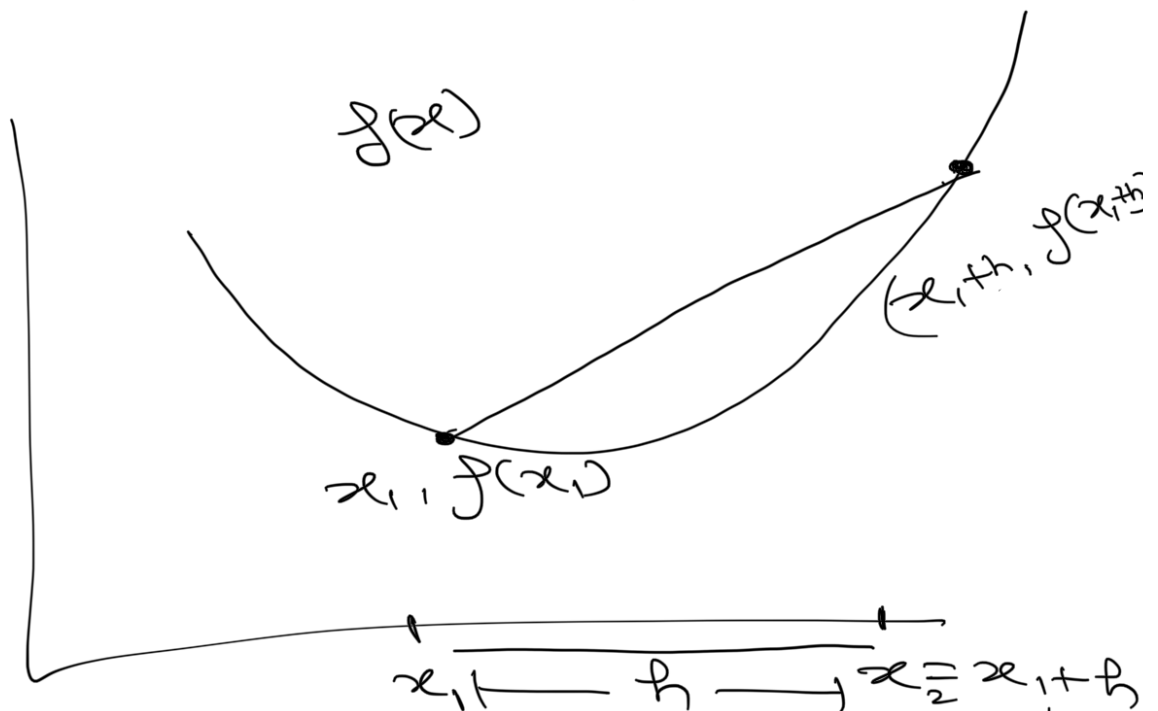


Ab initio Method

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

Smaller h will lead to more accurate Slope Value

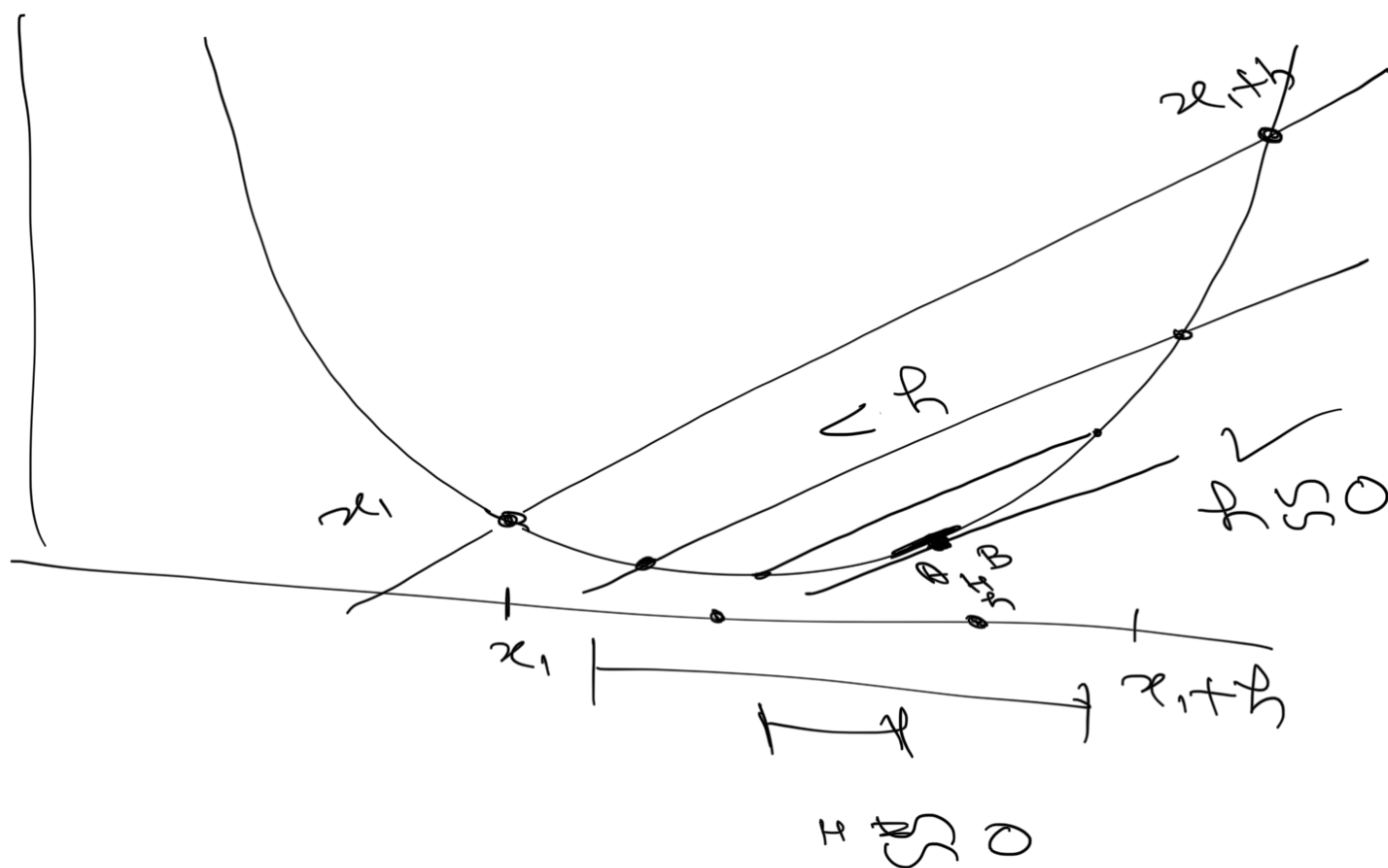


$$x_1, y_1 \Rightarrow x_1, f(x_1)$$

$$x_2, y_2 \Rightarrow x_1+h, f(x_1+h)$$

$$\frac{f(x_1+h) - f(x_1)}{x_1+h - x_1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{f(x_1+h) - f(x_1)}{h}$$



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

✓

Q 50

0.0001
0.00001

H.W.:

To calculate maxima
and minima

① $f'(x)$

② $f'(x) = 0$ and find values

③ $f''(x) \Rightarrow$ $\xleftarrow{\text{Substitute } x}$

$\begin{cases} \rightarrow \text{negative} \Rightarrow \text{Maxim} \\ \rightarrow \text{Positive} \Rightarrow \text{Minima} \end{cases}$

$$f(x) \Rightarrow 3x^3 - 25x$$

① $f'(x) = 9x^2 - 25$

$$(2) f'(x) \Rightarrow 0$$

$$9x^2 - 25 = 0$$

$$x^2 = \frac{25}{9}$$

$$x = \pm \frac{5}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \sqrt{\frac{25}{9}}$$

