

Calculus

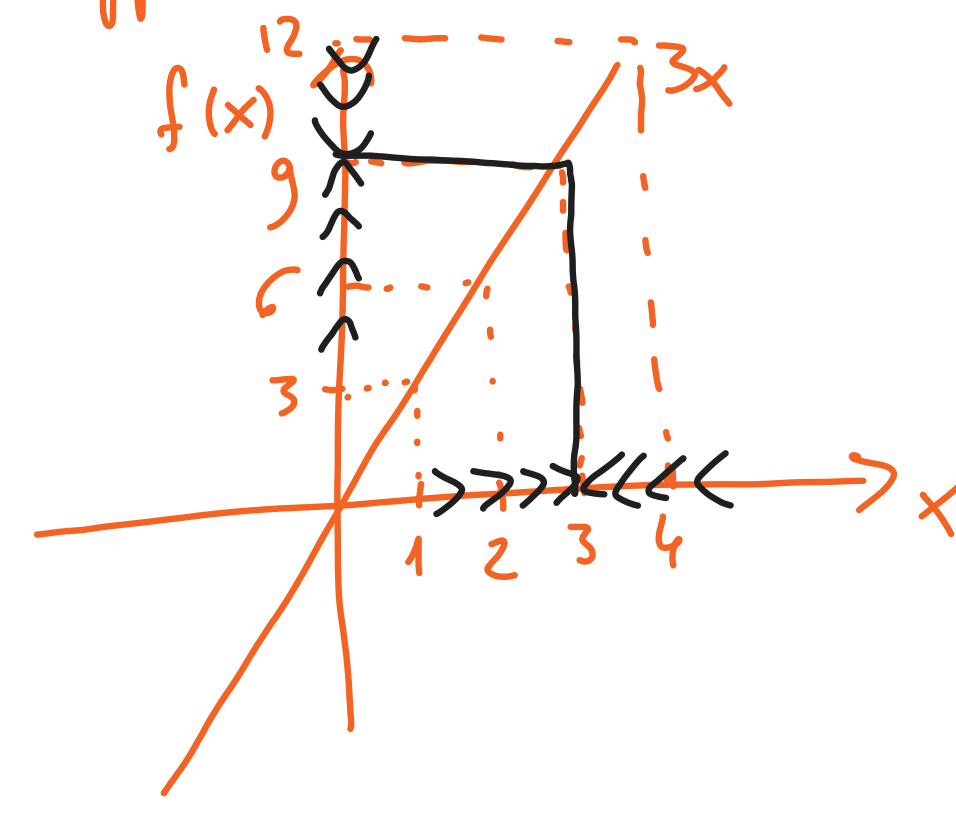
- Limits
- Differentiation
- Optimization

Limits

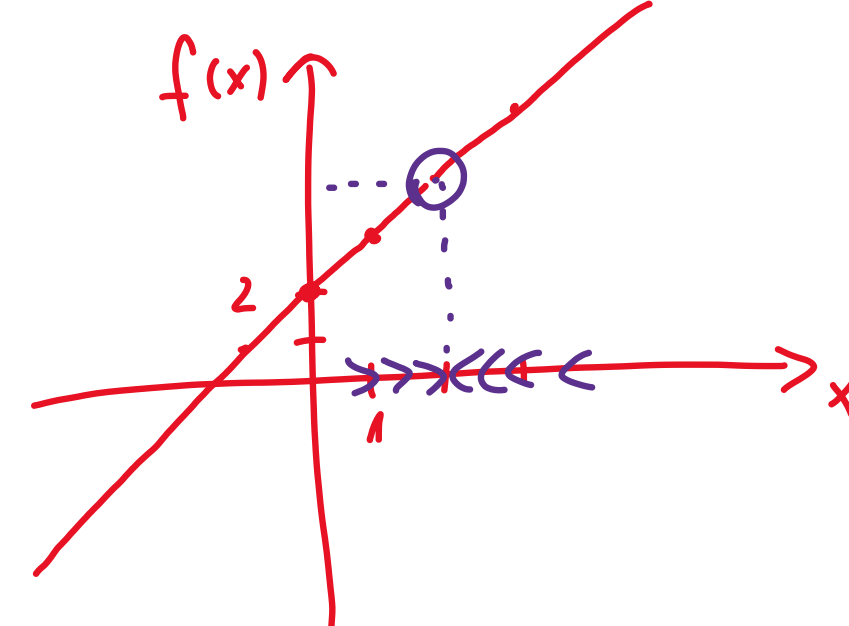
$f(x) = 3x$ What happens to the value of the function?

