## Derivative

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## The Derivative

## Definition

The Derivative is the rate of change of function f(x) with respect to an independent variable  $\langle x \rangle$ . It's the slope of the tangent line at a point x

$$\frac{df}{dx} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(x + \Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x}$$

Example:

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

$$\frac{df}{dx} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{(x + \Delta x)^{2} + -x^{2}}{\Delta x}$$

$$\lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{x^{2} + 2x\Delta x + \Delta x^{2} - x^{2}}{\Delta x}$$

$$\lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{2x\Delta x}{\Delta x} + \frac{\Delta x^{2}}{\Delta x}$$

$$\lim_{\Delta x \to 0} 2x + \Delta x$$

$$\lim_{\Delta x \to 0} 2x$$

Power law: derivative of  $f(x) = x^n = nx^{n-1}$ 

Chain law: Two function f(x),g(x)  $\frac{d}{dx}f(g(x)) = \frac{df}{dx}(g(x)).\frac{dg}{dx}(x) = f'(g(x)).g'(x)$ 

Example:

$$f(x) = sin(x)$$

$$g(x) = x^3$$

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

$$f'(g(x)) = 3cos(x^3)x^2$$

## Links

• <u>Identities</u>