\swarrow
 $\frac{5}{3}$ \searrow
 $\frac{5}{3}$

$$(3) f''(x) \Rightarrow$$

$$30 \Rightarrow 18x < \frac{5}{3} \Rightarrow +ve \checkmark$$

$$-30 \Rightarrow 18(x) < (-\frac{5}{3}) \Rightarrow -ve$$

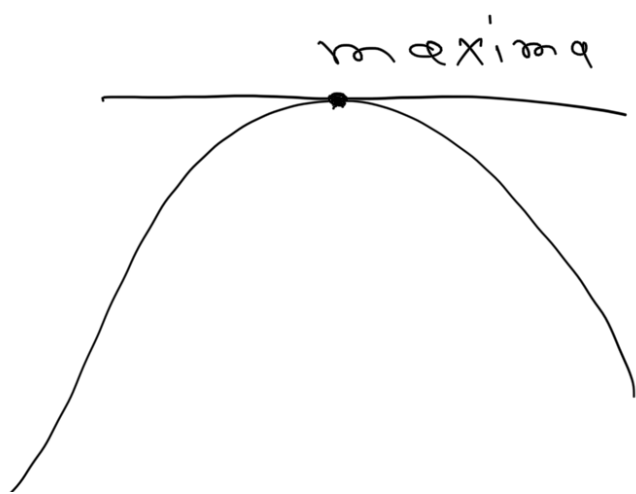
$$\frac{5}{3}$$

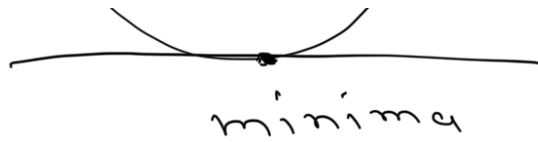
maxima

$$\frac{5}{3}$$

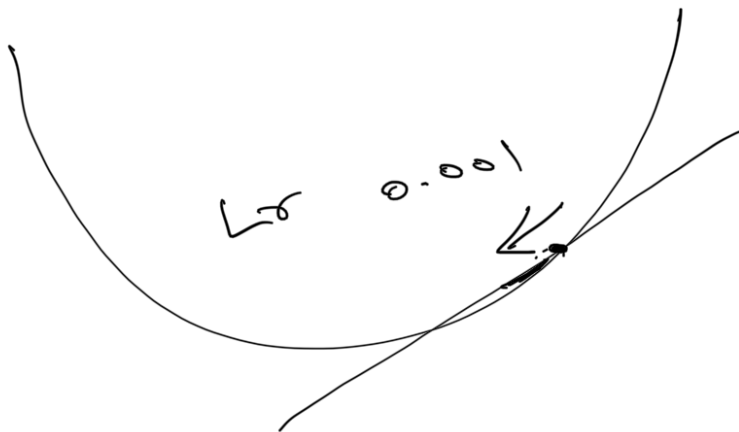
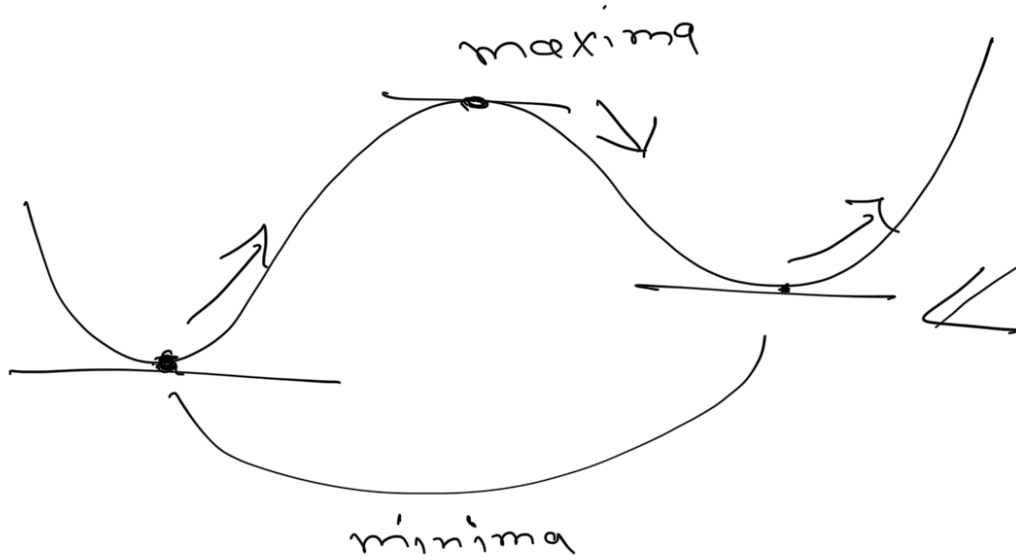
minima