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} f(x) = 9$$

go as close as possible to 3



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} x^2 = 4 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - 4}{x - 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x-2)(x+2)}{x-2} \left. \begin{array}{l} x+2 \\ x \neq 2 \end{array} \right\} x+2 = 4$$

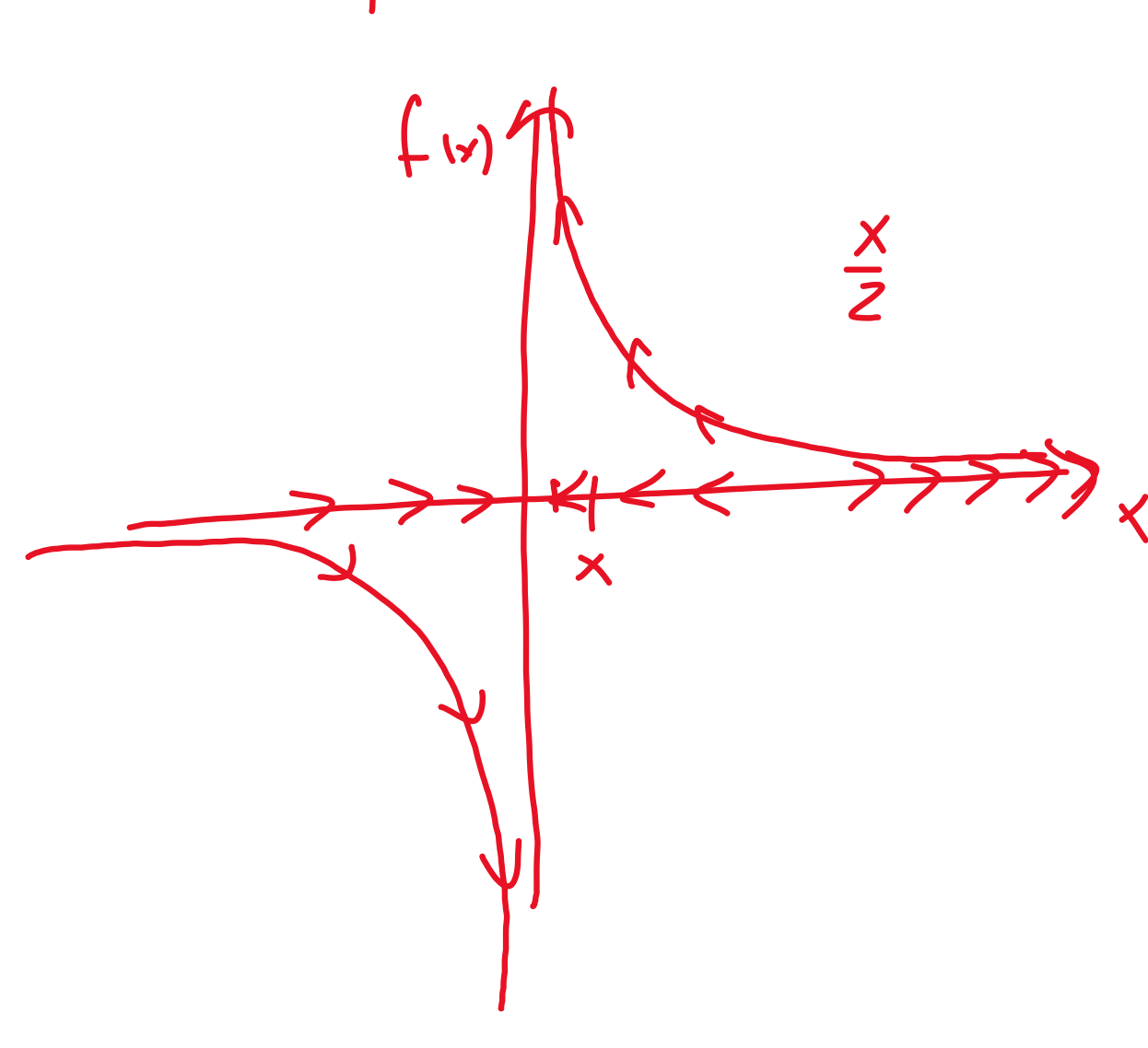


$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x} = \infty$$

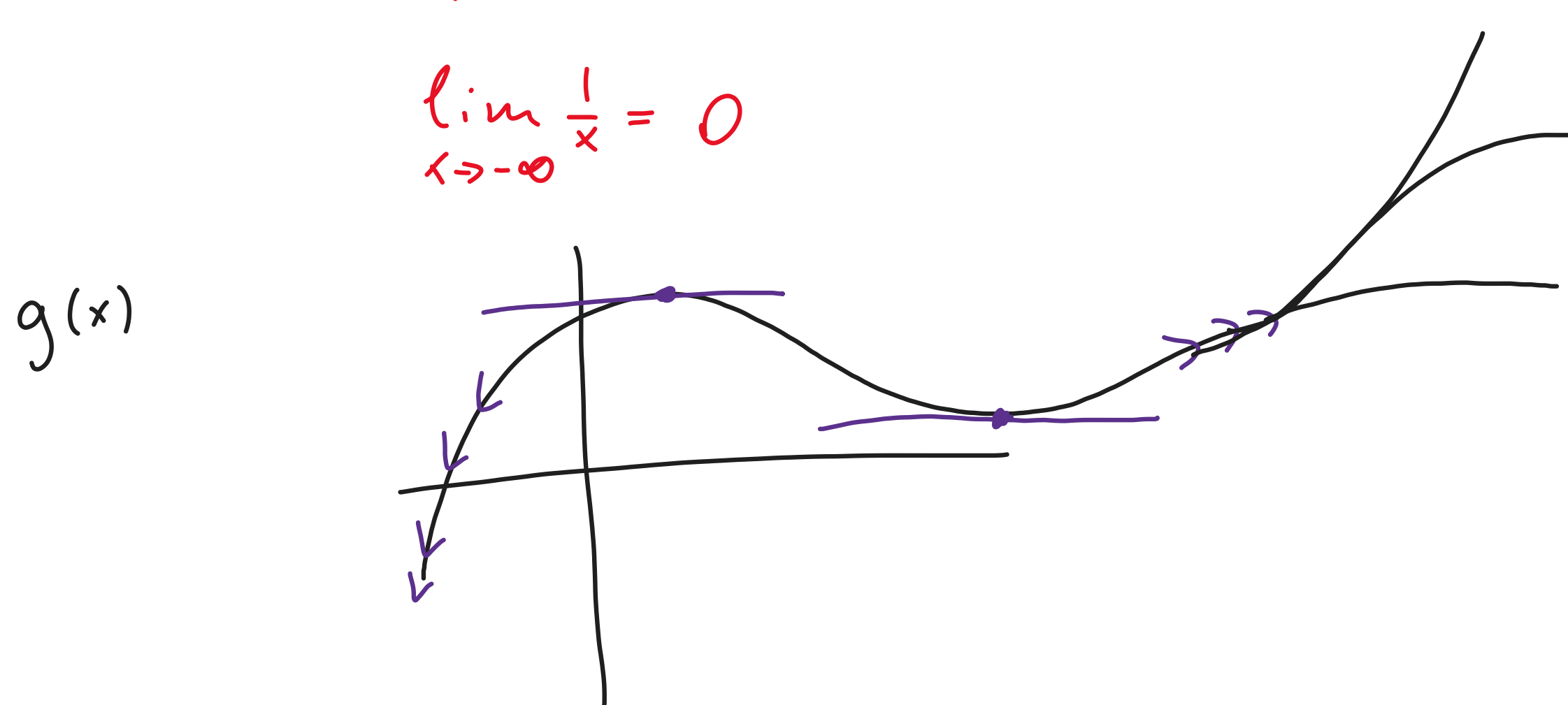
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{1}{x} = -\infty$$



$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$

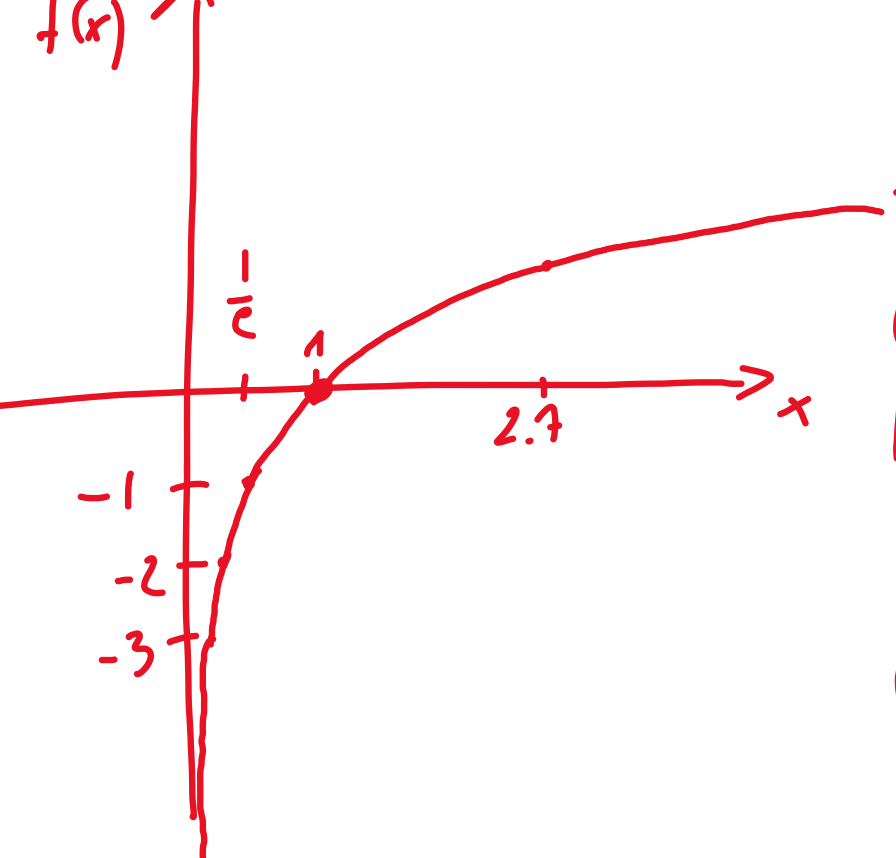
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1}{x} = 0$$



