# WEEK 1

## IMPERIAL COLLEGE LONDON

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTING

# **Derivative**

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## 1 Gredients and Derivitive

#### 1.1 Definition of a derivative

• limitation

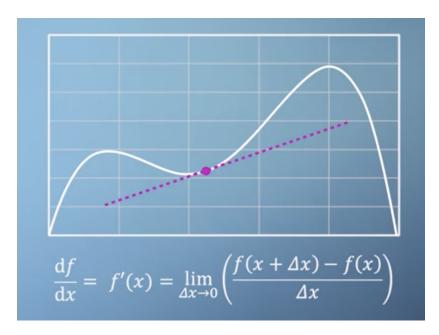


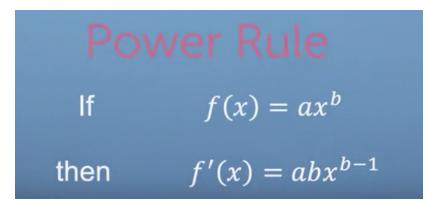
Figure 1: This is a limation of derivtive

• sum rule

Sum Rule
$$\frac{d}{dx}(f(x) + g(x)) = \frac{df(x)}{dx} + \frac{dg(x)}{dx}$$

Figure 2: This is a sum rule

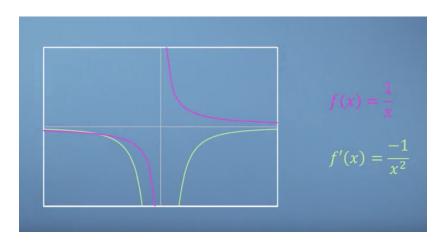
• power rule



**Figure 3:** This is a power rule

## 1.2 Differentiation examples and special cases

• case 1



**Figure 4:** This is a 1/x

case 2

$$f(x) = e^{x}$$

$$f'(x) = e^{x}$$

$$f''(x) = e^{x}$$

$$f^{(3)}(x) = e^{x}$$

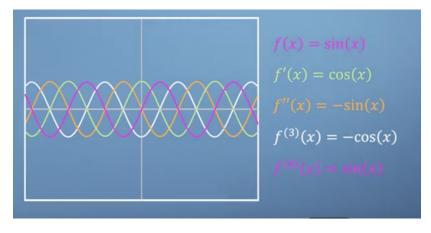
$$f^{(4)}(x) = e^{x}$$

$$f^{(5)}(x) = e^{x}$$

$$f^{(6)}(x) = e^{x}$$

Figure 5: This is a ex

• case 3



**Figure 6:** This is a sin(x)

# 2 time saving rules



Figure 7: This is a sin(x)

#### • product rules

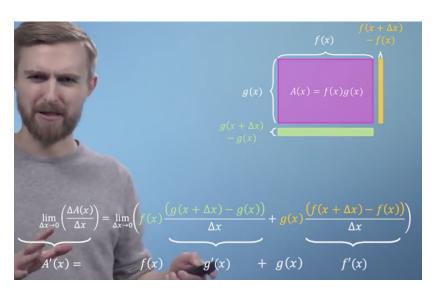
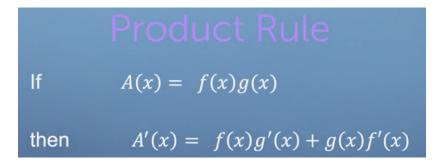


Figure 8: This is a sin(x)



**Figure 9:** This is a sin(x)

#### • chain rules

Chain rule

If 
$$h = h(p)$$
 and  $p = p(m)$ 

then  $\frac{\mathrm{d}h}{\mathrm{d}m} = \frac{\mathrm{d}h}{\mathrm{d}p} \times \frac{\mathrm{d}p}{\mathrm{d}m}$ 

**Figure 10:** This is a sin(x)