



A Modular Presentation System for the Calculus Sequence

2.8,2.9 Derivatives

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Definition of Derivative

Definition of Derivative

- How to Apply the Definition
- Applying the Definition
- Interpretation: Slope
- Interpretation: Rate of Change
- Other Notations
- Differentiability implies Continuity
- Intermediate Value Property
- Types of Nondifferentiability

Definition

The **derivative of a function f at a number a** , denoted by $f'(a)$, is

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

if this limit exists.



How to Apply the Definition

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1. Write expressions for $f(x)$ and $f(x + h)$.
2. Expand and simplify the difference quotient
$$\frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}.$$
3. Using the simplified quotient, find $f'(x)$ by evaluating the limit
$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}.$$



Applying the Definition

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EXAMPLE: Find the derivative of $y = \sqrt{x}$ for $x > 0$.

EXAMPLE: Find the derivative of $y = 4 - x^2$.



Interpretation: Slope

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The tangent line to $y = f(x)$ at $(a, f(a))$ is the line through $(a, f(a))$ whose slope is equal to $f'(a)$, the derivative of f at a .



Interpretation: Rate of Change

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The derivative $f'(a)$ is the instantaneous rate of change of $y = f(x)$ with respect to x when $x = a$.



Other Notations

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Symbol

Verbalization

Utility

$$y'$$

“ y prime”

Nice and brief but does not name the independent variable

$$\frac{dy}{dx}$$

“ $dy \, dx$ ”

Names the variables and uses d for derivative

$$\frac{df}{dx}$$

“ $df \, dx$ ”

Emphasizes the function’s name

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

“ $d \, dx$ of $f(x)$ ”

Emphasizes the idea that differentiation is an operation performed on f



Differentiability implies Continuity

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Theorem

If f is differentiable at a , then f is continuous at a .

WARNING: The converse of this theorem is false. There are functions that are continuous but not differentiable.



Types of Nondifferentiability

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There are several basic situations where a function fails to be differentiable:

1. Corner $|x|$ at $x = 0$
2. Cusp $|x|^{1/3}$ at $x = 0$
3. Vertical Tangent $\sqrt[3]{x}$ at $x = 0$
4. Discontinuity $\frac{x^2-9}{x-3}$ at $x = 3$