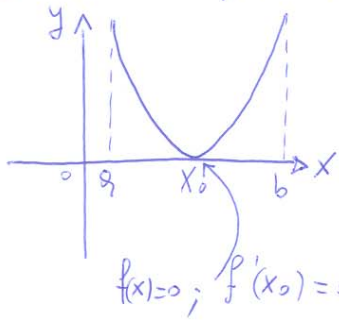
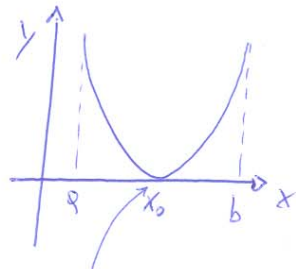


1° CASO $f(x)$ sempre ≥ 0

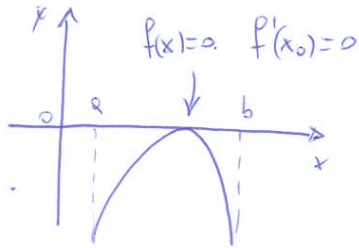


$f: (a, b) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
 La $|f|$ in valore assoluto diventa uguale -

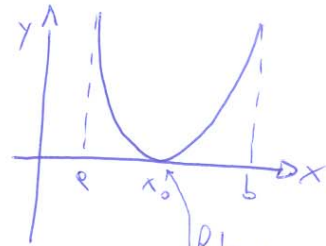


$f'(x_0) = 0$ SI ✓

2° CASO $f(x)$ sempre ≤ 0

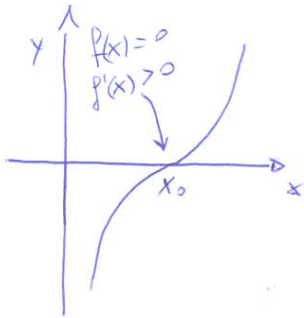


La $|f|$ in valore assoluto diventa tutte positive e nulla in x_0

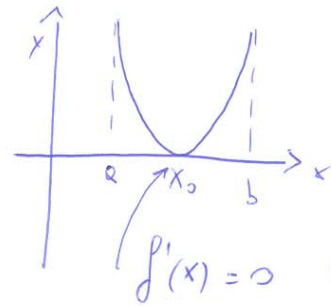


$f'(x_0) = 0$ ✓

3° CASO $f(x)$ sia > 0 che < 0 e $= 0$

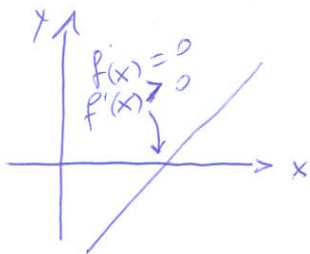


La $|f|$ diventa tutte ≥ 0

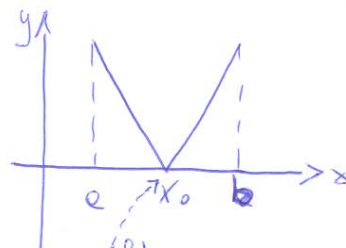


$f'(x) = 0$ ✓

4° CASO $f(x)$ sia ≥ 0 che $= 0$



La $|f|$ diventa tutte ≥ 0



$f'(x)$ NON ESISTE!