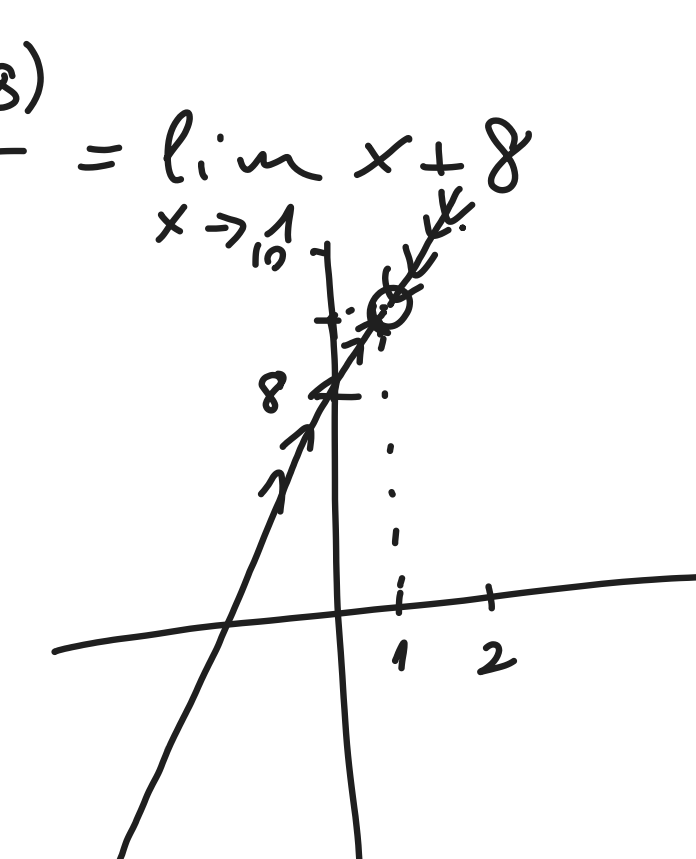
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \ln(x) = -\infty$$

