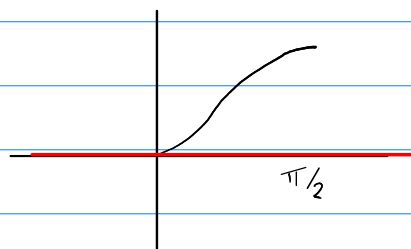


- ① Tangent and normal lines ✓
- ② Implicit differentiation
- ③ Higher Derivatives

Tangent has gradient = derivative

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

$$f'(x) = 1 \sin x + x \cos x$$

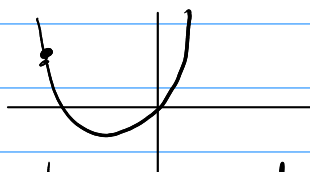


What is the tangent line at the origin

$$f'(0) = 1 \cdot \sin 0 + 0 \cos 0 = 0$$

y=0

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



What is the tangent line at x = -3

$$f'(x) = 2x + 2 \quad f'(-3) = -6 + 2 = \underline{\underline{-4}}$$

$$y = -4x + c$$

$$x = -3, y = f(-3) = 12 + c$$

$$9 - 6 = 12 + c \Rightarrow c = -9$$

$$\underline{\underline{y = -4x - 9}}$$

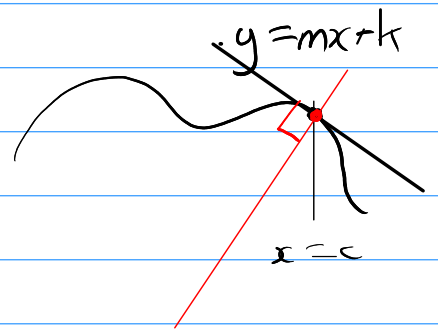
## General formula

Tangent line to the curve  
 $y = f(x)$

at some point  $x = c$

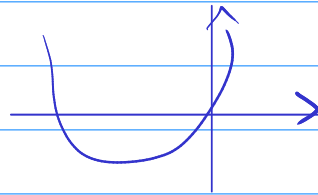
is  $y = \frac{f'(c)}{\text{gradient } m} x + (f(c) - f'(c)c)$

Goes through  $(c, f(c))$  ✓



Normal line gradient  
perpendicular  $-\frac{1}{m}$

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



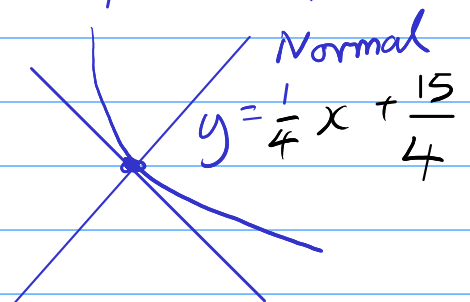
at  $x = -3$

Normal line has gradient  $-\frac{1}{-4} = \frac{1}{4}$

$$y = \frac{1}{4}x + 3 + \frac{3}{4}$$

$$x = -3, y = 3$$

$$\frac{15}{4}$$



$$y = -4x - 9$$

Tangent

## Chain Rule

Implicit definition of  $y$

$$y = f(x) \text{ with } \underline{y^5 x + x^3 + \sin(x) = 0}$$

$$y' = f'(x) \quad \text{?} \quad \frac{dy}{dx} \cdot x + y^5 \frac{dx}{dx} + 3x^2 + \cos(x) = 0$$

product rule

$$5y^4 \frac{dy}{dx} x + y^5 \frac{dy}{dx} + 3x^2 + \cos(x) = 0$$

$$(5y^4 x + y^5) \frac{dy}{dx} + 3x^2 + \cos(x) = 0$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = - \frac{3x^2 + \cos(x)}{5y^4 x + y^5}$$

## Higher Derivatives

$$f(x) = y = x^3 + 7x^2 \quad f'(x) \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = 3x^2 + 14x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{dy}{dx} \right) = \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = f''(x) = 6x + 14$$

$$\frac{d^3 y}{dx^3} = f'''(x) = 6$$

$$\frac{d^4 y}{dx^4} = f^{(4)}(x) = 0$$

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

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

$$f^{(4)}(x) = \sin x = f(x) = f^{(100)}(x)$$

n larger than degree of polynomial  
 $f(x)$

$$f^{(n)}(x) = 0$$

$$f(x) = x^5, \quad 5x^4, \quad 20x^3, \quad 60x^2, \quad 120x, \quad 120, \quad \underline{\underline{0}}$$

$$u(x)v(x) \quad (u \cdot v)' = uv' + u'v$$

$$(u \cdot v)'' = u'v' + u''v + uv'' + u'v'$$

$$= u''v + 2u'v' + uv''$$

$$(u \cdot v)''' = u'''v + 3u''v' + 3u'v'' + uv'''$$

$$u = x^5 \quad v = \cos x \quad \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (u \cdot v)$$

$$n = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5$$

$$\begin{array}{cccc} & 1 & & 1 \\ & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 4 & 6 & 4 & 1 \end{array} \quad \binom{n}{k} = \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!}$$

Binomial coeffs in  
Pascal's triangle

$$(u \cdot v)^{(n)} = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} u^{(k)} v^{(n-k)}$$