

## Continuity, the definition of the derivative

October 9th, 2024

Here are some key ideas from sections 2.5, 3.1, and 3.2.

- A function is **continuous** at  $a$  if

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) =$$

- If you zoom in on the graph of a **tangent line** to the curve at  $a$ , you will see that it touches  $f(a)$  at exactly \_\_\_\_\_ point.
- The slope of the tangent line to the curve  $f$  at  $a$  is the \_\_\_\_\_ at  $a$ , written as  $f'(a)$ . This can be thought of as the \_\_\_\_\_ rate of change.
- We can use \_\_\_\_\_ lines (intersect at \_\_\_\_\_ points) to approximate tangent lines.
- Mathematically, this idea is called the **derivative**, and can be written as

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

- Another valid expression is

$$f'(a) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a}$$

- We can replace  $x$  with  $a$  in the two equations above to express the derivative as a function.
- A function is differentiable if the derivative \_\_\_\_\_

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**Midterm practice (Persson '14 MT1):** Find each of the following limits.

(a)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x(3x-4)+2}{5x^2-10}$

(b)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -3} \frac{x^2-9}{x^2+2x-3}$

(c)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\frac{1}{1+x^4} - \frac{1}{2}}{x-1}$

My Attempt:

Solution:

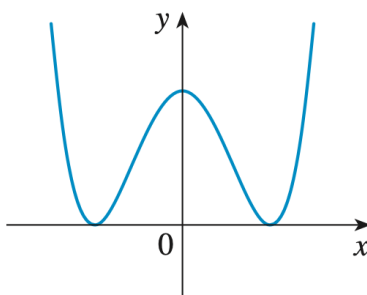
**Problem 1:** (Stewart 3.1) A curve has equation  $y = f(x)$ .

- (a) Write an expression for the slope of the secant line through the points  $P(3, f(3))$  and  $Q(x, f(x))$ .  
(b) Write an expression for the slope of the tangent line at  $P$ .

My Attempt:

Solution:

**Problem 2:** (Stewart 3.1) For the given graph of  $f(x)$  below, sketch a graph of  $f'(x)$ .



My Attempt:

Solution:

**Problem 3:** Use a limit definition of the derivative to find the equation of the tangent line to  $y = \frac{2x+1}{x+2}$  at  $(1, 1)$ .

My Attempt:

Solution:

**Problem 4:** (Stewart 3.1) Use a limit definition of the derivative to find the equation of the tangent line to  $y = 4x - 3x^2$  at the point  $(2, -4)$ .

My Attempt:

Solution:

**Problem 5:** (Stewart 3.1) For the function  $f(x) = x^{-2}$ , find  $f'(a)$  using a limit definition of the derivative.

My Attempt:

Solution:

**Problem 6:** (Stewart 3.2) State the domain of  $f(x) = x + \sqrt{x}$  and the domain of its derivative.

My Attempt:

Solution:

**Challenge problem:** Assume that

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4}x^3 - \frac{1}{2}x^2, & \text{if } x \geq 2 \\ \frac{6x-6}{x^2+2}, & \text{if } x < 2 \end{cases}$$

Determine if  $f$  is differentiable at  $x = 2$ , i.e., determine if  $f'(2)$  exists.