

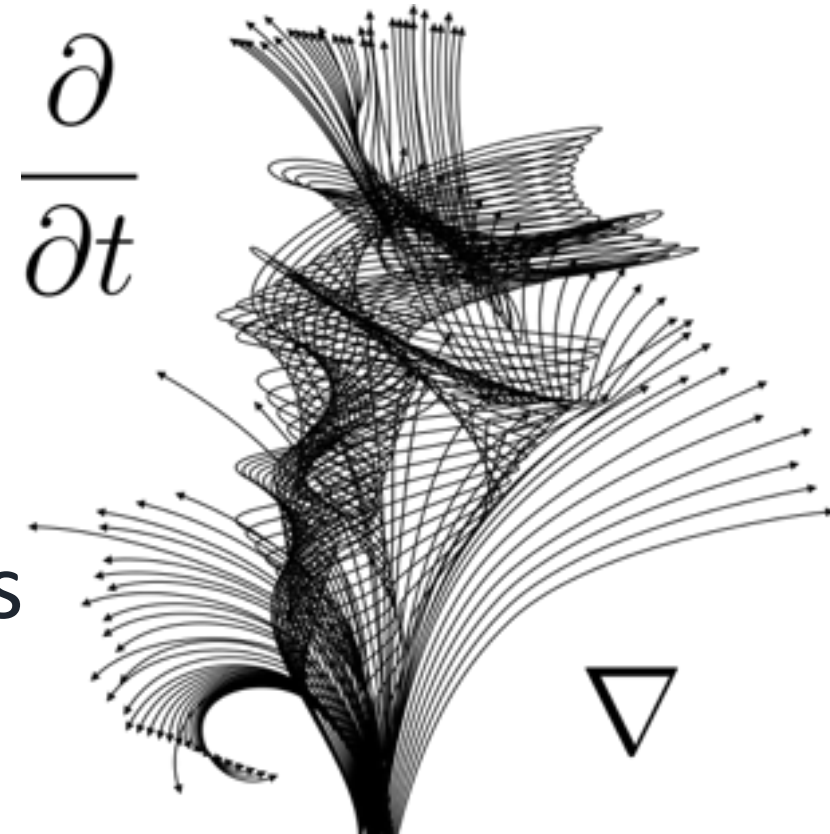
# Differential Calculus with Applications to Life Sciences

Math 102:105

Pooya Ronagh

Agenda for today:

- Continue graphing functions
- Rational functions
- Limit behaviour of rational functions



# Office Hours

Which one do you prefer?

