

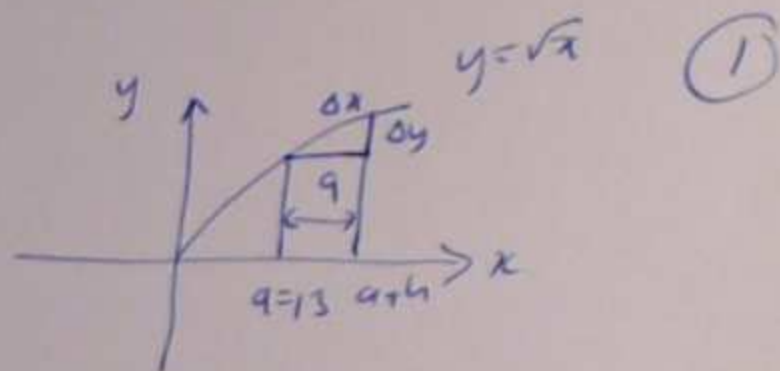
Q6

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x}$$

$$a = 13 \quad h = 9$$

$$\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{f(a+h) - f(a)}{h}$$

$$= \frac{f(22) - f(13)}{9} =$$



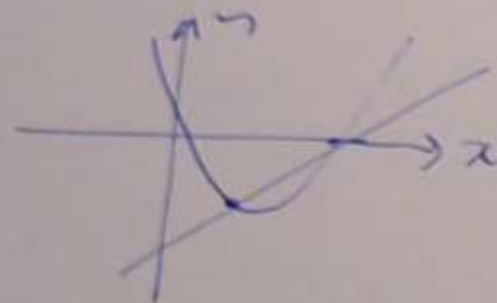
$$\frac{\sqrt{22} - 3}{9}$$

Q1

$$\begin{matrix} (1, -2) \\ (3, 0) \end{matrix}$$

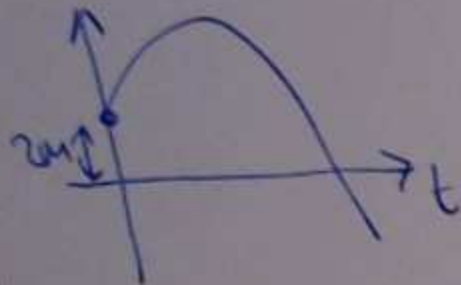
$$\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{2}{2} = 1$$

Q2



recall

motion under gravity



$$s(t)$$

$$s'(t) = v(t)$$

$$s''(t) = v'(t) = a(t) = -g \approx 10 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2}gt^2 + v_0t + s_0 \quad s_0 = s(0)$$

$$= -gt + v_0$$

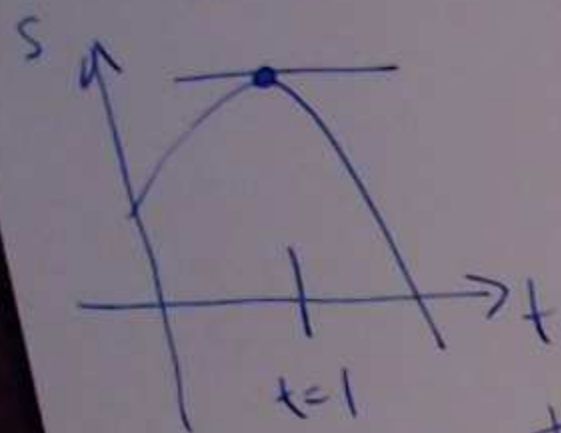
$$v_0 = v(0) = s'(0)$$

Example throw a stone upwards at 10 m/s
from a height of 2 m ? What is the max
height?

$$s_0 = s(0) = 2$$

$$v_0 = s'(0) = 10$$

$$s(t) = -\frac{1}{2}10t^2 + 10t + 2$$



$$s(t) = -5t^2 + 10t + 2$$

$$s'(t) = -10t + 10$$

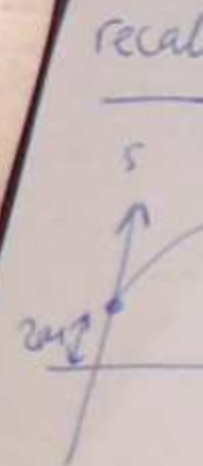
the max height is when

$$s'(t) = 0 = -10t + 10$$

$$10t = 10 \quad t = 1$$

$$s(1) = -5 + 10 + 2 = 7 \text{ m.}$$

③

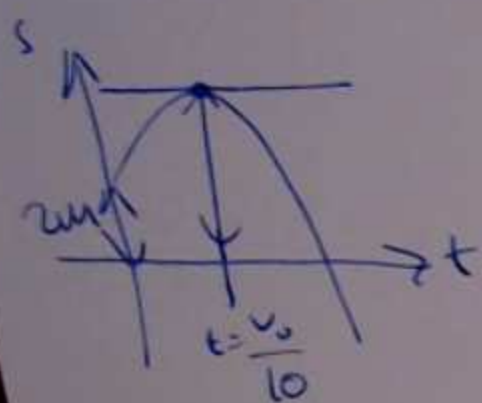


Example

from a
height?