$$\ln\left(\frac{1}{e^{10000}}\right) = -10000$$

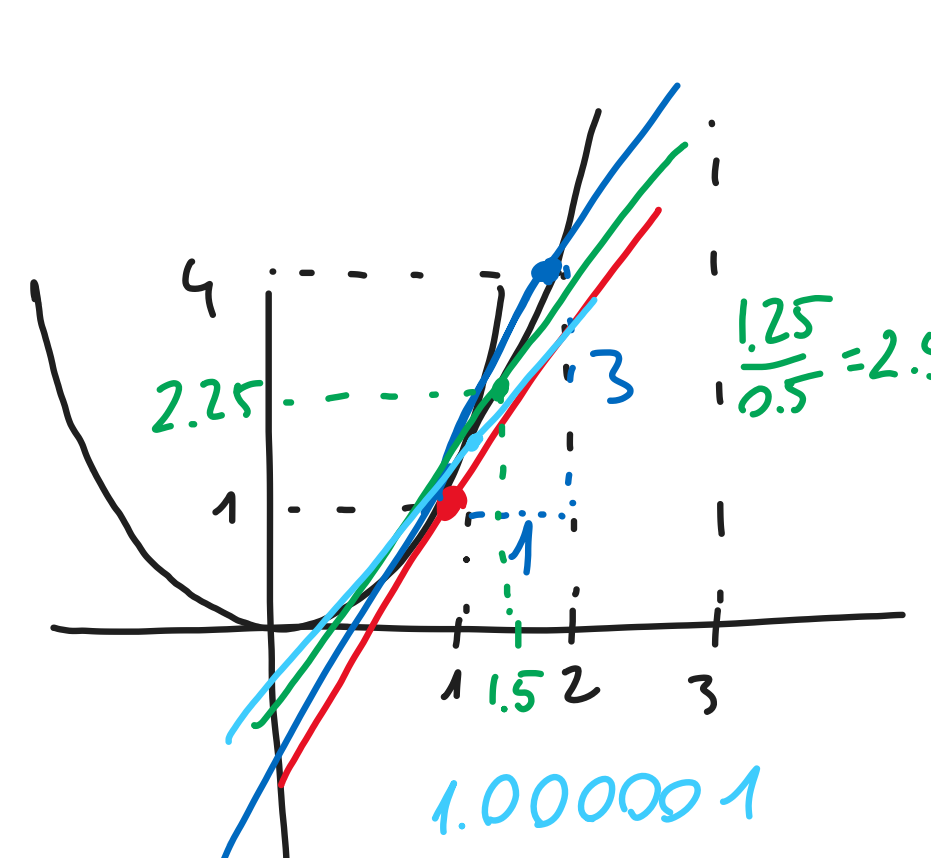
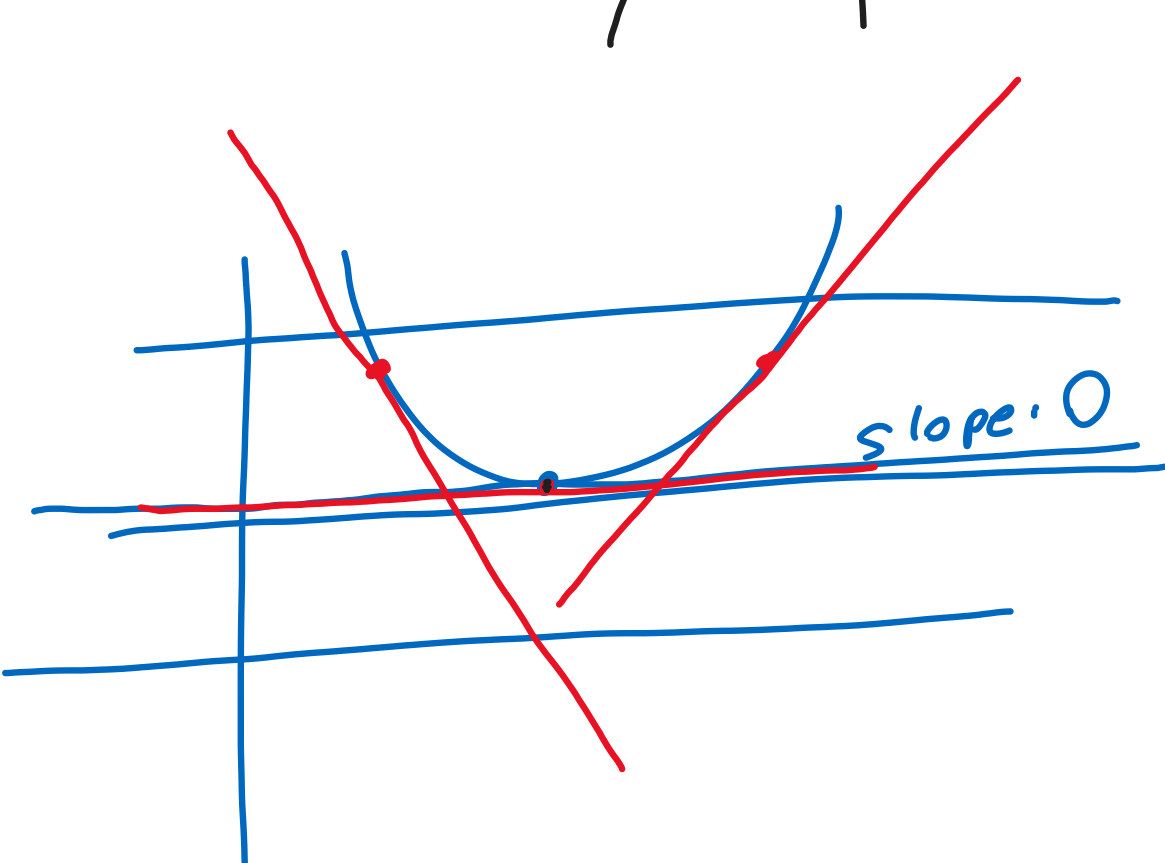