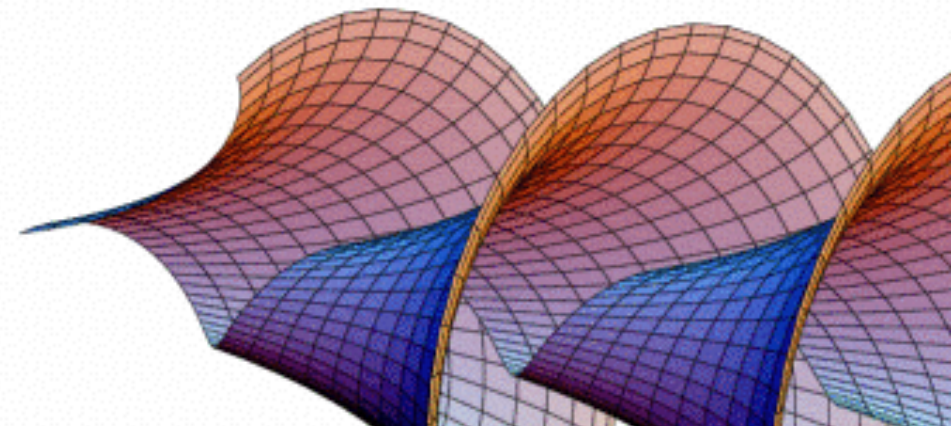
Mondays 10am and Tuesdays 8:30am

Mondays 9am and Thursdays 8:30am

Tuesdays 8:30am and Thursdays 8:30am

Mondays 10am and Thursdays 11:30am

Mondays 8am and Thursdays 11:30am

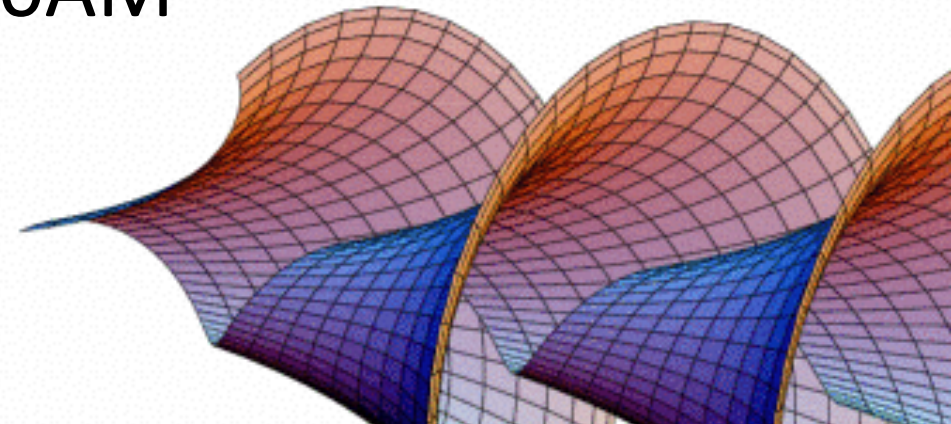


# Upcoming due dates

OSH0 :Tuesday September 13, 11:59PM

OSH1: Friday September 16

PL 2.2: Wednesday September 14, 7:00AM



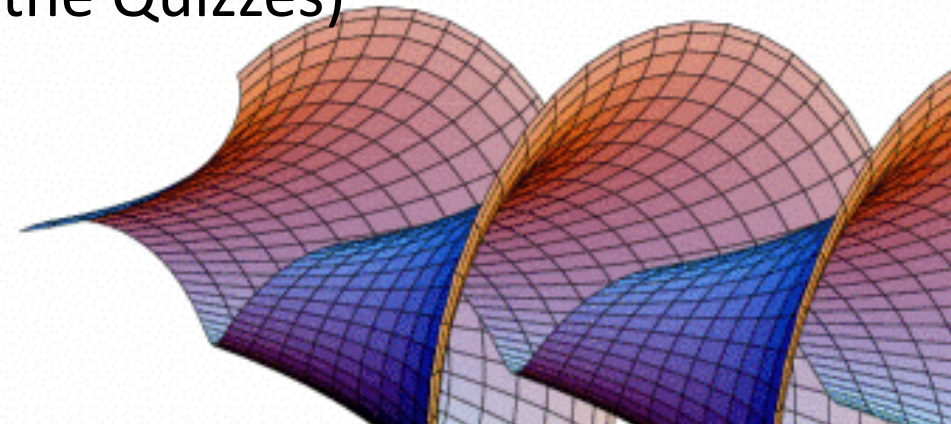


You will receive a code from me to submit on Socrative.

Two of the quizzes will be through Secretive (counts for marks)

Quick Questions do not count for marks

Other Questions (bonus up to +3% on the 15% of the Quizzes)



# Last time: Drawing simple functions

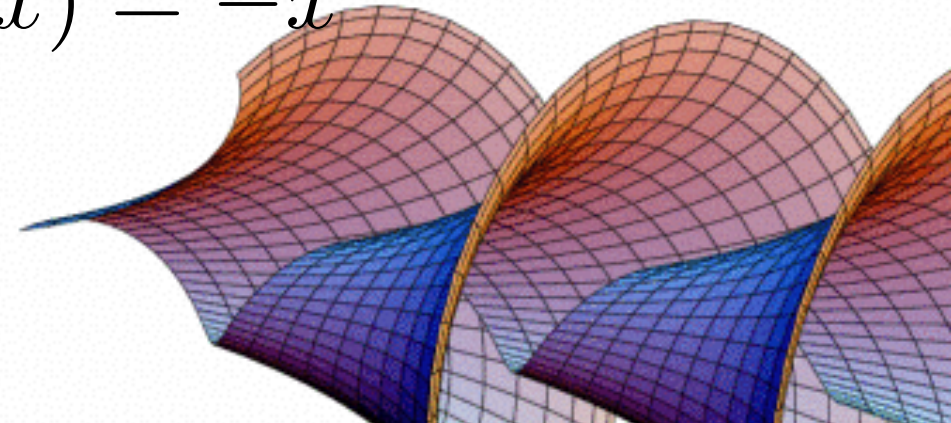
Understand the **overall** shape of

$$g(x) = x^2 - x^3$$

only by understanding the asymptotic behaviour of the following power functions:

$$f_1(x) = x^2$$

$$f_2(x) = -x^3$$



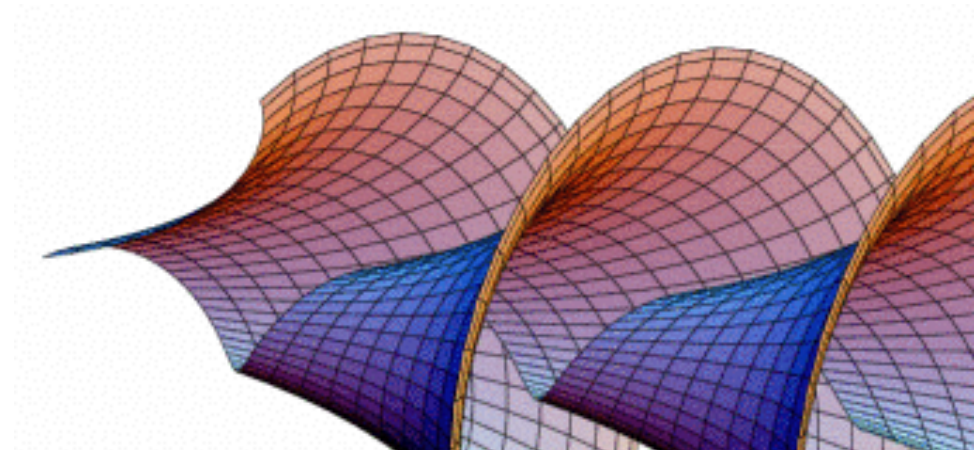
# Useful in drawing simple functions

Where are the zeros of the function

$$g(x) = x^2 - x^3$$

The first piece of information for drawing a function

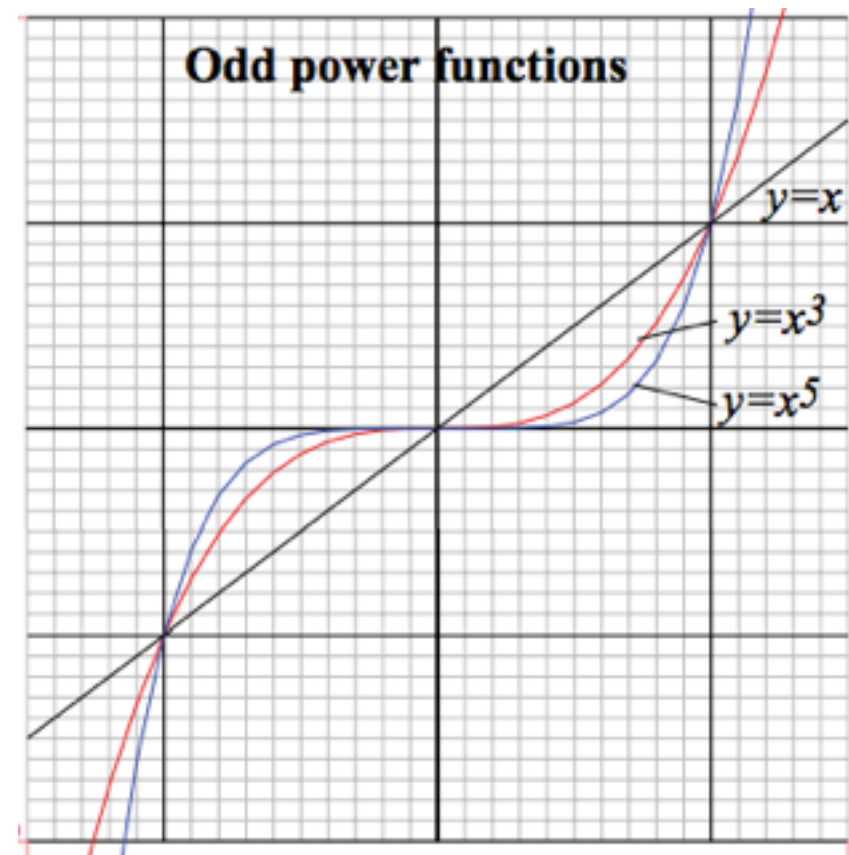
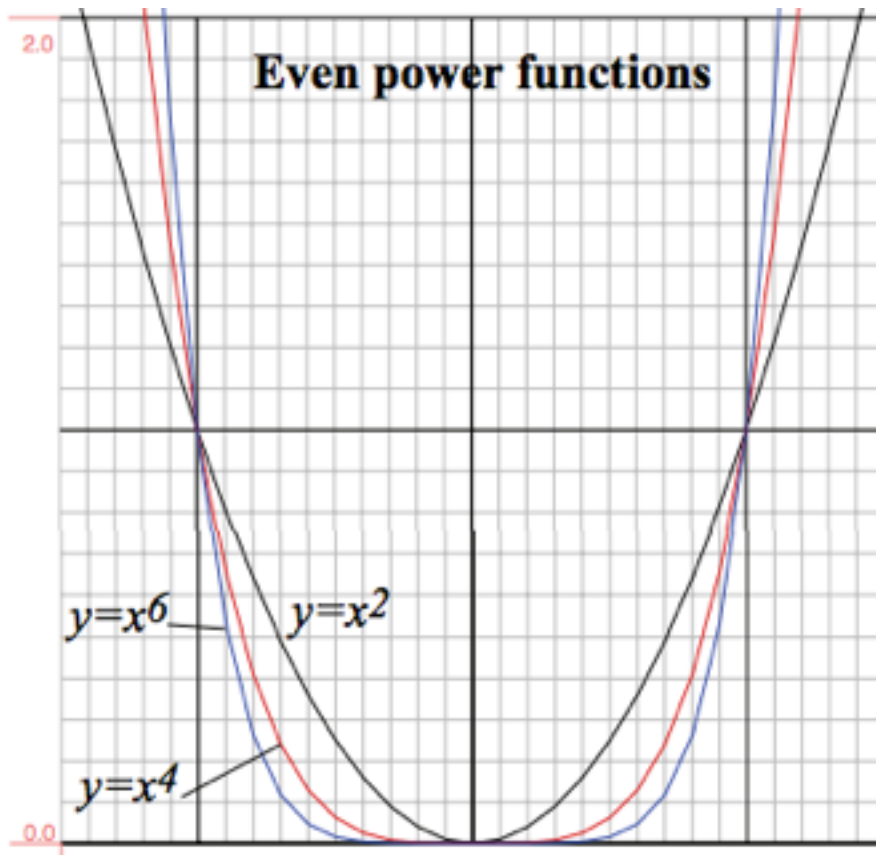
**Zeros = Roots = x-intercepts**





# Useful in drawing simple functions

Is the function **odd** or **even**?