$$s(t) = -$$

Q: if I can throw the stone 10m high
how fast can I throw it?



$$s(t) = -\frac{1}{2} \underbrace{g}_{\approx 10} t^2 + \underbrace{v_0}_{\text{don't know}} t + \underbrace{\frac{s_0}{2}}$$

$$s(t) = -5t^2 + v_0 t + 2$$

$$s'(t) = -10t + v_0 = 0$$

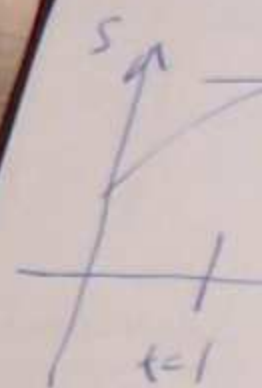
$$10t = v_0 \quad t = \frac{v_0}{10}$$

$$s\left(\frac{v_0}{10}\right) = -5 \frac{v_0^2}{100} + v_0 \frac{v_0}{10} + 2 = 10$$

$$\boxed{v_0 = \sqrt{160} = 4\sqrt{10}}$$

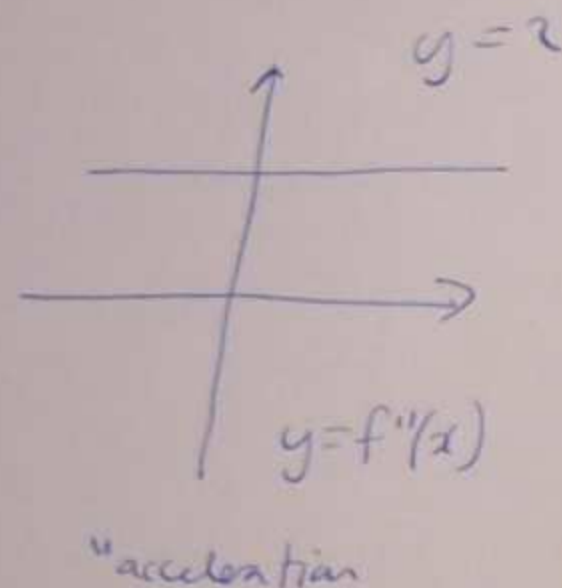
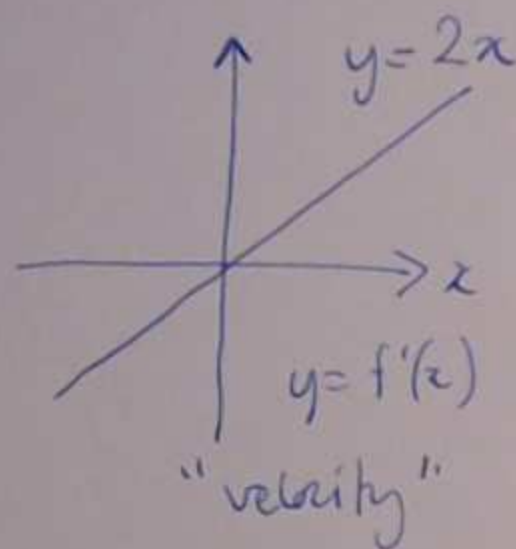
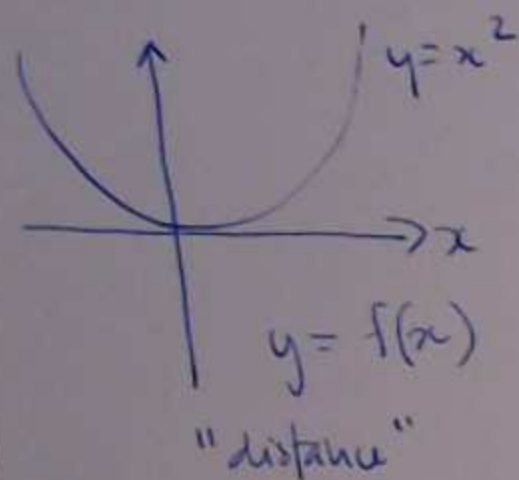
$$v_0^2 \left(\frac{1}{10} - \frac{1}{20} \right) = 8$$

$$v_0^2 = 8 \times 20 = 160$$



§ 3.5 Higher derivatives

(5)



