Theorem: Chain Rule

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The chain rule provides a formula for computing the derivative of a composition of functions.

Statement

Let $f:(a,b)\to\mathbb{R}$ and $g:(c,d)\to\mathbb{R}$ where $f((a,b))\subseteq(c,d)$.

If f is differentiable at $x_0 \in (a,b)$ and g is differentiable at $f(x_0)$, then the composition $g \circ f$ is differentiable at x_0 and:

$$(g \circ f)'(x_0) = g'(f(x_0)) \cdot f'(x_0)$$

Leibniz Notation

If y = f(x) and z = g(y), then:

$$\frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{dz}{dy} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx}$$

Proof Outline

Let $h = g \circ f$. We need to show:

$$\lim_{x \to x_0} \frac{h(x) - h(x_0)}{x - x_0} = g'(f(x_0)) \cdot f'(x_0)$$

Define y = f(x) and $y_0 = f(x_0)$. For $x \neq x_0$:

$$\frac{h(x) - h(x_0)}{x - x_0} = \frac{g(f(x)) - g(f(x_0))}{x - x_0}$$

When $f(x) \neq f(x_0)$:

$$= \frac{g(f(x)) - g(f(x_0))}{f(x) - f(x_0)} \cdot \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0}$$

Since f is differentiable at x_0 , it is continuous there, so $f(x) \to f(x_0)$ as $x \to x_0$.

Taking the limit as $x \to x_0$, we get the desired result.

Extended Chain Rule

For a composition of n functions $f_1 \circ f_2 \circ \cdots \circ f_n$:

$$(f_1 \circ f_2 \circ \cdots \circ f_n)' = f_1'(f_2 \circ \cdots \circ f_n) \cdot f_2'(f_3 \circ \cdots \circ f_n) \cdots f_n'$$

Examples

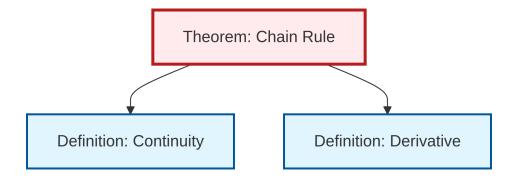
- 1. If $h(x) = \sin(x^2)$, then $h'(x) = \cos(x^2) \cdot 2x$
- 2. If $h(x) = e^{\sqrt{x}}$, then $h'(x) = e^{\sqrt{x}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$
- 3. If $h(x) = \ln(\sin(x))$, then $h'(x) = \frac{1}{\sin(x)} \cdot \cos(x) = \cot(x)$

Mermaid Diagram

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graph TD
    A[Chain Rule] --> B[(gf)' = g'(f(x))·f'(x)]
A --> C[Composition of Functions]
C --> D[f: x → y]
C --> E[g: y → z]
B --> F[Leibniz: dz/dx = dz/dy · dy/dx]
A --> G[Requires]
G --> H[f differentiable at x]
G --> I[g differentiable at f(x)]

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style B fill:#bfb,stroke:#333,stroke-width:2px
style F fill:#bfb,stroke:#333,stroke-width:2px
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Dependency Graph



Local dependency graph