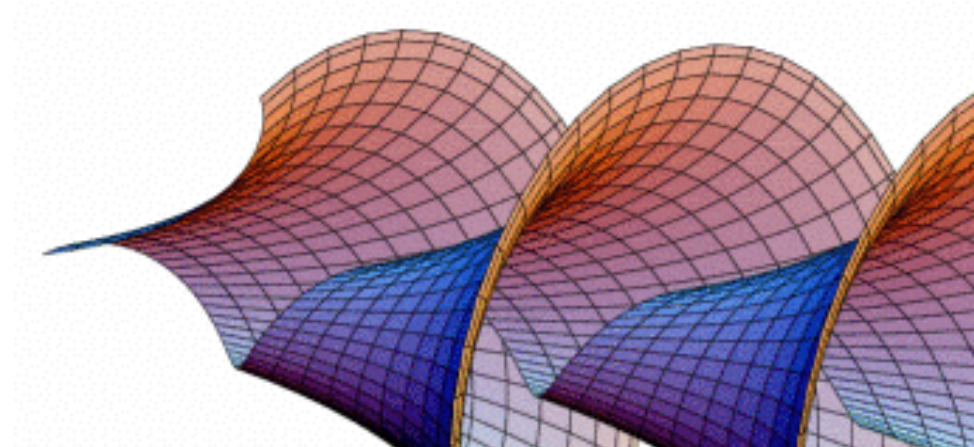


# Quick question:

Is this function

- (A) odd
- (B) even
- (C) both
- (D) none?

$$f(x) = x^5 - x^7$$



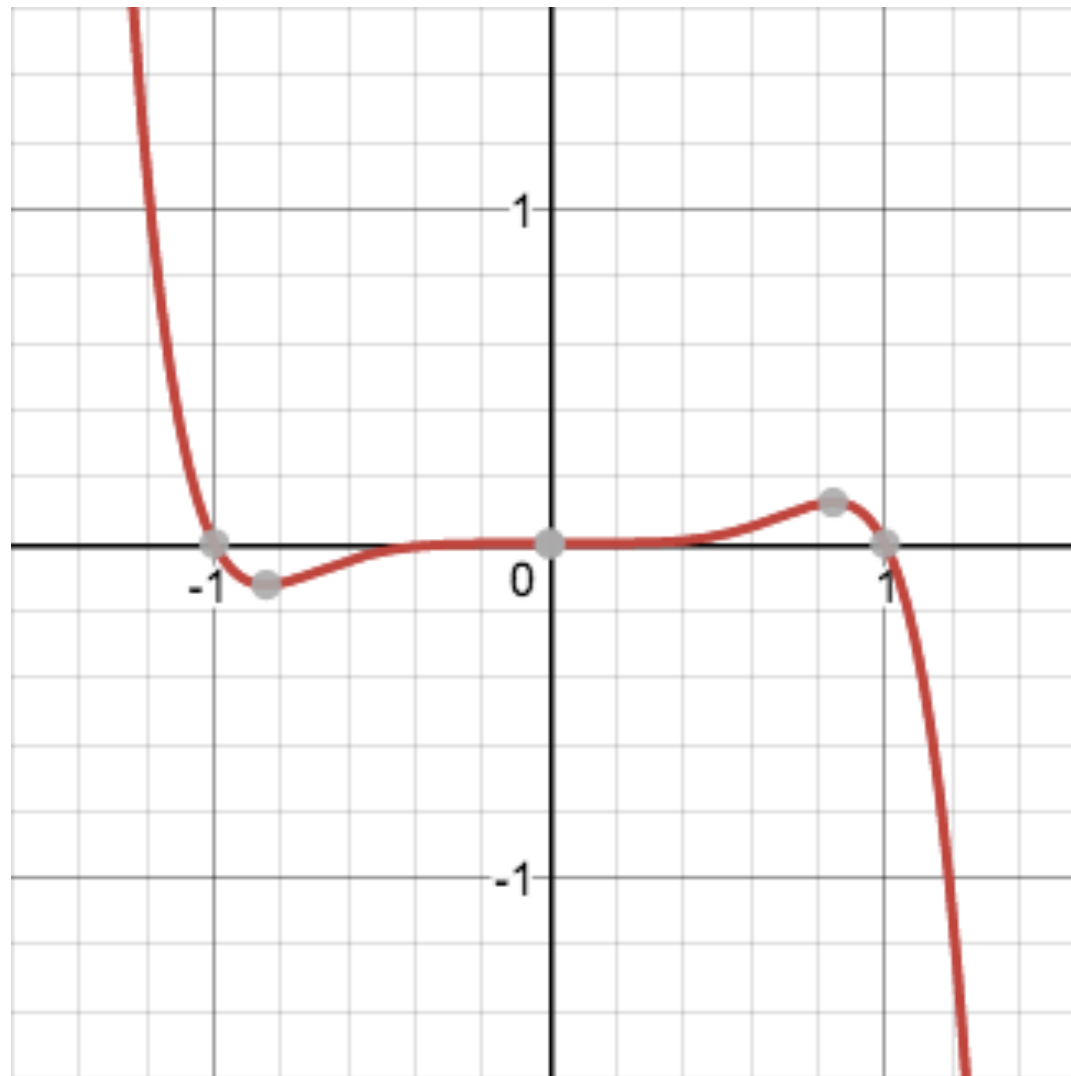


# Quick question:

Is this function

- (A) odd
- (B) even
- (C) both
- (D) none?