Examples

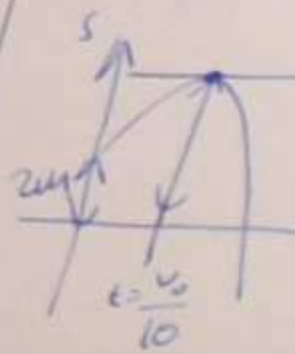
$$f(x) = xe^x$$

$$f'(x) =$$

$$xe^x$$

product rule

$$(fg)' = f'g + fg'$$



$$s\left(\frac{v_0}{10}\right) =$$

$$\begin{aligned} v_0 &= \sqrt{160} \\ &= 4\sqrt{10} \end{aligned}$$

$$f(x) = \underbrace{x}_{f} \underbrace{e^x}_g$$

$$(fg)' = f'g + fg'$$

product rule

$$f'(x) = f'g + fg'$$

$$(x)'e^x + x(e^x)'$$

$$1 \cdot e^x + x \cdot e^x$$

$$= e^x + x \cdot e^x$$

$$= e^x (1+x)$$

power of x

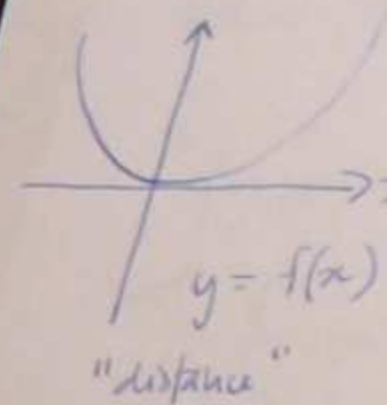
$$(x^n)' = nx^{n-1}$$

exp.

$$(e^x)' = e^x$$

⑥

§ 3.5



Examples $f(x)$

$f'(x) =$
product rule

$$f(x) = xe^x$$

$$f'(x) = e^x + xe^x$$

$$\begin{aligned} f''(x) &= (e^x)' + (xe^x)' \\ &= e^x + (x)'e^x + x(e^x)' \\ &= e^x + e^x + xe^x \\ &= 2e^x + xe^x \end{aligned}$$

$$f'''(x) = 2e^x + (x)'e^x + x(e^x)'$$

$$f^{(3)}(x) = 3e^x + xe^x$$

⑦

$$f(x)$$

$$f'(x) =$$

$$(x)$$

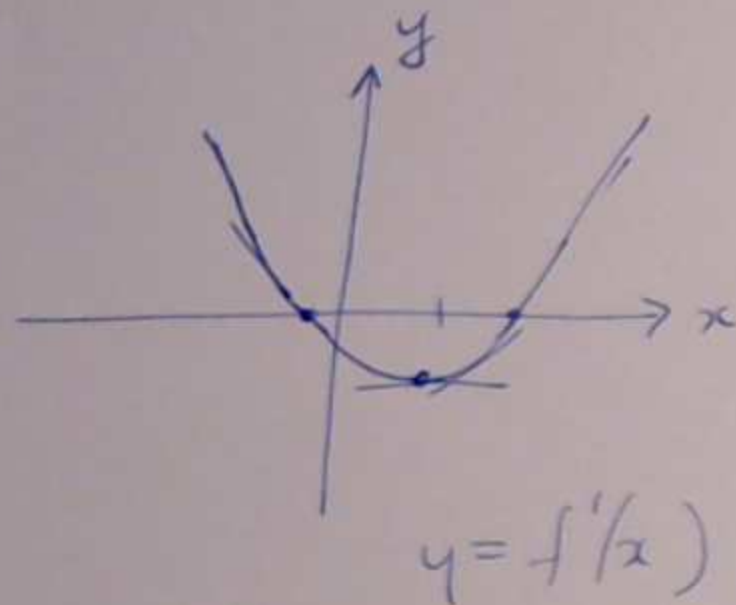
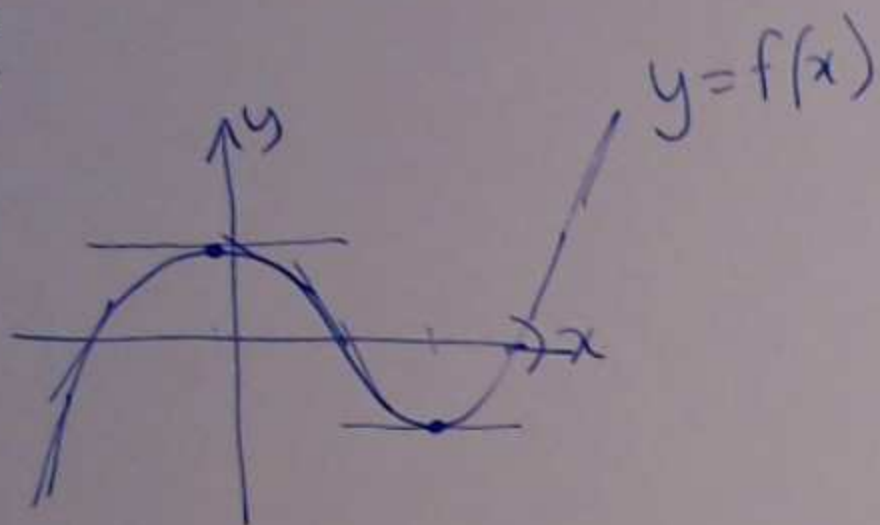
$$4e$$