$$\begin{aligned} \ln(1) &= 0 \\ \ln(e) &= 1 \\ \ln(e^2) &= 2 \\ \ln\left(\frac{1}{e}\right) &= -1 \\ \ln\left(\frac{1}{e^2}\right) &= -2 \\ \ln\left(\frac{1}{e^3}\right) &= -3 \\ \ln\left(\frac{1}{e^4}\right) &= -4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 + 7x - 8}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)(x+8)}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} x+8 = 9$$



Differentiation



$$f(x) = x^2$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \text{slope} = \frac{x^2 - 1}{x - 1} =$$

$$\frac{(x-1)(x+1)}{x-1} = x+1 = 2$$

derivative function

$$f'(x) = \frac{d f(x)}{d x}$$

$$f(x) = x^2$$

$$f'(x) = 2x$$

$$f'(x) = 2x = 0$$

$$x = 0$$

$$f'(4) = 2 \cdot 4 = 8$$

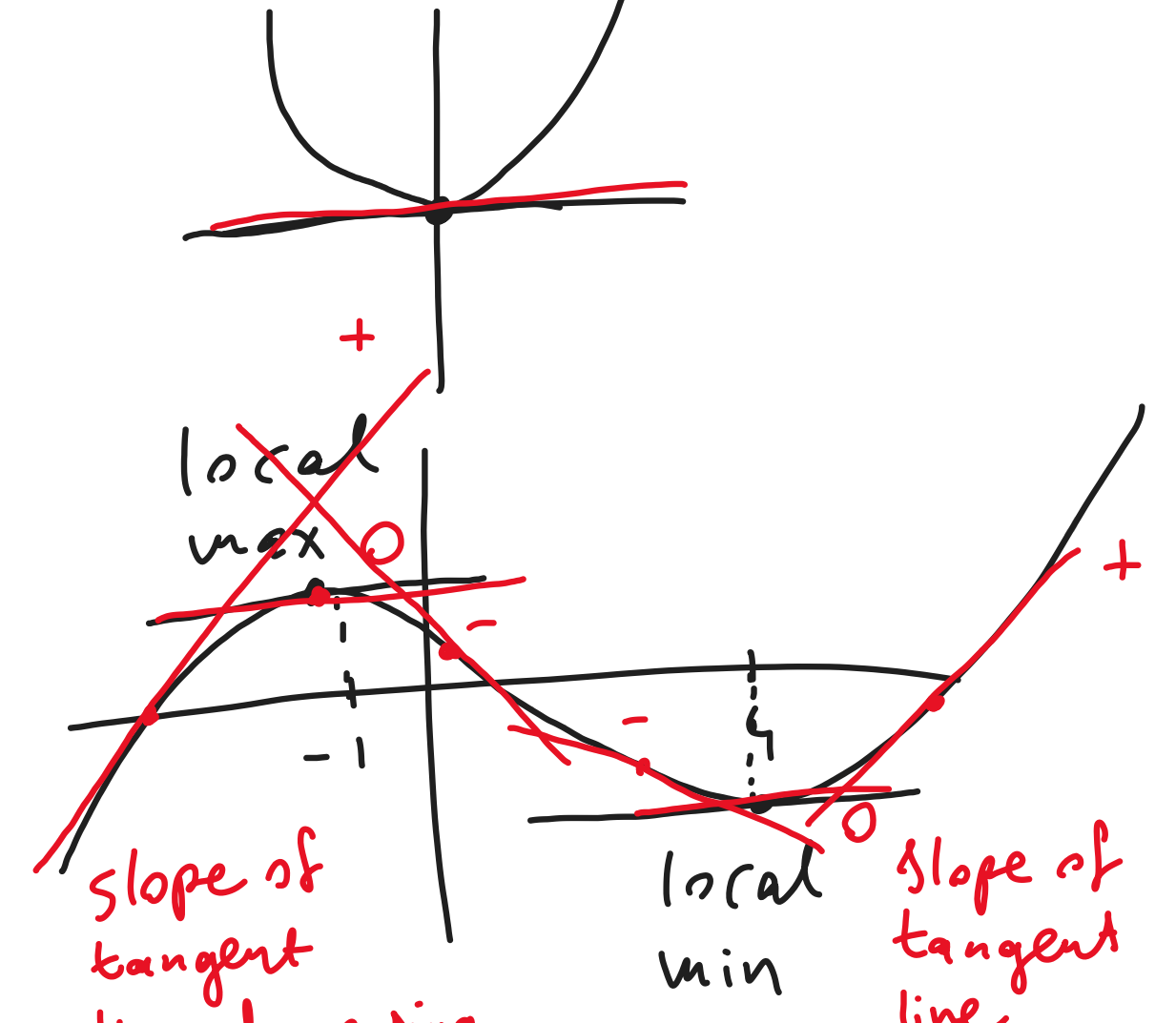
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{3}x^3 - 1.5x^2 - 4x + 10$$