$$f(x) = x^5 - x^7$$

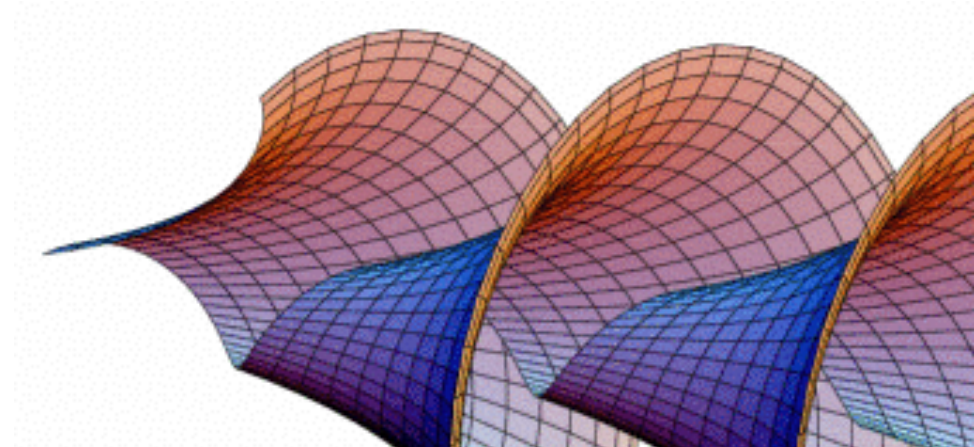


# Quick question:

Is this function

- (A) odd
- (B) even
- (C) both
- (D) none?

$$f(x) = x^2 - 2x^4$$

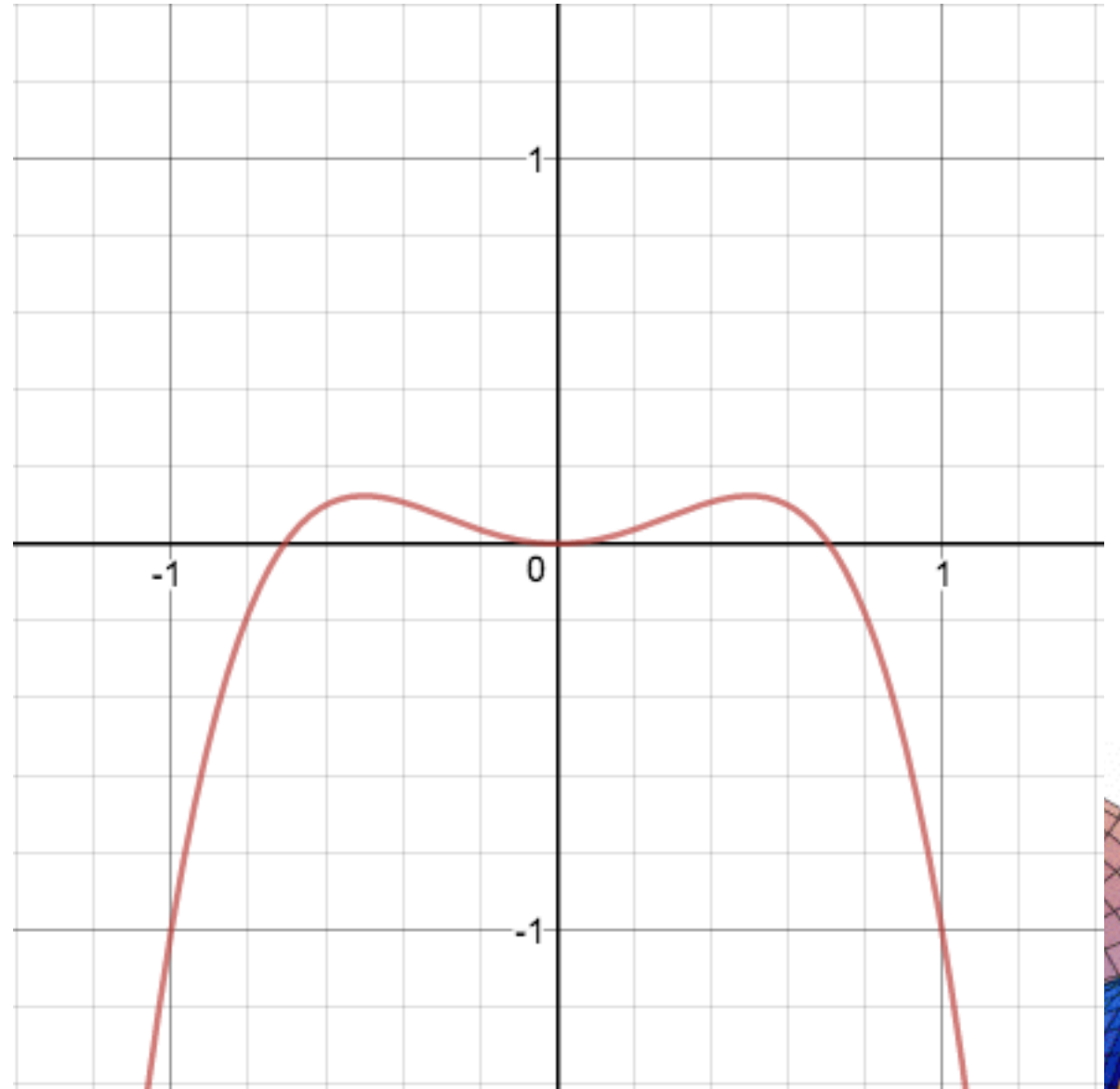


# Quick question:

Is this function

- (A) odd
- (B) even
- (C) both
- (D) none?