$$= e^x$$

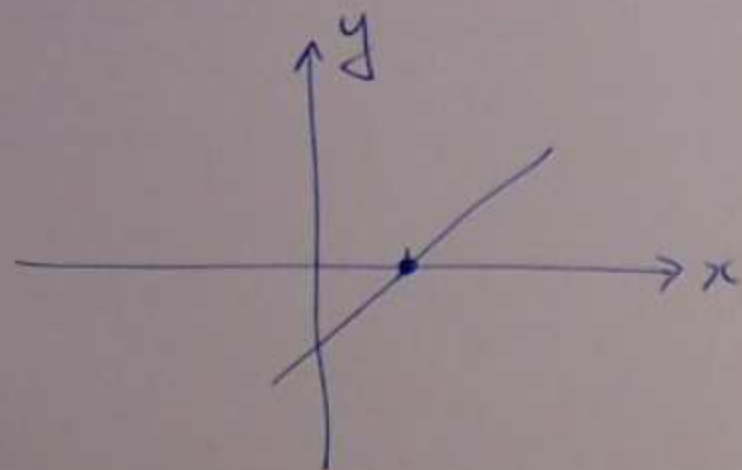
$$= e^x$$

Example

8



$y = f''(x)$



⑨

polynomial:

$$a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + \dots + a_n x^n$$

exponential function:

$$e^x$$

$$f(x) = e^x$$

$$f'(x) = e^x$$

$$f''(x) = e^x$$

$$f^{(3)}(x) = e^x$$

⋮

$$f^{(n)}(x) = e^x$$

$$p(x) = a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + \dots + a_n x^n$$

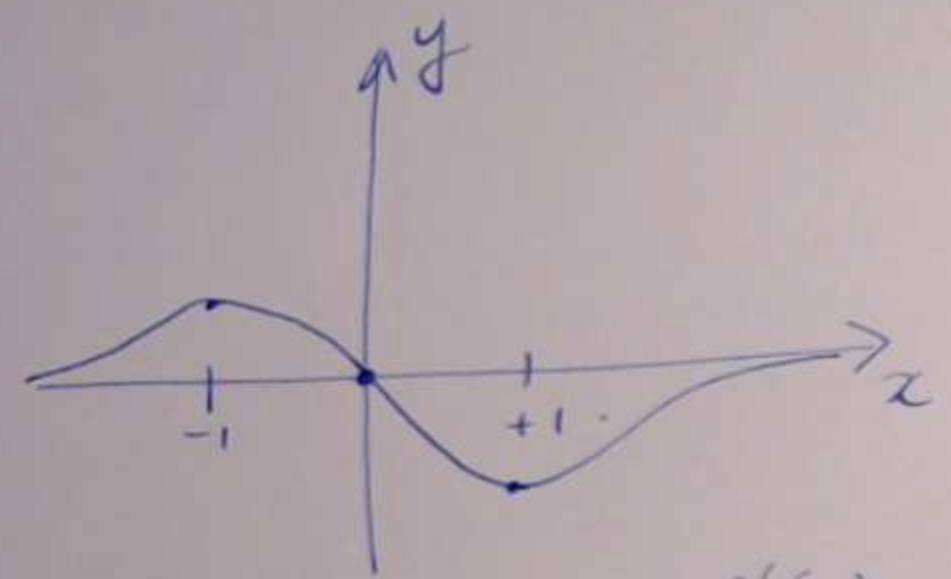
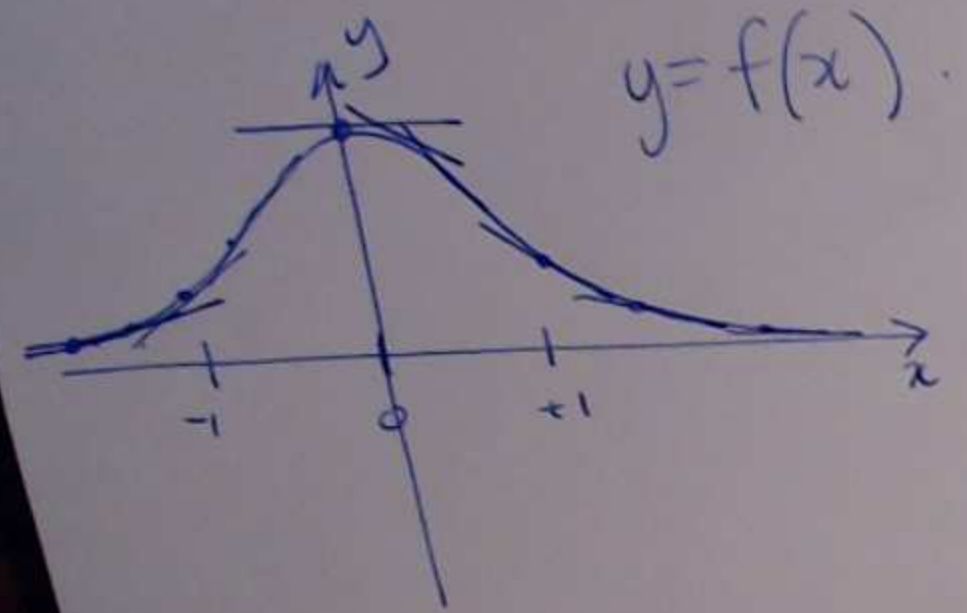
$$p'(x) = a_1 + 2a_2 x + \dots + a_n n x^{n-1}$$

