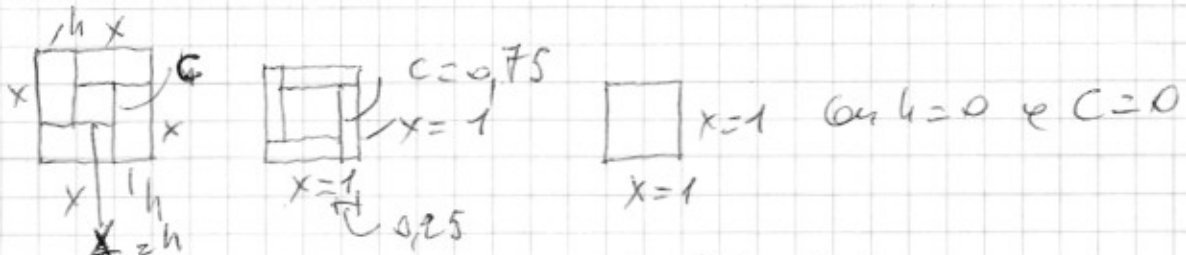


PERCHÉ NON ESISTONO GRAFICI IN QUESTO UNIVERSO



C diventa x quindi $\frac{(x+h)^2}{4} - \frac{x^2}{4} = C \frac{x}{2}$

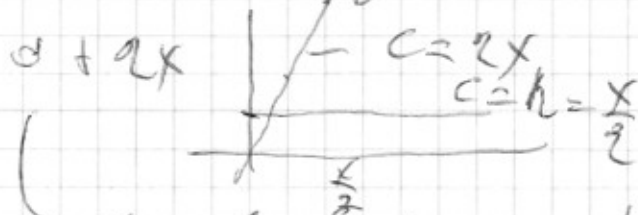
$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x+h)^2}{4} - \frac{x^2}{4} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} C \frac{x}{2} + \square - \square = -\square = C \frac{x}{2} =$

$x^2 - 2x^2 = C \frac{x}{2}, -x^2 = C \frac{x}{2}$ con $h=0 = \square \frac{x}{2}$

LA GRADIENTE SOMPANO e diventa uguale a $-2x$

Come è più grande, infatti la tangente a $-2x$

C era h e $\frac{x}{2}$, $C=h = \frac{x}{2} = K$ ORA diventa $-2x$



vedo $-x^2 = \int C dx, Cx \Big|_{\frac{x}{2}} = -x^2, C \frac{x}{2} = -x^2 \Rightarrow -2x$

$\int_0^x -2x dx = -x^2$ e allora $x^2 = \int_0^x 2x dx$

Questo è il primo zero di quella curva e lo scritto con il simbolo è $2x = D x^2$, ma dove scritte con il 1° zero: $D 2x = 2 = K$

co Males lo Queso & PASTO Queso d'abbazia
 e' un ^{UNO} ^{NUMERO} ^{INTEGRO} e costante, vale lo l'okino che
 cono per lei de Queso no me. Il ^{ORIGINALE} ^{ALTERNATIVE} ^{di}
~~REPRESENTAZIONE~~ $y = x^3$, $x^3 = \int C dx = C \frac{x^3}{3} = x^3 \cdot \frac{3}{3} = 3x^2$

Lo ~~Queso~~ ~~vece~~ ~~di~~ ~~3x^2~~
 una ~~variabile~~ ~~di~~ ~~Queso~~ ~~in~~

Queso UN'VELA
 (INIZIA DA ALLO
 +0.1.2.3)

che X $C = 3x^2$

vedo $C = \frac{x}{3}$ e ~~costante~~ ~~fuori~~ ~~e~~ ~~dentro~~ $= \frac{x}{3}$, $x = 3$
 $C = 3x^2$ $C = 1$ $C = 1$ $C = 1$
 $C = 1$ $C = 1$ $C = 1$

ma $h = 0$, $C = 3x^2$ ~~di~~ ~~Queso~~ ~~Ad~~ ~~che~~ ~~X~~
 $C \cdot h = h^2$

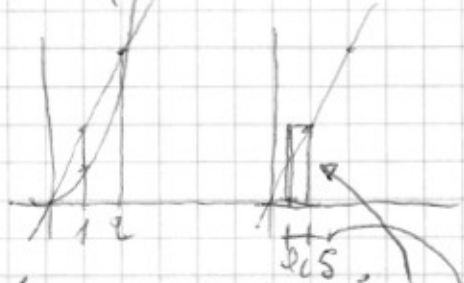
al ~~teleg~~ ~~zono~~ ~~diretta~~ $\int 3x^2 = 6x$ ~~sono~~ ~~una~~ ~~variabile~~
 e al ~~teleg~~ ~~zono~~ ~~diretta~~ $\int 6x = 6 = C = k$ ~~diretta~~ ~~costante~~.
 Co ~~vel~~ ~~de~~ ~~lo~~ ~~lo~~ ~~Costante~~ ~~della~~ ~~R~~ ~~Ripet~~ ~~con~~ ~~lo~~
^{COPIAZZA} ^{RITORNA}

Ma ~~de~~ $U \geq C$ ~~con~~ ~~lo~~ ~~spazio~~ ~~un~~ ~~di~~ ~~lo~~
 $\Delta x \rightarrow 0$ ~~con~~ $U \rightarrow C$, ~~con~~ ~~il~~ ~~PRIMO~~ ~~il~~ ~~PRIMO~~
~~forze~~ ~~vedo~~ ~~con~~ $U = C$ ~~con~~ ~~fuori~~ ~~di~~ $\Delta x = 0$
 come ~~per~~ ~~di~~ ~~una~~ ~~partenza~~ ~~di~~ ~~lo~~ ~~teleg~~.
 Con ~~il~~ ~~teleg~~ ~~zono~~, ~~il~~ ~~PRIMO~~ $C + C$, ~~con~~ ~~il~~ ~~teleg~~
 $C + C + C$ e ~~con~~ ~~input~~ ~~p~~ ~~il~~ ~~PRIMO~~ $C + C + C + \dots$
 $C \rightarrow \infty$