$$f(x) = x^2 - 2x^4$$

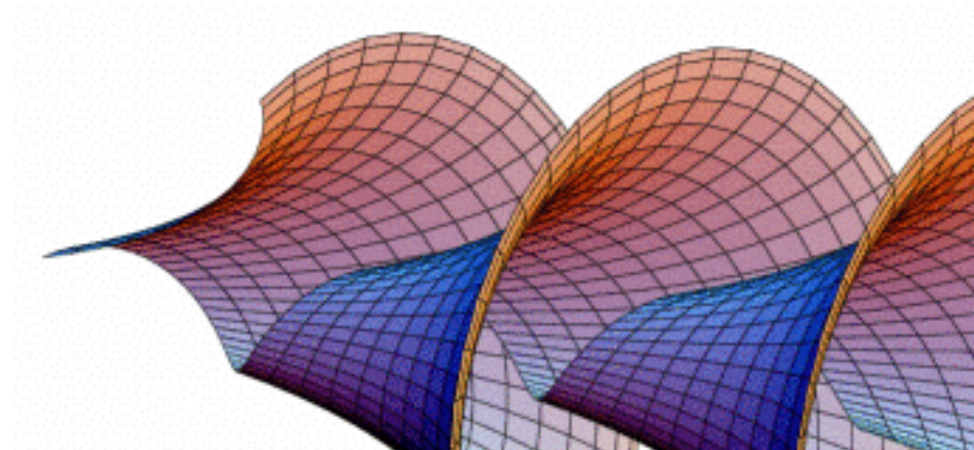


# Quick question:

Is this function

- (A) odd
- (B) even
- (C) both
- (D) none?

$$f(x) = x^2 - 2x^5$$

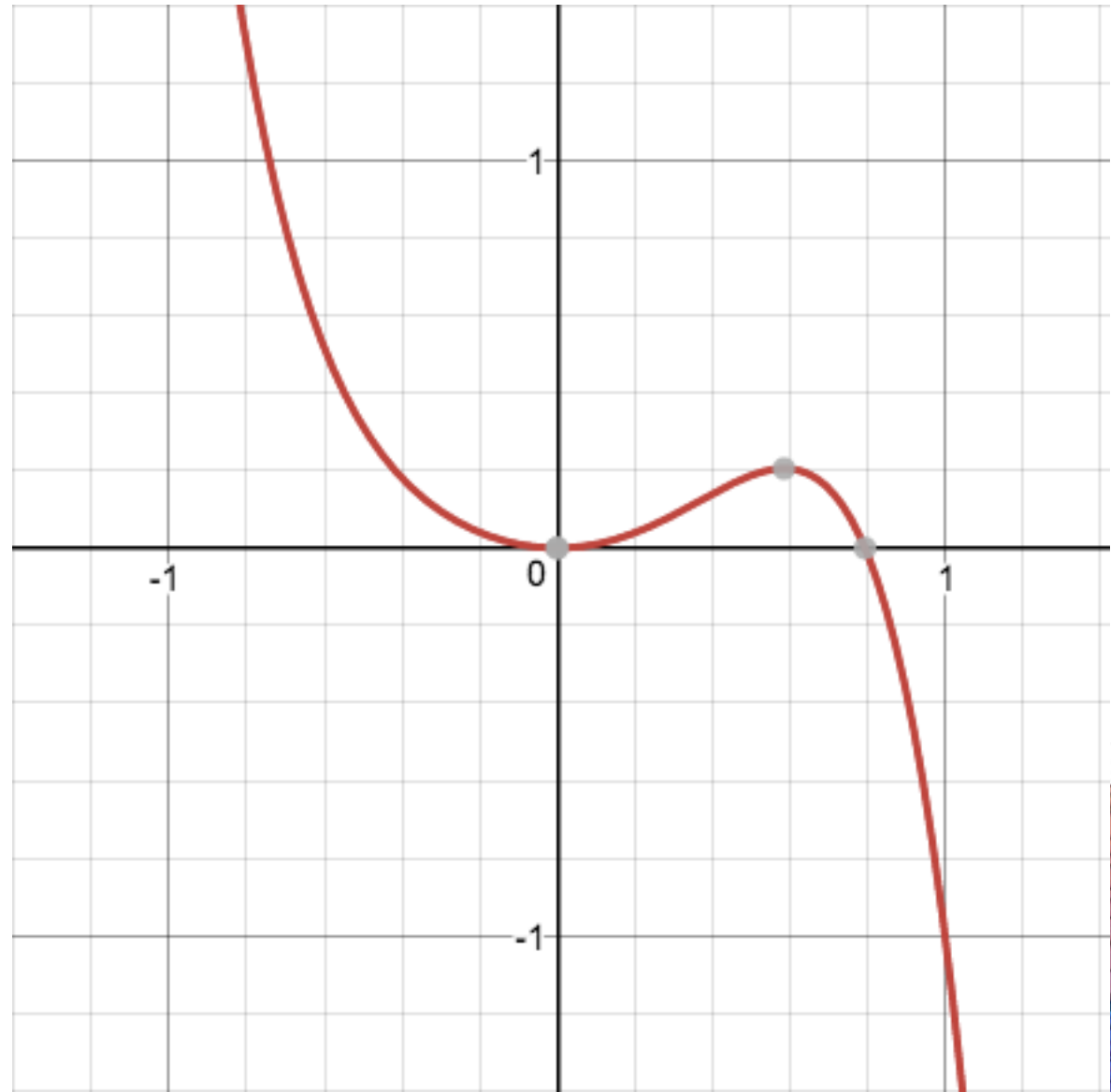


# Quick question:

Is this function

- (A) odd
- (B) even
- (C) both
- (D) none?