⋮

$$p^{(n)}(x) = a_n n(n-1) \dots 2 \cdot 1$$

$$p^{(n+1)}(x) = 0$$

10



$f(x)$

increasing

$\Leftrightarrow$

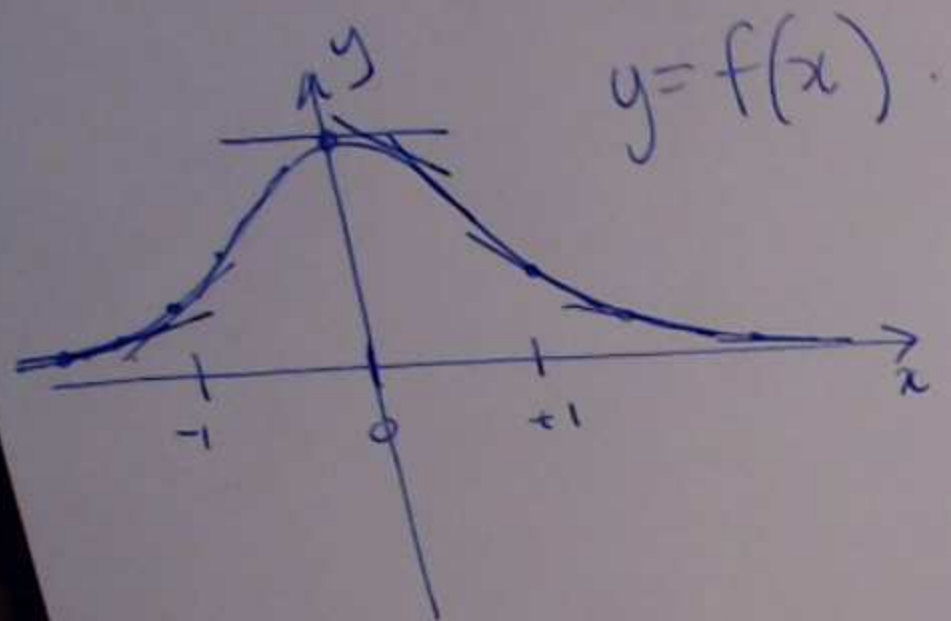
$f'(x)$

positive

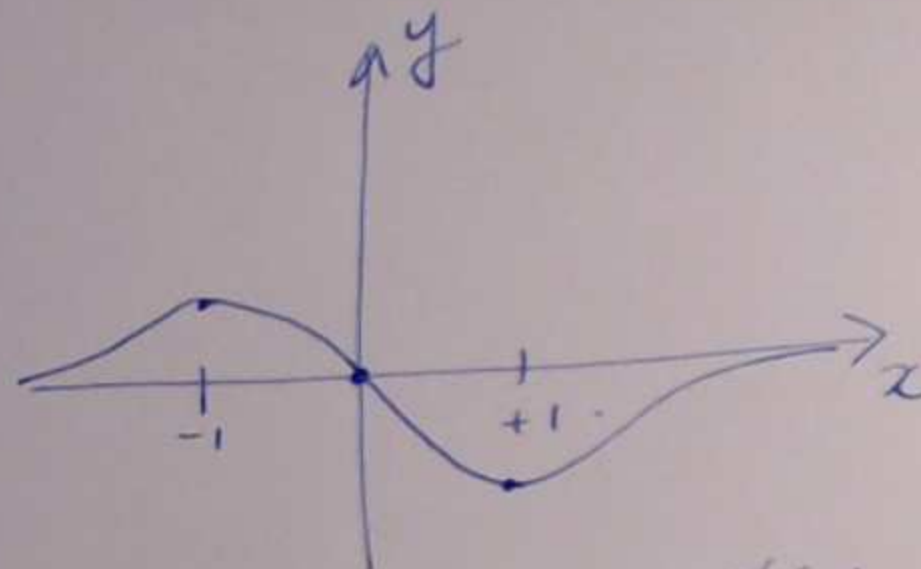
decreasing

$\Leftrightarrow$

negative



$$y = f(x)$$



$$y = f'(x)$$

$f(x)$

$f'(x)$

increasing

positive

decreasing

negative

$\Leftrightarrow$

$\Leftrightarrow$

§3.6 Trig functions

Thm $\frac{d}{dx} (\sin(x)) = \cos(x)$

$$\frac{d}{dx} (\cos(x)) = -\sin(x)$$

recall $\sin(A+B) = \sin A \cos B + \cos A \sin B$

Proof $\frac{d}{dx} (\sin(x)) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$

