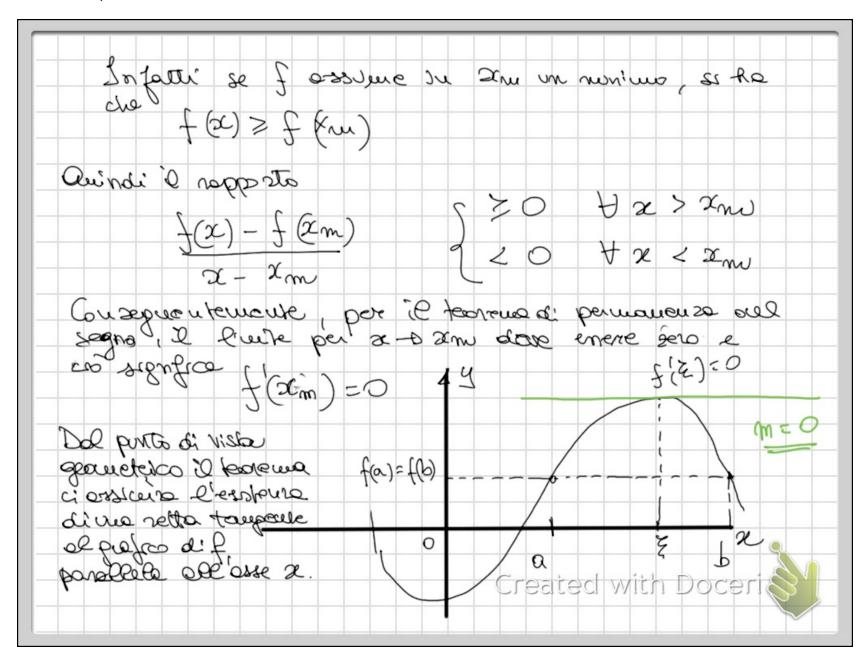
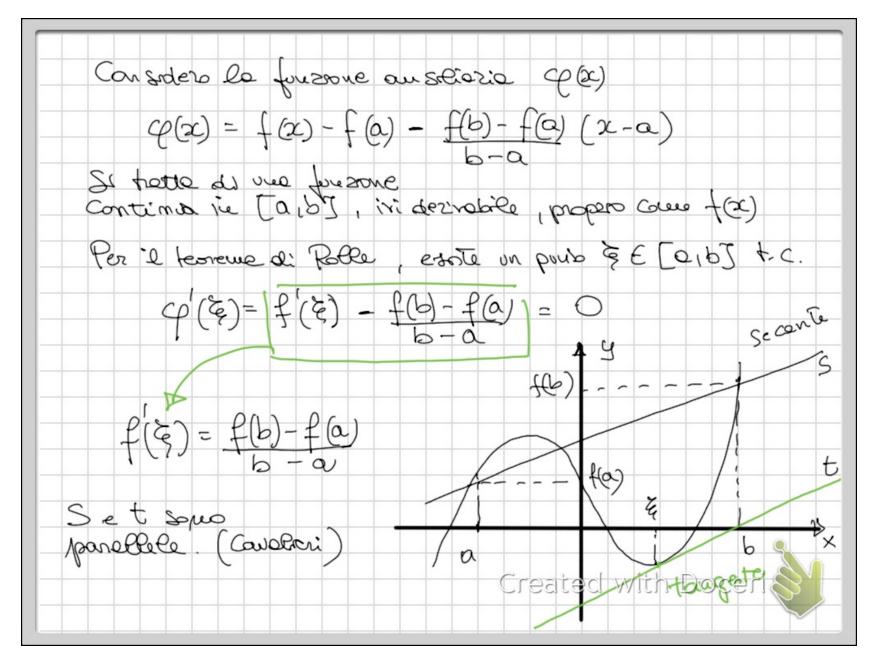
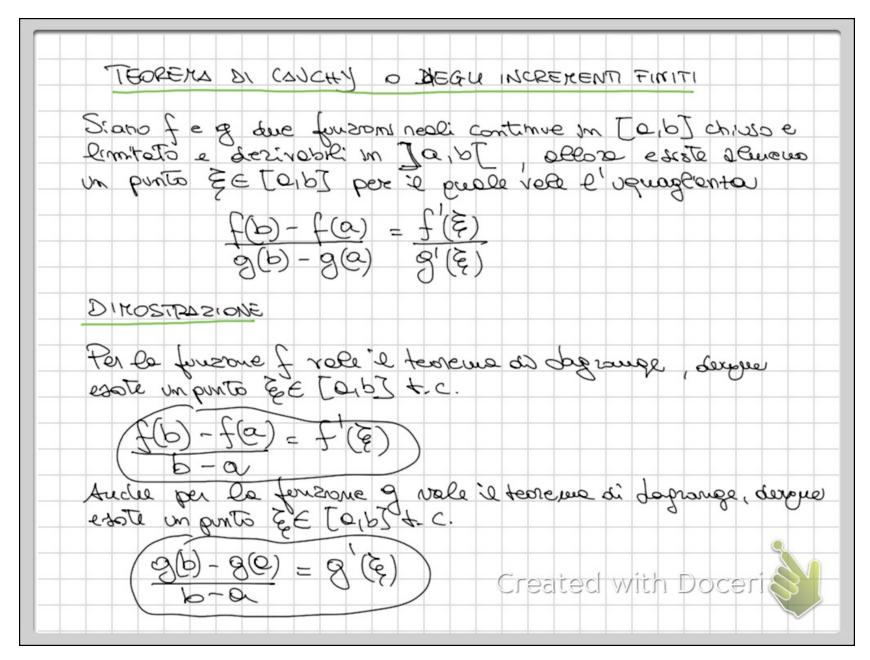
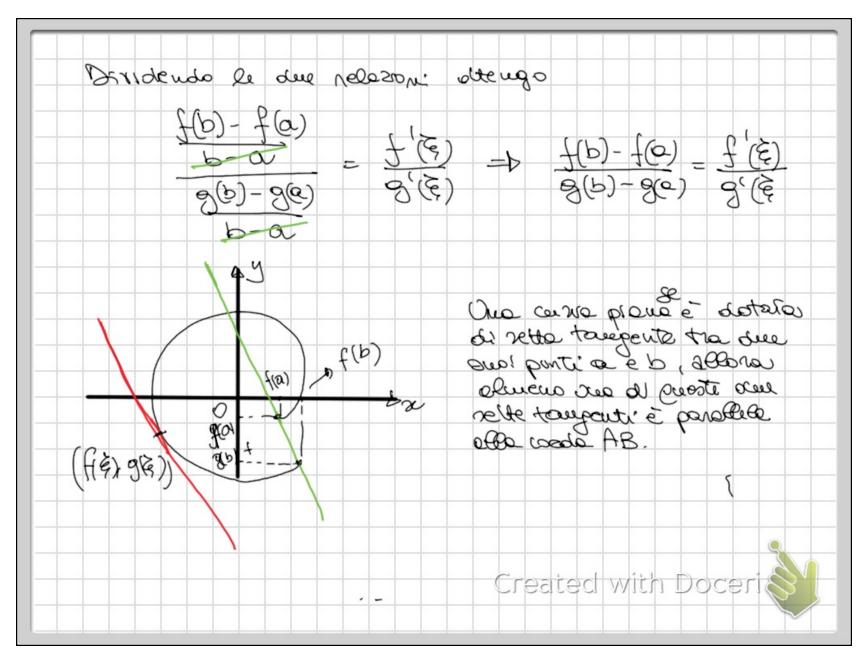
Lezrone del 30-11-2013
TEOREMA DA DAUE
Sia f une foureme reale continue note intervello [a 16]
chiuso's Quitato, socirebile in tutti i punti ad esso interni
Se f(a) = f(b), esiste shueus ou proto & interno ad [a,b]
tale che f'(z) = 0
DIMOSTRAZIONE (DIM: 1878)
Di si mugui sur oue cos! -
- Se f à cosonte, il terreme à bourdueute vezo in pravis ea
decirate di f si anni de orvingue.
- Se f nou è co ssoule
t à cortinue in [a,b] a norme del terreme di Kierentress,
et ivi datala di menimen e messano. La la Diatab ivi és
le osasse di toli ponte.
D' questi due punti servero vuo è interno ad [0,6].
Se cro mon fosse doksebbe evere fa) = f(b) e devere ci
zitoresemme nel poluce caso di vea fui sone casonto.