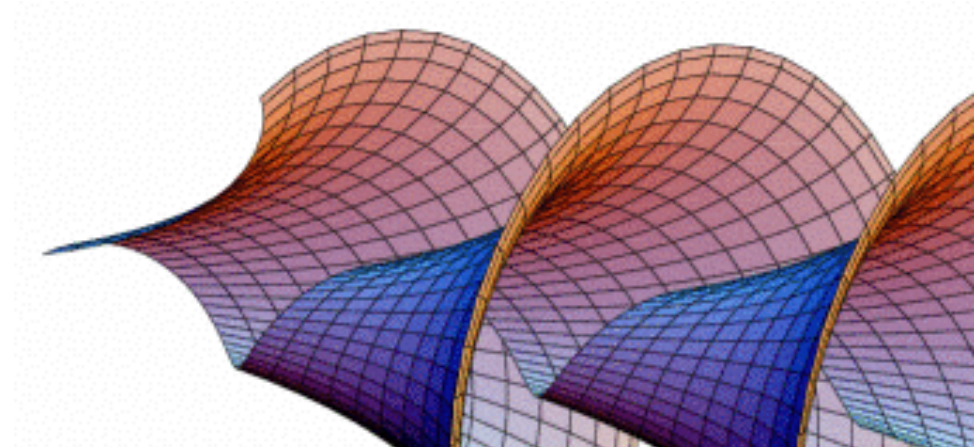
$$f(x) = x^2 - 2x^5$$



# Polynomials and Rational functions

Which one is a polynomial?

- (A) 0      (B) -43      (C)  $x^2$       (D) All      (E) None





# Polynomials and Rational functions

Which one is a polynomial?

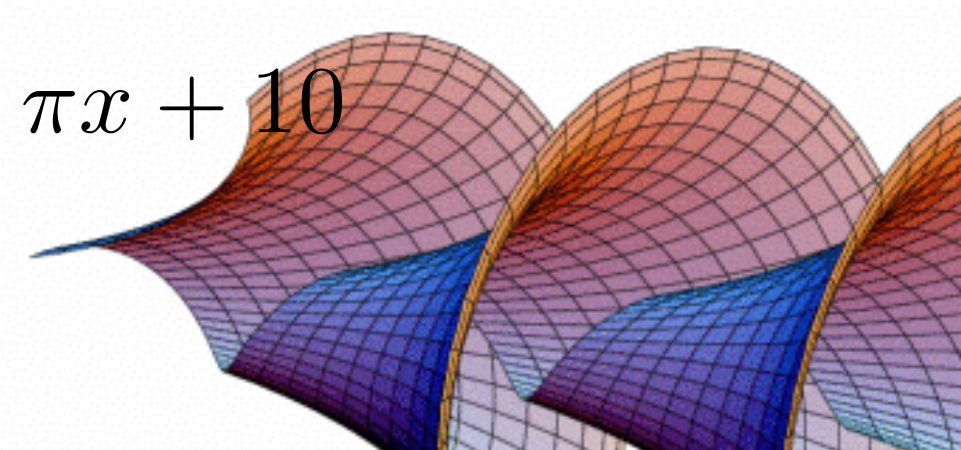
(A)  $\frac{1}{x}$

(B)  $\frac{x^2}{x}$

(C)  $2^x$

(D)  $x^{100} - e^\pi x$

(E)  $x^5 - 5x^4 + x^3 + 52x^2 + \pi x + 10$

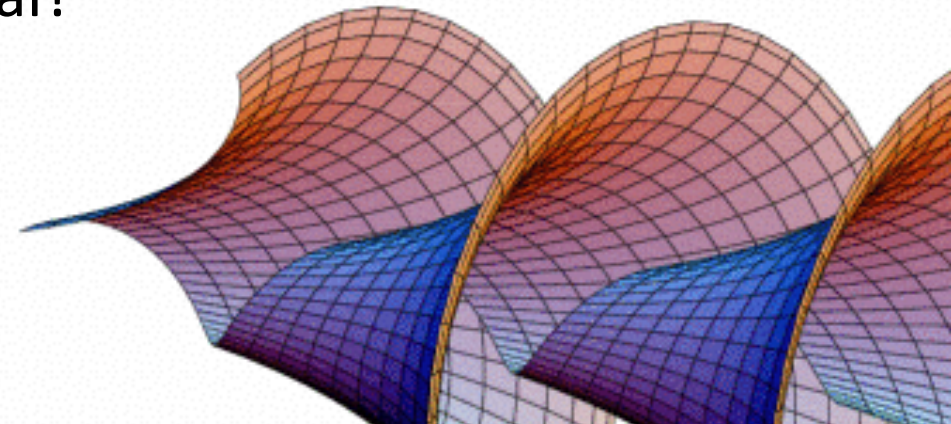


# Polynomials and Rational functions

Rational functions are of the form:

$$r(x) = \frac{p(x)}{q(x)}$$

Question: Example of a function that is not rational?