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

$$f(x) = \sin(x) \quad (12)$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(x+h) - \sin(x)}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x \cosh + \cos x \sinh - \sin x}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \sin x \frac{(\cosh - 1)}{h} + \cos x \cdot \frac{\sinh}{h}$$

$$= \sin x \left[\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cosh - 1}{h} \right] + \cos x \left[\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sinh}{h} \right] = 0 + 1$$

$$= \cos x \cdot \square$$

recall

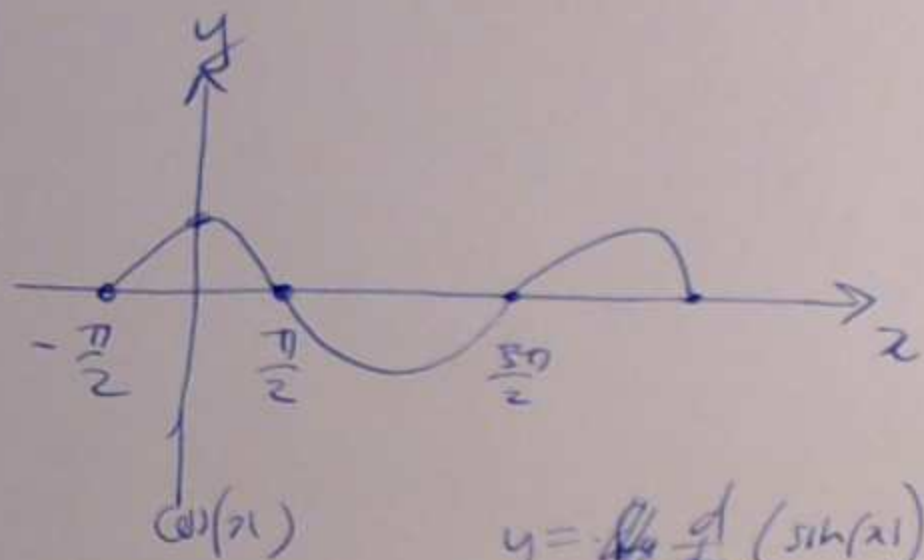
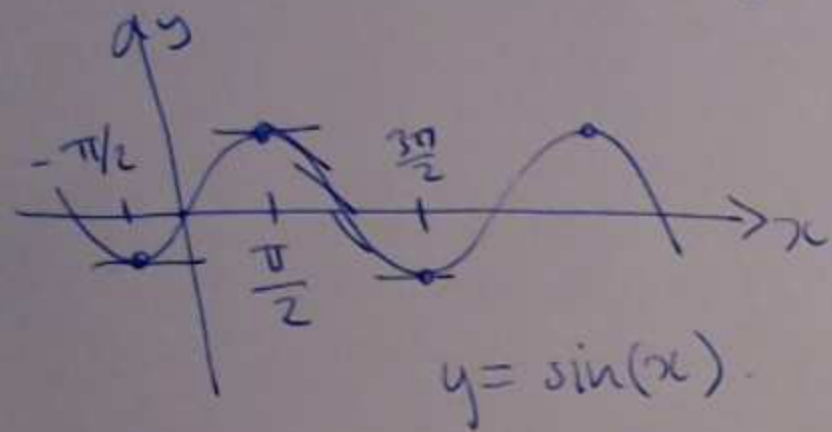
Proof (sin)