maxima





$$f'(x) = 0$$



$$f(x) \leftarrow 3 \text{ min}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 f(x_1) \\
 \textcircled{f(x_2)} \Rightarrow \text{Global} \\
 f(x_3)
 \end{array}$$

Chain Rule

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

$$\Rightarrow \textcircled{\ln(3x^3 + 2x)} \quad \uparrow$$

$$\ln g(x) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{g(x)} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{3x^2 + 2x}$$

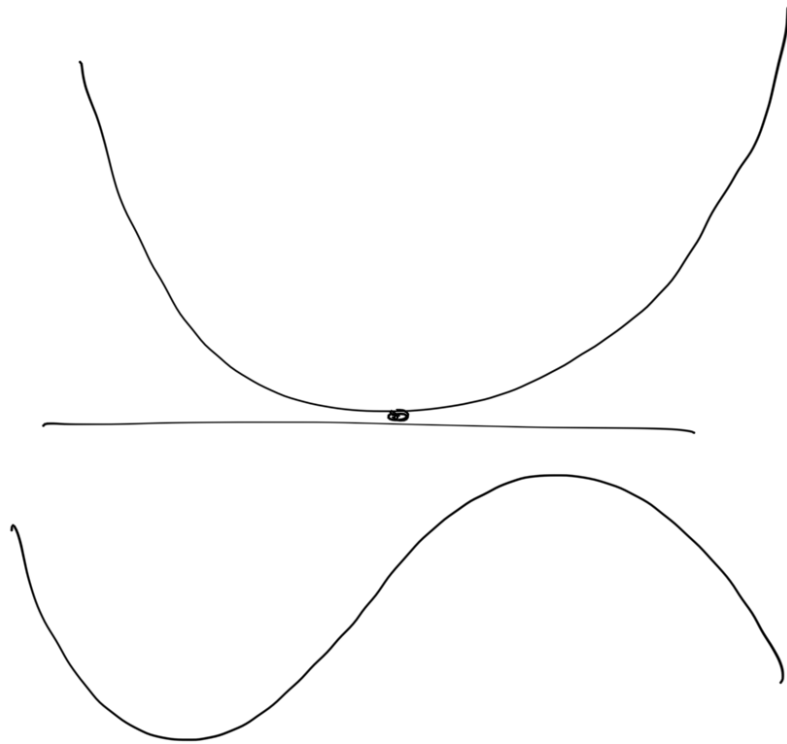
$$g(x) \Rightarrow 3x^2 + 2x \Rightarrow 6x + 2$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{3x^2 + 2x} \cdot 6x + 2$$

$$\boxed{H.W \Rightarrow e^{x^2+2}}$$

$$x^3 \Rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$$

$$x^2 \Rightarrow 1$$



$$\Rightarrow e^{1x} \ln(x) x^{13}$$

$$n \dots x$$

$$f(x) \Rightarrow e$$

$$g(x) \Rightarrow \ln(x) \cdot x^3$$

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

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \ln(x) \cdot x^3 \\ e(x) \end{array} \right\} \text{Prod}$$

$$e'(x) \cdot x^3 + e(x) \cdot 3x^2$$