## §1.3: THE DERIVATIVE OF A FUNCTION AT A POINT

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### PREP ACTIVITY DISCUSSION

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What meaningful sentence did you write that explains how the average rate of change is connected to a slope?

# $\textbf{Average} \rightarrow \textbf{Instantaneous}$

#### THE INFINITY PRINCIPLE STRIKES BACK

The **BIG IDEA of Calculus**: Do "easy" calculations over infinitesimally small intervals, and stitch the results into a calculation over a larger interval on which more complicated behavior occurs.

The Limit Definition of the Derivative

#### THE DEFINITION

### **Definition**

Let f be a function and x = a a value in the function's domain. We define the **derivative of** f **with respect to** x **evaluated at** x = a, denoted f'(a), by the formula

$$f'(a) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(a+h) - f(a)}{h},$$

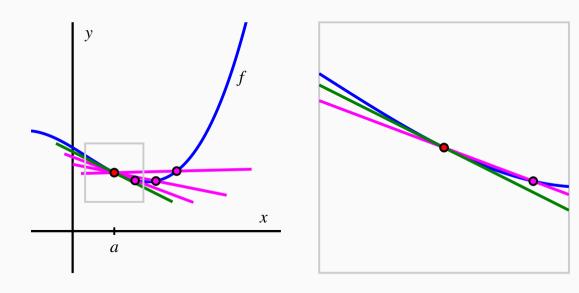
provided this limit exists.

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- The derivative at a point generalizes the notion of instantaneous velocity
- What are the units on f'(a)?
- When computing f'(a) we are computing a limit of the slopes of lines. Which lines?



A sequence of secant lines approaching a tangent line.

## **EXAMPLE**

Let's compute g'(2) given  $g(x) = 3x^2 + x - 1$ .

# Activities 1.3.2-1.3.4

# **ACTIVITY 1.3.2**

## **ACTIVITY 1.3.3**

## **ACTIVITY 1.3.4**