$\frac{d}{dx}$

$$\frac{d}{dx} (\sin(x)) = \cos(x)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} (\cos(x)) = -\sin(x) \quad (13)$$

Q: can this be right?



$$y = \frac{d}{dx} (\sin(x))$$

Example

$$f(x) = x \sin(x)$$

$$f'(x) = (x)' \sin(x) + x \cdot (\sin(x))'$$

$$= \sin(x) + x \cos(x)$$

product rule

$$(fg)' = f'g + fg'$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} (\cos(x)) = -\sin(x)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} (\sin(x)) = \cos(x)$$

Thm

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\tan x) = \sec^2 x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\sec x) = \sec x \tan x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\cot x) = -\operatorname{cosec}^2 x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\operatorname{cosec} x) = -\operatorname{cosec} x \cot x$$

Proof ($\tan x$)

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\tan x) = \frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{\sin x}{\cos x}\right) \leftarrow \text{quotient rule}$$

$$= \frac{(\cos x)(\sin x)' - (\sin x)(\cos x)'}{\cos^2 x}$$

$$\left(\frac{f}{g}\right)' = \frac{gf' - fg'}{g^2}$$

(14)

$$= \frac{\cos(x)(\sin x)' - (\sin x)(\cos x)'}{\cos^2 x}$$

$$= \frac{\cos^2 x - \sin x(-\sin x)}{\cos^2 x}$$

$$= \frac{\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x} = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} = \sec^2 x \quad \square$$

summary $\frac{d}{dx}(\tan x) = \sec^2 x$

(15)

Thm

Proof (tan)

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\tan x)$$

$$= \frac{(\cos x)(\sin x)}{\cos^2 x}$$

Example

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{e^x}{\tan x} \right) \leftarrow$$

quotient rule

$$\left(\frac{f}{g} \right)' = \frac{gf' - fg'}{g^2}$$

(16)

$$= \frac{\tan x (e^x)' - e^x (\tan x)'}{(\tan x)^2}$$

$$= \frac{\tan x \cdot e^x - e^x \cdot \sec^2 x}{\tan^2 x}$$

summary

observation.

$$f(x) = e^x$$

$$f'(x) = e^x$$

$$f''(x) = e^x$$

$$f^{(3)}(x) = e^x$$

$$f(x) = \sin x$$

$$f'(x) = \cos x$$

$$f''(x) = -\sin x$$

$$f^{(3)}(x) = -\cos x$$

$$f^{(4)}(x) = \sin(x)$$

$$f^{(5)}(x) = \cos(x)$$

$\vdots$

Q: can you find a function s.t. $f^{(2)}(x) = f(x)$
($\neq f'(x), f''(x)$). $f^{(2)}(x) = f(x)?$

(17)

Example

$$= \frac{\tan x}{\tan x}$$

$$= \frac{\tan x}{\tan x}$$

§ 3.7 Chain rule

notation

(18)

composition of functions $f(g(x)) = (f \circ g)(x)$

Examples ① e^{4x} $4x = g(x)$
 $e^x = f(x)$

$$f(g(x)) \quad e^{(4x)} = e^{4x}$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{②} & \sin^2 x \quad f(g(x)) \quad g(x) = \sin(x) \\ & \parallel \\ & (\sin x)^2 \quad f(x) = x^2 \\ & f(g(x)) = (\sin x)^2 = \sin^2 x \end{array}$$

Exam

$f'(x)$

$f''(x)$

$f^{(n)}(x)$

Q:

can

(=

Thm

Chain rule If f and g are differentiable

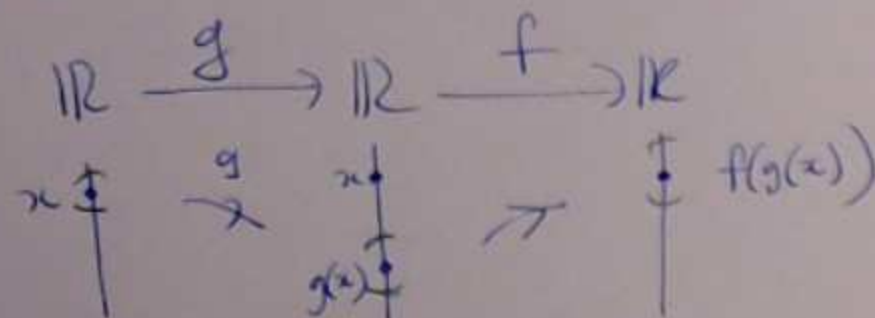
then $f \circ g$ is differentiable,

$$(f(g(x)))' = f'(g(x)) \cdot g'(x)$$

mnemonic:

