

Gr-1

Monday 7 Dec 2020.

Differentiability:

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

Chain Rule

$$\begin{cases} f(x) = \sin x \checkmark \\ g(x) = e^x \checkmark \\ h(x) = x^2 \checkmark \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{f(g(h(x)))}{x^2} \checkmark \\ &= f(g(x^2)) \\ &= f(e^{x^2}) \end{aligned}$$

Algebra

If  $f$  and  $g$  are diff. func<sup>n</sup>.  
Then  $f \pm k \cdot g$  is also diff.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ex: } f(x) &= x^2 \\ f'(x) &= 2x \\ g(x) &= \sin x \\ g'(x) &= \cos x \\ f(x) + 5 \cdot g(x) &= x^2 + 5 \cdot \sin x \end{aligned}$$

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

$$h(f(g(x)))$$

$h \circ f \circ g$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(f \circ g \circ h(x))$$

$$f'(x) \left( \frac{d}{dx} g \circ h(x) \right)$$

$$= f'(g(h(x))) \left( g'(h(x)) \frac{d}{dx} h(x) \right)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} (\sin e^{x^2})$$

$$= \cos e^{x^2} \cdot \frac{d}{dx} e^{x^2}$$

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

$$= 2x + 5 \cos x$$

$$\frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$$

Polynomial func<sup>n</sup>s.

exponential func<sup>n</sup>s

$$-e^x, \begin{cases} \sin x, \\ \cos x. \end{cases}$$

$$x^5 + 3x^2 + 7$$

$$5x^4 + 6x$$

$$20x^3 + 6$$

$$60x^2$$

$\vdots$

0

$$\frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$$

$$x^2 + 5$$

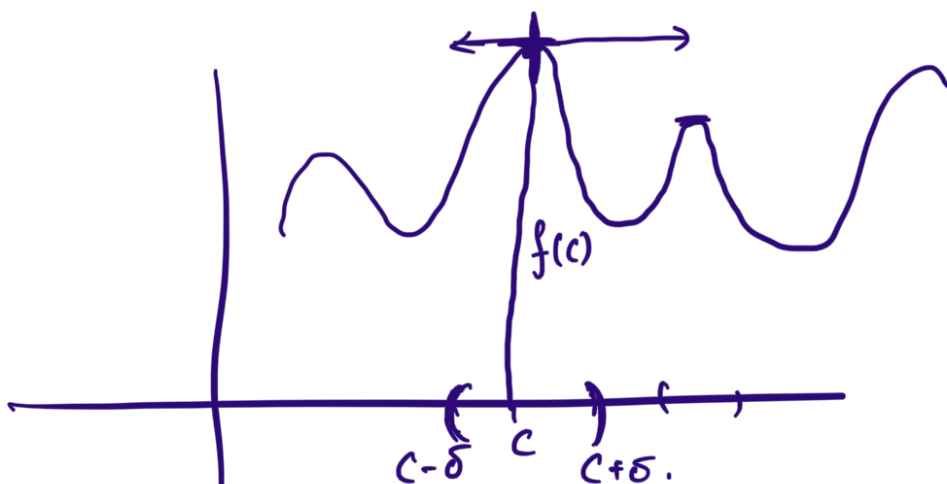
$$= \cos e^{x^2} \cdot e^{x^2} \cdot \frac{d}{dx} x^2$$

