## One-Variable Calculus: Chain Rule

CH4

mailto:econMath.namun@gmail.com

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## 1 Composite Functions and the Chain Rule

**Derivative of Composite Functions** 

**Definition 1** (Composition of Functions).

$$(h \circ g)(x) := h(g(x))$$

h: outside function, g: inside function

In general,  $h \circ g \neq g \circ h$ 

Chain Rule

Suppose  $\hat{f}_i = (f_i \circ f_{i+1} \circ \cdots \circ f_n)(x) = f_i(f_{i+1}(\cdots (f_n(x))))$ . then,

$$\frac{d(f_1 \circ f_2 \circ \cdots \circ f_n)(x)}{dx} = \frac{df_1(f_2(\cdots (f_n(x))))}{dx} = \frac{d\hat{f}_1}{d\hat{f}_2} \frac{d\hat{f}_2}{d\hat{f}_3} \cdots \frac{d\hat{f}_n}{dx}$$

Exercise:  $[\cos((\sin(x^3 + 4x))^{500})]' = ?$ 

## 2 Inverse Functions and Their Derivatives

Inverse of a Function

**Definition 2** (Inverse Function). Suppose  $f: E_1 \to E_2$ . Then  $g: E_2 \to E_1$  is an <u>inverse</u> of f if

$$g(f(x)) = x \quad \forall x \in E_1$$

$$f(q(x)) = x \quad \forall x \in E_2$$

• Notation:  $g(x) = f^{-1}(x)$ 

- $(f^{-1} \circ f)(x) = (f \circ f^{-1})(x) = x$
- Geometrical meaning: Graph of  $f^{-1}$  is reflection of the graph of f across 45 degree line
- $\exists f^{-1}$  (i.e., f is invertible) iff f is monotonically increasing [decreasing]

## Derivative of the Inverse Function

**Theorem 1** (4.3: Inverse Function Theorem). Suppose  $f: I \to \mathbb{R}$  is  $\mathbf{C}^1$  Function,  $f' \neq 0, x \in I$ . Then,

- 1.  $\exists f^{-1} \ on \ I$
- 2.  $f^{-1} \in \mathbf{C}^1$  on interval f(I)
- 3.  $(f^{-1})' = \frac{1}{f'(f^{-1})}$ . more intuitively,

$$\frac{df^{-1}}{dx} = \frac{1}{\frac{df(f^{-1})}{df^{-1}}} = \frac{1}{\frac{dx}{df^{-1}}}$$

$$f(f^{-1})' = x' = 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{f(f^{-1})}{dx} = 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{df(f^{-1})}{df^{-1}} \frac{df^{-1}}{dx} = 1$$

The Derivative of  $x^{m/n}$ 

Theorem 2 (4.4).

$$\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, \quad (x^{1/n})' = \frac{1}{n} x^{(1/n)-1}$$

Theorem 3 (4.5).

$$\forall m, n \in \mathbb{N}, \quad (x^{m/n})' = \frac{m}{n} x^{(m/n)-1}$$

In general,

$$(x^r)' = rx^{(r-1)} \quad \forall r \in \mathbb{R}$$