Sipponisus cue 2m sio internand to 157 Adobizues
resificans che f'(xm)=0



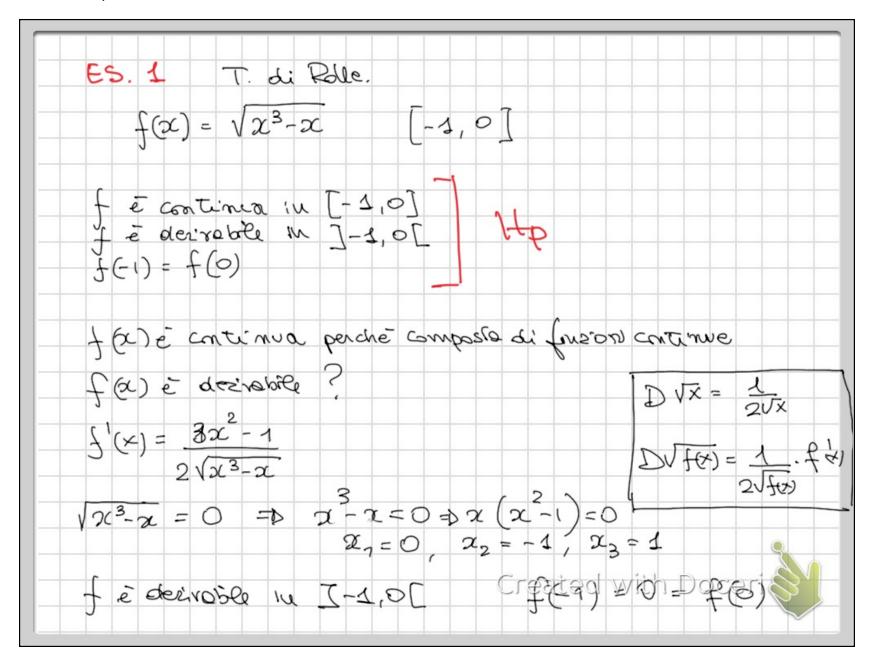
TEOREMA DI LAGRANCE O DEL VILLA REDIO
Sia f us presone neale continus in in intervallo di us g luitoro $[a,b]$, decirabile in $[a,b]$, allo estate g and g are g and g and g and g are g and g and g and g are g and g are g and g and g are g and g are g and g are g and g are g and g and g are g are g and g are g and g are g and g are g are g are g are g and g are g and g are g
DIMOSTRAZONE Considero la retta da pasa per 1 pinti (a, Pa) e (b, f(b))
$\frac{y-y_1}{y_2-y_1} = \frac{x-x_1}{x_2-x_1}$ $\frac{y-f(a)}{f(b)-f(a)} = \frac{x-a}{b-a}$ $\frac{y-ha}{ha} = \frac{x-a}{b-a}$
y = f(a) + f(b) - f(a) (2 - a) $b - a $ The discontinuous emplication with [y = f(x)]

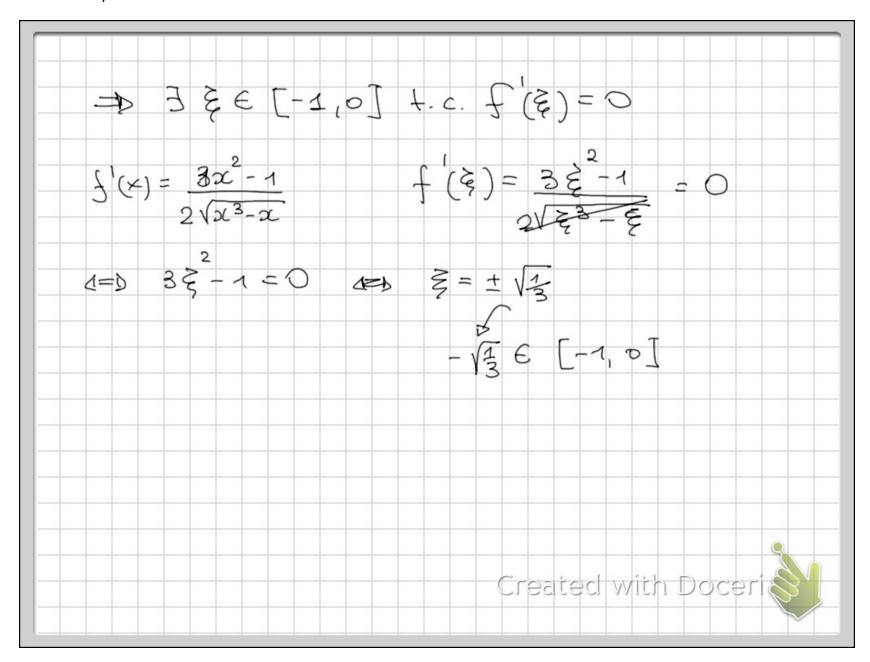


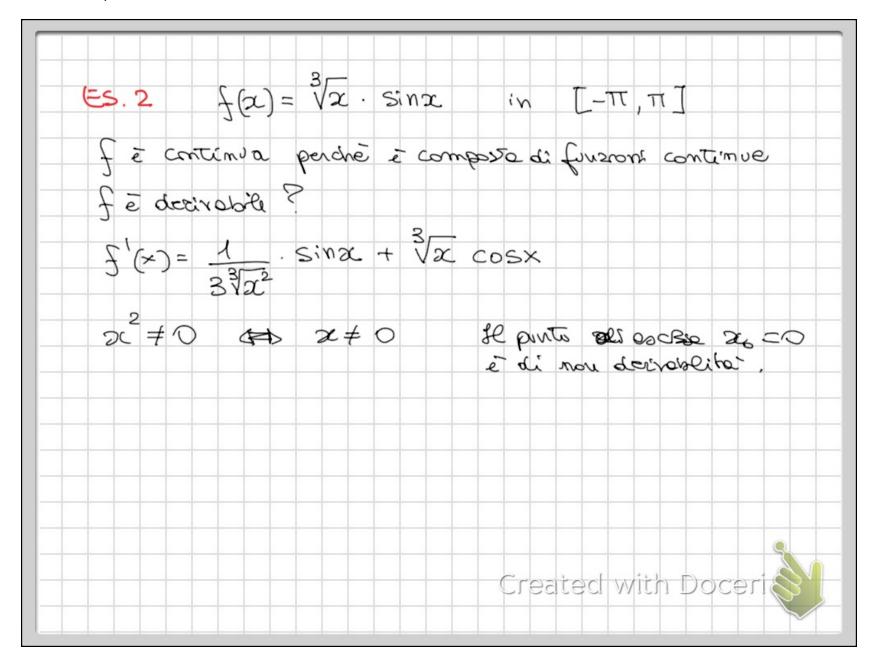


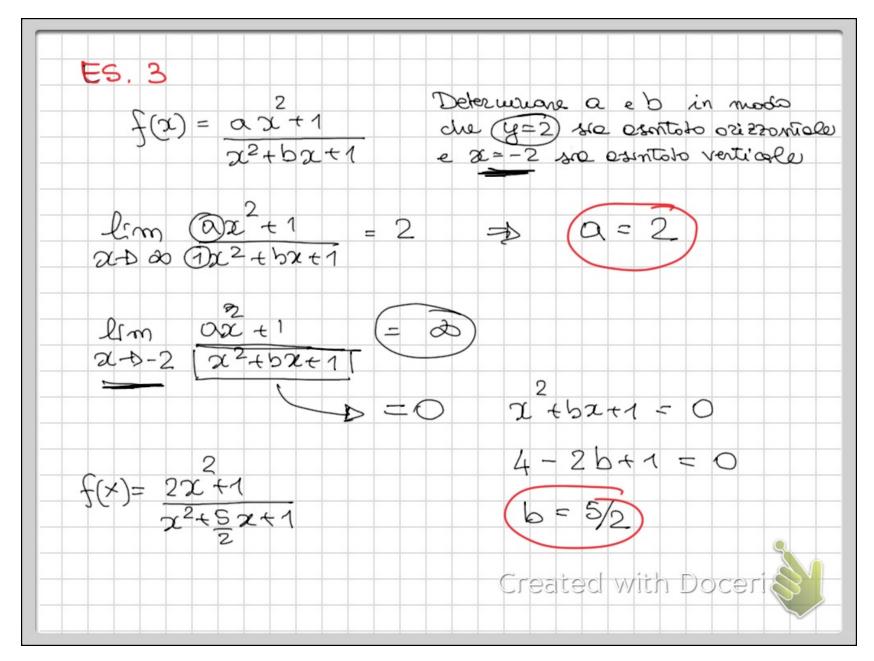


	TEOREMA DI FERMOT (Selle f	juzions cou destrate mutte)