$$\boxed{x-1}$$

$$\boxed{x=1}$$

$$= \cos e^{x^2} \cdot e^{x^2} \cdot 2x.$$

Local maxima

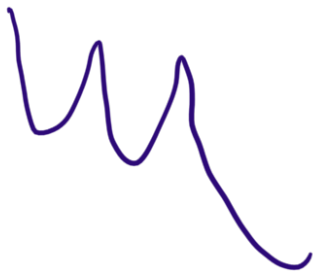
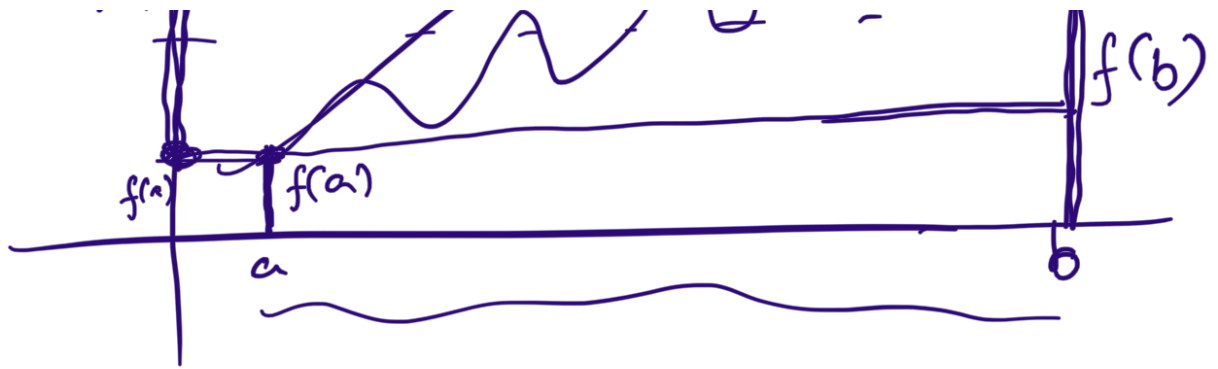


$$\delta > 0.$$

$$x \in (c-\delta, c+\delta).$$

$$f(c) \geq f(x). \quad \checkmark$$

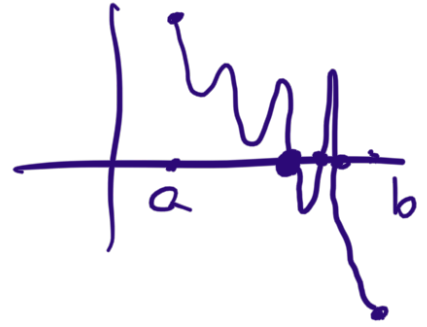




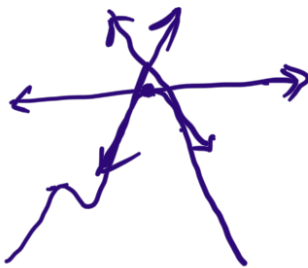
$f$ : cont.

$$f(a) > 0$$

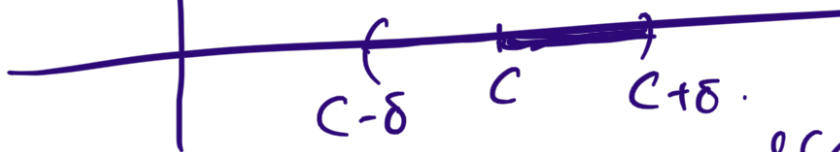
$$f(b) < 0.$$



$$f(x) = 0 \checkmark$$



local  
maximum



$$f(c) \geq f(x).$$

$$x \neq c.$$

$$\underline{x \in (c, c+\delta)} \checkmark$$

$$\checkmark \frac{f(x) - f(c)}{x - c} \leq 0. \quad \begin{array}{l} x - c > 0. \\ f(x) - f(c) \leq 0. \end{array}$$

$$x \in (c-\delta, c)$$

$$x \neq c.$$

$$x - c < 0.$$

$$f(x) \leq f(c)$$

$$f(x) - f(c) \leq 0.$$

$$\checkmark \quad \frac{f(x) - f(c)}{x - c} \geq 0.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow c^-} \frac{f(x) - f(c)}{x - c}$$

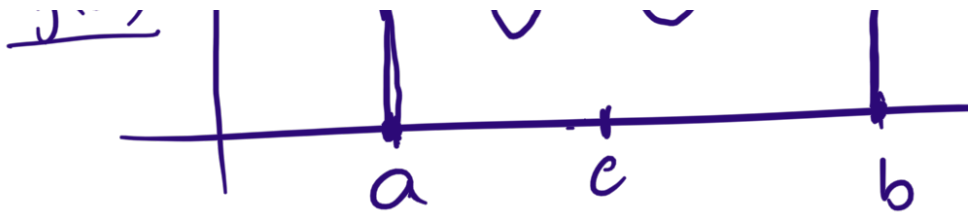
$$f'(c) = 0.$$

Rolle's theorem



$f$ : cont.  $[a, b]$ .  
diff.  $(a, b)$

$$f(a) = f(b).$$



$$f'(c) = 0.$$