LA BERIKUT DA ↓ UAT RUMAH e' d' l'ok d' UN ARAB

$$x^2 = \int_0^{\frac{x}{2}} C dx = Cx \Big|_0^{\frac{x}{2}} = \frac{Cx}{2} = x^2, C = 2x$$

$$x^2 = \int_0^x 2x dx \quad x^2 = 2x \cdot \frac{x}{2}$$



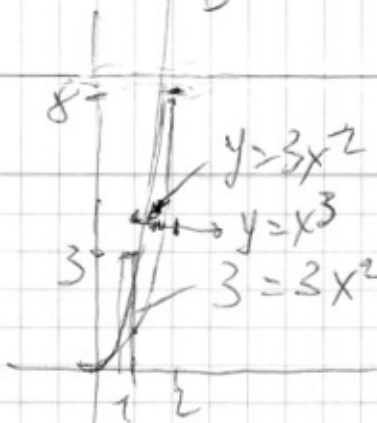
$$C = 2x \quad \text{at } x = 1 \quad x^2 = 2 \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 1 = 1 \cdot 1 = x^2$$

1 (UAT) l'ok 2x e $\frac{x}{2}$ (u $x=1$: $2 \cdot 1 = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 0,5$)

$$x^3 = \int_0^{\frac{x}{3}} C dx = Cx \Big|_0^{\frac{x}{3}} = \frac{Cx}{3}, \frac{Cx}{3} = x^3 = 3x^2$$

$$x^3 = \int_0^x 3x^2 dx$$

y	x
0	0
3	1
12	2



$$\text{At } x=1 \quad 3x^2 \cdot \frac{x}{3} = x^3 \quad \text{at } x=1$$

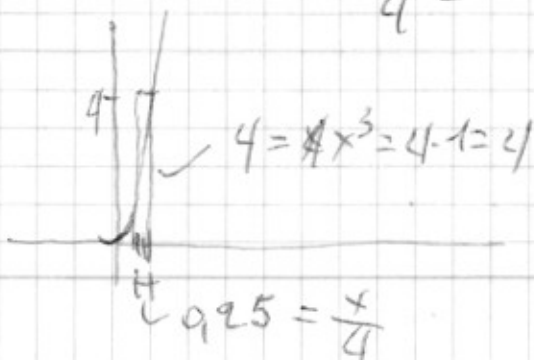
$$\text{At } x = 3 \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{1}{3} = 1$$

$$\frac{1}{3} = \frac{x}{3} = \frac{1}{3} \quad \text{at } x=1$$

$$\int_0^1 3x^2 dx = x^3 \Big|_0^1 = 1$$

$$x^4 = \int_0^{\frac{x}{4}} C dx = Cx \Big|_0^{\frac{x}{4}} = \frac{Cx}{4}, \frac{Cx}{4} = x^4 = 4x^3$$

$$\text{At } 4 \cdot x^3 \cdot \frac{x}{4} = x^4 \quad \text{at } x=1 \quad A = 4 \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{1}{4} = 1$$



$$x^4 = \int_0^x 4x^3 dx$$

x	y
0	0
1	4
2	32

ide l'ok l'ok

$$4x^3 \text{ e } \frac{x}{4} = 4 \cdot \frac{1}{4} = 0,25$$

$$e x^2 - x^2 = c \frac{x}{2} = \int_0^x c dx = c x \Big|_0^x = c \cdot \frac{x}{2} = x^2 \cdot a = 9x$$

$$4x = 1, x^2 = 1, c = x^2 = 1$$

$$4x = 2, x^2 = 4, c = 2x = 2 \cdot 2 = 4$$

$$4x = 3, x^2 = 9, c = 2 \cdot x = 2 \cdot 3 = 6$$

1. $4x = 6 \cdot \frac{x}{2} = 6 \cdot \frac{3}{2} = 9 = x^2 = 3 \cdot 3$

$$4 \cdot \frac{x}{2} = 4 \cdot \frac{2}{2} = 4 \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{x}{2} = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 1$$

$$= x^2 = 2 \cdot 2 = 4 \quad | = x^2 = 1 \cdot 1$$

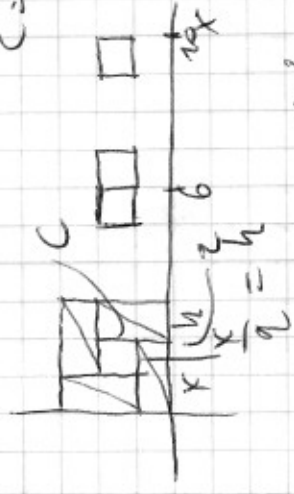


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9

je v. show the side of $c = k$

$$c = \frac{x}{2} = k = \frac{2}{2} = 1 = c = k$$



1. $4x = 6, \frac{x}{2} = \frac{6}{2} = 3 - 2 = 1 = c$

2. $4x = 10, \frac{x}{2} = \frac{10}{2} = 5 - 4 = 1 = k$

je v. show the side of $c = k$
 je v. show the side of $c = k$
 je v. show the side of $c = k$
 je v. show the side of $c = k$

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow 0} (x+k)^2 - 2x^2 = \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{2} =$$

$$= 2x^2 - (x+k)^2 = \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{2}$$