$$f'(x) = x^2 - 3x - 4 = 0$$

$$(x-4)(x+1) = 0$$

$$x = -1$$

$$x = 4$$



$$f'(x)$$

$$f''(x) > 0 \text{ local min}$$

$$f''(x) < 0 \text{ local max}$$

$$f''(x) = 0$$

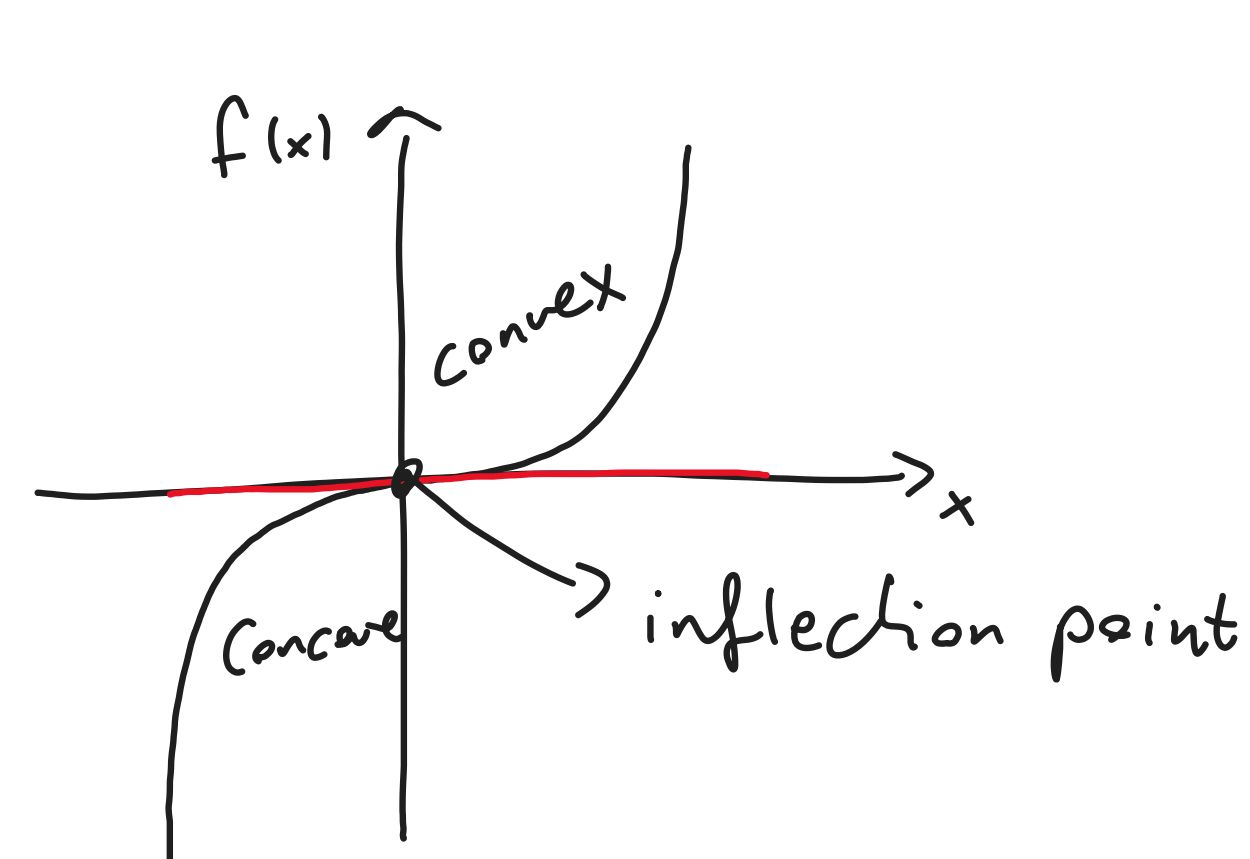
$$f(x) = x^3$$

$$f'(x) = 3x^2 = 0$$

$$x = 0$$

$$f''(x) = 6x$$

$$f''(0) = 0$$

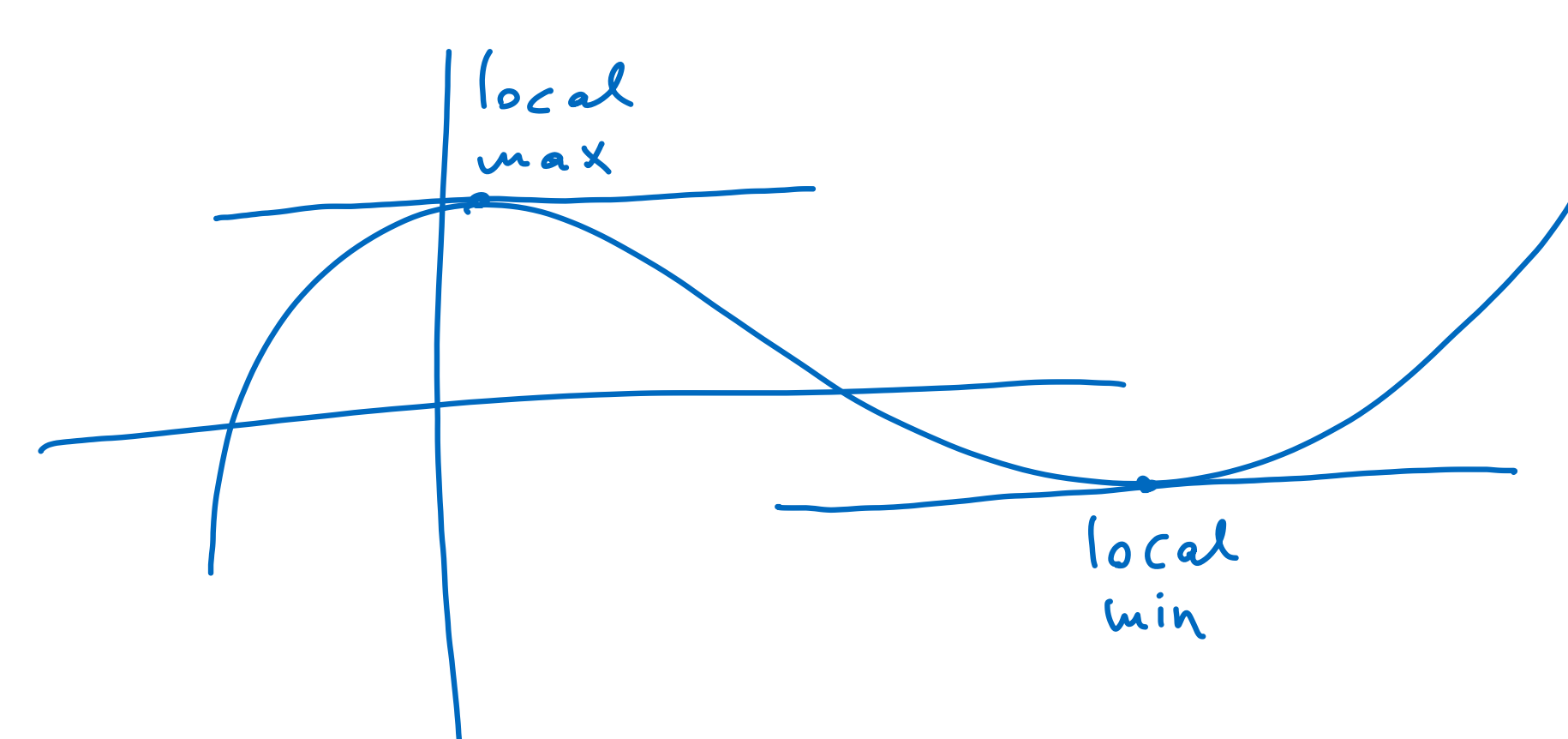


$$\text{If } f'(x) = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \text{if } f''(x) > 0 \text{ local min}$$

