$$\begin{cases} y = \alpha x^2 \\ y = k e^{r \cdot x} \end{cases}$$

(1) $\rightarrow \dfrac{dy}{dx} = 2\alpha x = 2\alpha \cdot x \propto x$

$\rightarrow \dfrac{dy}{dx} = r k e^{rx} = r(y)$

(1) $\dfrac{dy}{dx} \propto x \rightarrow$ pendenza cresce con x

(2) $\dfrac{dy}{dx} \propto y \rightarrow$ pendenza cresce con y

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exp( ) sin( ) tan( )

log( ) cos( )

$$\cos(\omega t) \quad \begin{matrix} \uparrow T \\ \downarrow T^{-1} \end{matrix}$$

$e^{\alpha t} \cdot e^{t/\tau}$

$$v_L = \frac{m \cdot g}{\beta} = \frac{mg}{\beta} = g \cdot \tau$$

$$\tau = \frac{m}{\beta}$$

$$(T - T_F) = (T_0 - T_F) e^{-t/\tau}$$

$$T(t) = T_F + (T_0 - T_F) e^{-t/\tau}$$