e	2 fouzone définite in un intez con decirate mille, la ogost costante.	vollo Ja, b[ivi dezvole punto di tale intervales
DIRE	340·S49720	
di	il teoreme di dogrange, per $\Delta a, b = 3$ sha $f(\alpha_2) - f(\alpha_1) = f(\xi)$	
E/8%	sendo $f(\xi) = 0$ Si so $f(x_2) - f(x_1) = 0$	$= 0 f(\alpha_2) = f(\alpha_1)$
		Axt Jaip
		Created with Doceri









ES. 4 Beterminare a, b, c in mode tall clue $f(x) = \frac{ax + bx + 1}{x^2 + c}$ $y = \frac{2x - 1}{x^2} \text{ or tate oblique } e^{x = 1}$ $x^2 = \frac{ax + bx + 1}{x^2 + c}$
$y = mx + 9 \qquad \left[m = \frac{P(m)}{x + 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} \right]$
$m = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{3}{2} + \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{2}{x^3 + Cx} = 2 \implies \alpha = 2$
$9 = \lim_{\alpha \to \infty} 2x^3 + bx^2 + 1 \qquad 2x = $
$= \lim_{x \to \infty} 2x^{2} + bx + 1 - 2x^{2} - 2cx = b = 1$
2 / C = 0 2 1 + C = 5 region Vita Daceri 0.701