$$[f(g(x))]' = \text{outside}'(\text{inside}) \cdot \text{inside}'$$

note $f(g(x))$



$g'(x)$
stretch factor

$f'(g(x))$
stretch factor

overall stretch
 $= g'(x) \times f'(g(x))$

WARNING
 $\neq f'(x)g'(x)$ X.

Ex

com

Example

$f(g(x))$

(2)

$$\sin^2 x = (\sin x)^2$$

Examples ① $h(x) = e^{4x} = f(g(x))$

$$h'(x) = (f(g(x)))'$$

$$= f'(g(x)) \cdot g'(x)$$

$$= e^{g(x)} \cdot 4$$

$$= e^{4x} \cdot 4 = 4e^{4x}$$

$$g(x) = 4x$$

$$f(x) = e^x$$

$$g'(x) = 4$$

$$f'(x) = e^x$$

(26)

Thm

then

(f

mnemonic:

note $f(g(x))$

str

Exercise

$$e^{4x} = (e^x)^4$$

$$f(g(x))$$

$$g(x) = e^x$$

$$f(x) = x^4$$

check this gives
the same answer.

Example (2)

$$h(x) = \sin^2(x) = (\sin(x))^2 = f(g(x))$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= x^2 \\ g(x) &= \sin(x) \end{aligned}$$

$$h'(x) = f'(g(x)) \cdot g'(x)$$

$$= 2g(x) \cdot \cos(x)$$

$$= 2\sin(x) \cos(x)$$

$$f'(x) = 2x$$

$$g'(x) = \cos(x)$$

(2)

Examples

$$h'(x) =$$

$$= f'(g(x))$$

$$= e^{g(x)}$$

$$= e^{4x}$$

③

$$f(x) = \sqrt{1 + \sqrt{1+x}}$$

$$= \sqrt{(1 + \sqrt{1+x})}$$

$$f'(x) = a'(b(x)) \cdot b'(x)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1+x}} \cdot b'(x)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1+\sqrt{1+x}}} \cdot b'(x)$$

$$(a(b(x)))' = a'(b(x)) \cdot b'(x) \quad (22)$$

$$a(x) = \sqrt{x} = x^{1/2}$$

$$b(x) = 1 + \sqrt{1+x}$$

$$a'(x) = \frac{1}{2} x^{1/2-1} = \frac{1}{2} x^{-1/2}$$

$$b'(x) = \left(\sqrt{1+x} \right)' = c'(d(x))$$

$$c(x) = \sqrt{x}$$

$$d(x) = 1+x$$

$$b'(x) = c'(d(x)) \cdot d'(x)$$

$$b(x) = 1 + \sqrt{1+x}$$

$$b'(x) = (\sqrt{1+x})'$$

$$c(x) = \sqrt{x} = x^{1/2}$$

$$c'(x) = \frac{1}{2} x^{-1/2}$$

$$d(x) = 1+x$$

$$d'(x) = 1$$

$$b'(x) = c'(d(x)) \cdot d'(x) = \frac{1}{2} (d(x))^{-1/2} \cdot 1 = \frac{1/2}{\sqrt{1+x}}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1+\sqrt{1+x}}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1+x}}$$

Ww 3.3 Q9

(24)

$$f(x) = \underbrace{7x R(x)} + \underbrace{7Q(x) R(x)} + Q(x)$$

$$Q'(x) = -R(x)$$

$$R'(x) = P(x)$$

product rule.

$$(ab)' = a'b + ab'$$

$$f'(x) = (7x)' R(x) + 7x (R(x))' + 7(Q(x))' R(x) + 7Q(x) (R(x))' + Q'(x)$$

$$= 7R(x) + 7x P(x) + 7(-R(x)) R(x) + 7Q(x) P(x)$$

$$= 7R(x) + 7x P(x) - 7(R(x))^2 + 7Q(x) P(x) - R(x)$$

$$b'(x)$$

$$b'(x)$$

$$c(x) =$$

$$d(x) =$$

$$b'(x) =$$

$$f'(x) =$$

$$2\sqrt{}$$