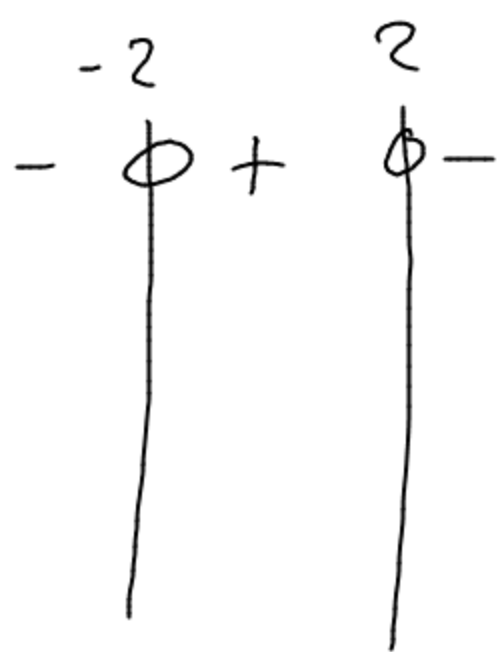


$$y = 4 - x^2$$

$$D = \{ \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \}$$



$$D = ]-\infty; \infty[$$

ASSE X

$$\begin{cases} y=0 \\ 0=4-x^2 \end{cases} \begin{cases} x=-2 \vee x=2 \\ (-2; 0) \quad (2; 0) \end{cases}$$

ASSE Y

$$(0; 4)$$

NON CI SONO ASINTOTI

DERIVATA

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

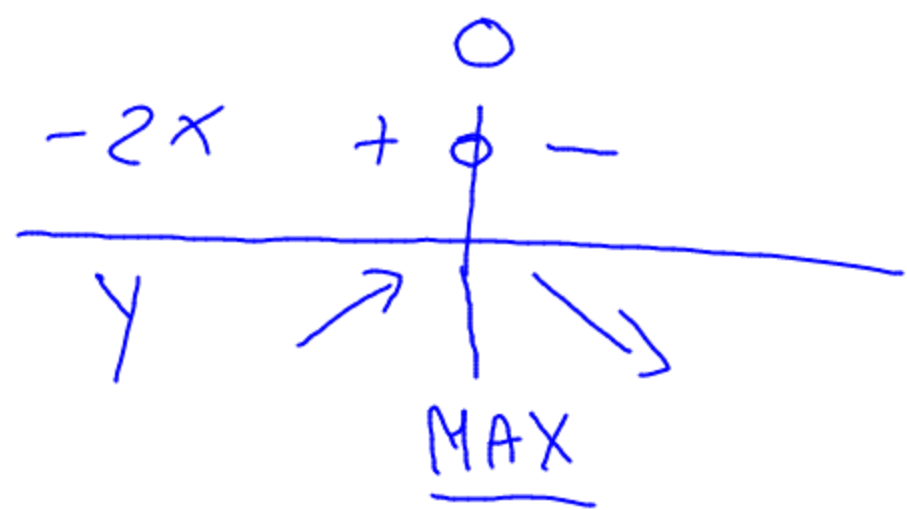
$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{4 - (x^2 + 2xh + h^2) - (4 - x^2)}{h} =$$

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

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (-2x - h) = -2x$$

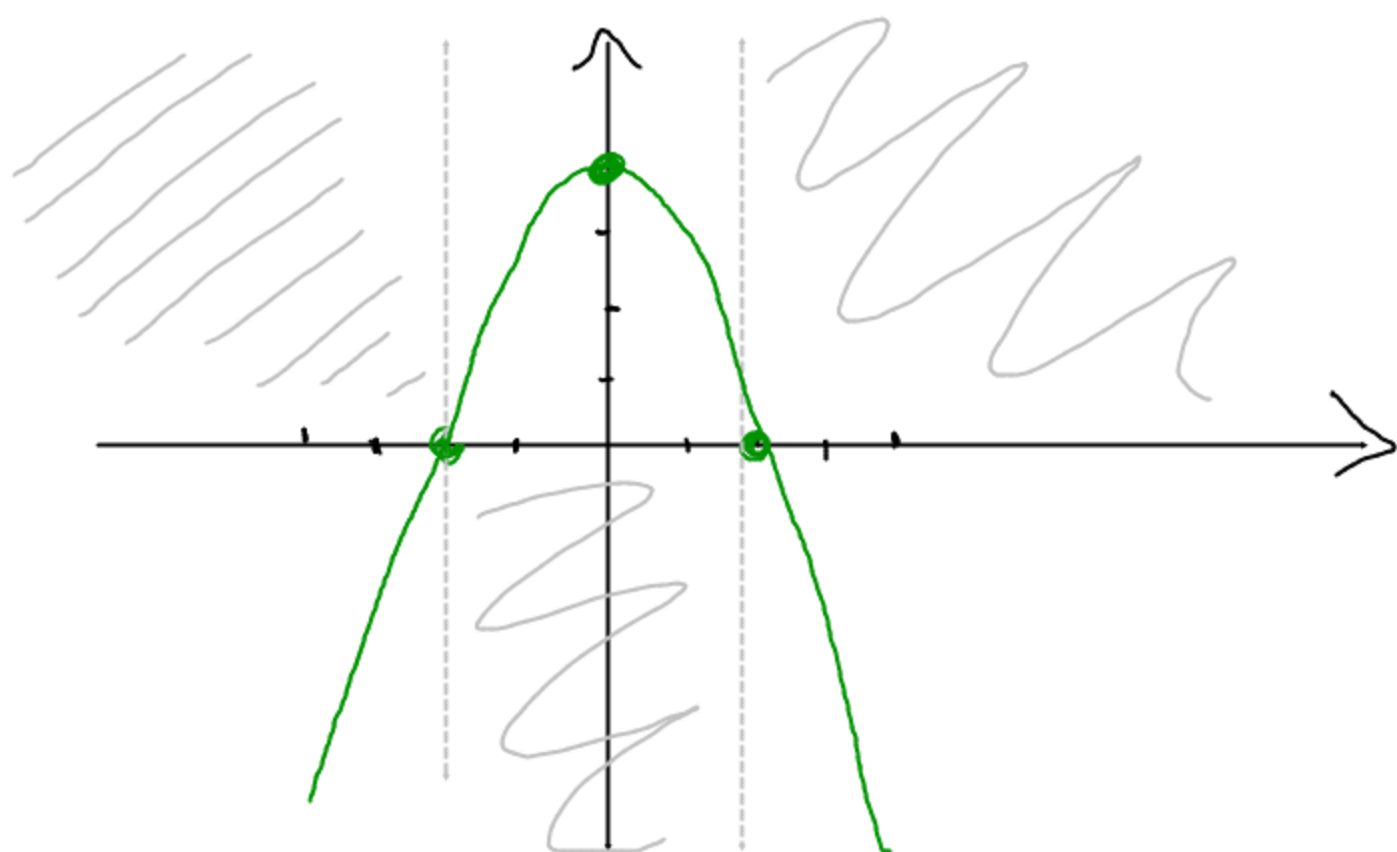
$$\text{QUINDI } y' = -2x$$

STUDIAMO IL SEGNO DELLA DERIVATA



$$\text{MAX}(0; 4)$$

$$y_{\text{MAX}} = f(0) = 4$$



$$y = 3x^2 - 4x + 5$$

derivare con la definizione

$$y = kx^m$$

$$y' = mkx^{m-1}$$

$$y' = 6x - 4$$

$$y = x^4 - 5x^3 - 2x + 4$$

$$y' = 4x^3 - 15x^2 - 2$$

pag. 675 da 136 a 140