$$\rightarrow \text{if } f''(x) < 0 \text{ local max}$$

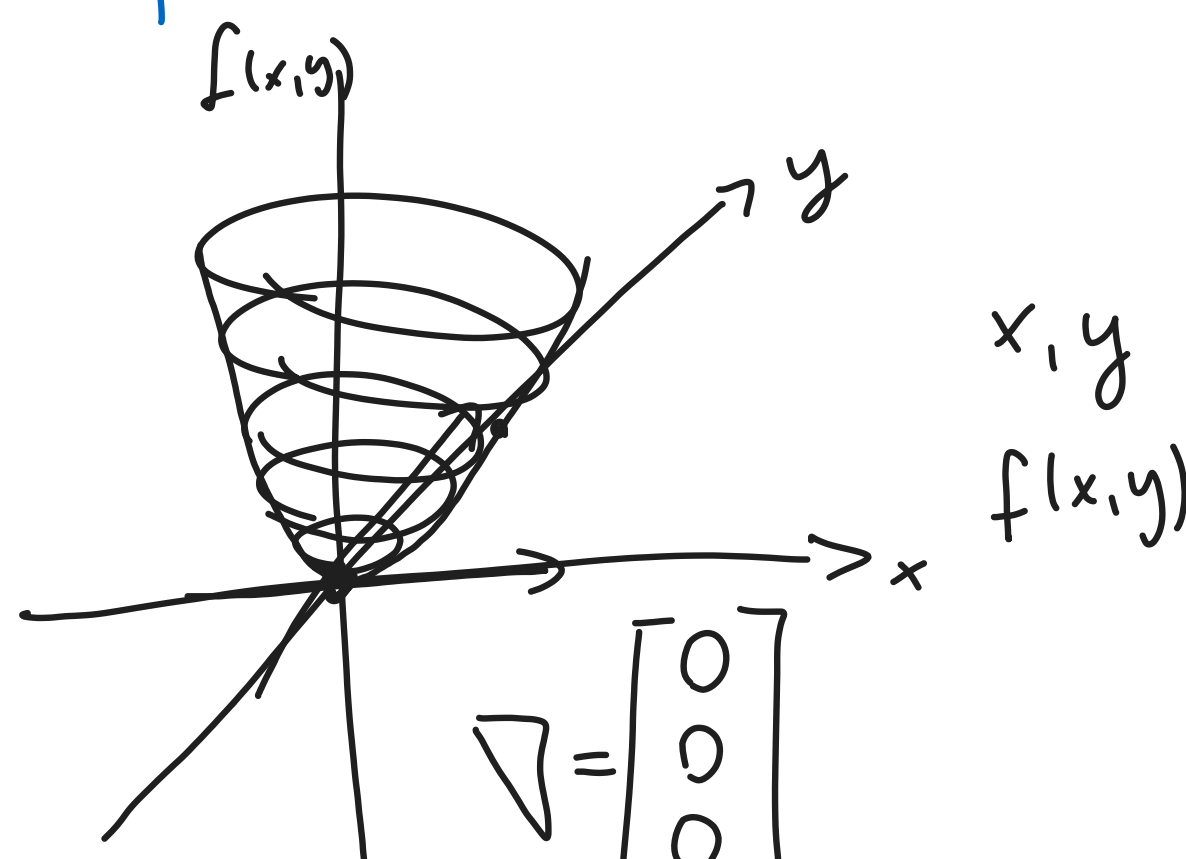
$$\rightarrow \text{if } f''(x) = 0 \text{ inflection point}$$



$$\begin{bmatrix} f'_x(x,y) \\ f'_y(x,y) \end{bmatrix} = \nabla \begin{cases} f'_x(x,y) = 0 \\ f'_y(x,y) = 0 \end{cases}$$

GRADIENT

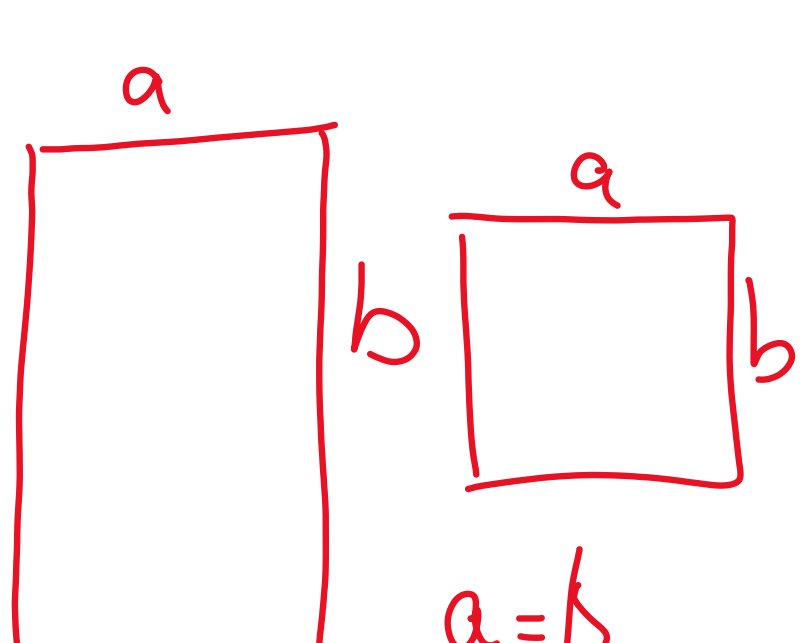
$$\begin{bmatrix} f'_x(x,y,z) \\ f'_y(x,y,z) \\ f'_z(x,y,z) \end{bmatrix} = \nabla f(x,y) = -xye^{-x^2-y^2}$$



Constrained optimization

$$f(a,b) = a \cdot b \rightarrow \max$$

$$a+b=10 \text{ constraint}$$



Lagrangian