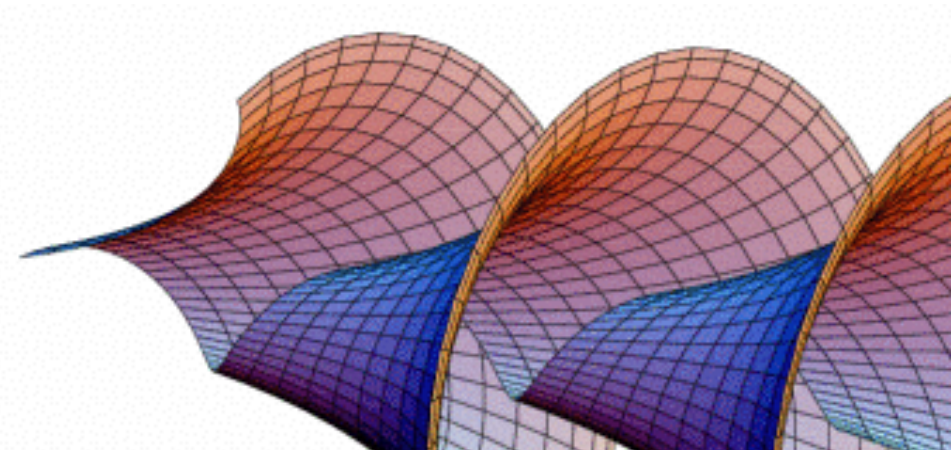


# Sketching rational functions

$$\frac{x^2 - 2x^5}{1 + 5x^3}$$

Behaviour near the origin = lowest-term contributions

Behaviour far away = highest-term contributions

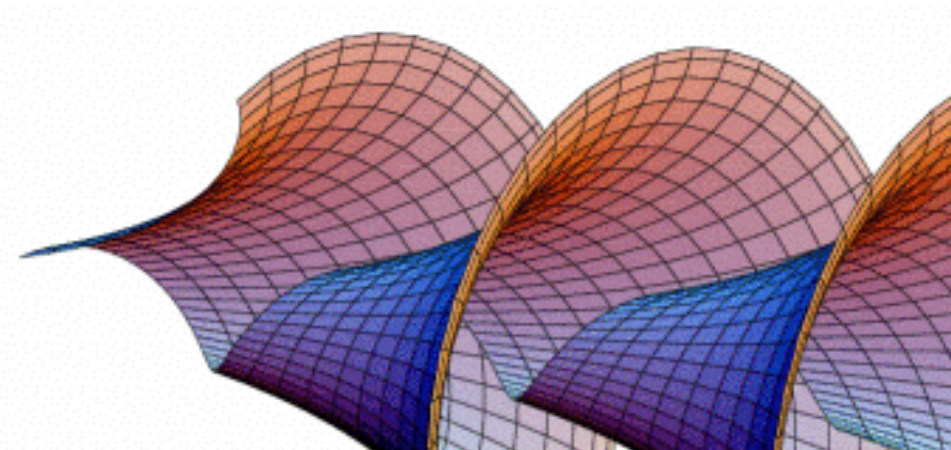


# Case study: Hill functions

$$f(x) = \frac{ax^n}{b^n + x^n}$$

Odd or even?

- (A) even when  $n$  is even and odd when  $n$  is odd
- (B) even when  $n$  is odd and odd when  $n$  is even
- (C) only even when  $n$  is even, neither when  $n$  is odd
- (D) even for all  $n$
- (E) neither even nor odd for any  $n$



# Sketching the Hill functions

$$f(x) = \frac{ax^n}{b^n + x^n}$$

Close to the origin (when  $|x| \ll b$ ) the function can be approximated by

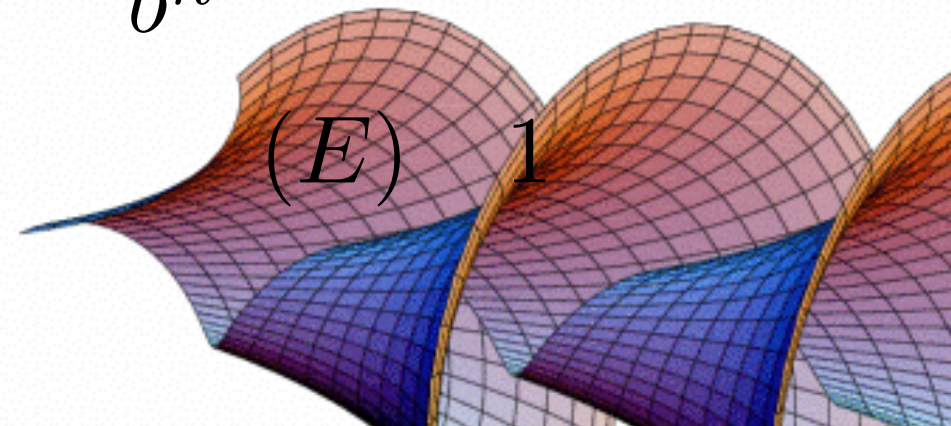
$$(A) \quad a \left( \frac{x}{b} \right)^n$$

$$(B) \quad \frac{0}{b^n}$$

$$(C) \quad \frac{a}{b^n}$$

$$(D) \quad 0$$

$$(E) \quad 1$$



# Sketching the Hill functions

$$f(x) = \frac{ax^n}{b^n + x^n}$$

Away from the origin (when  $|x| \gg b$ ) the function can be approximated by

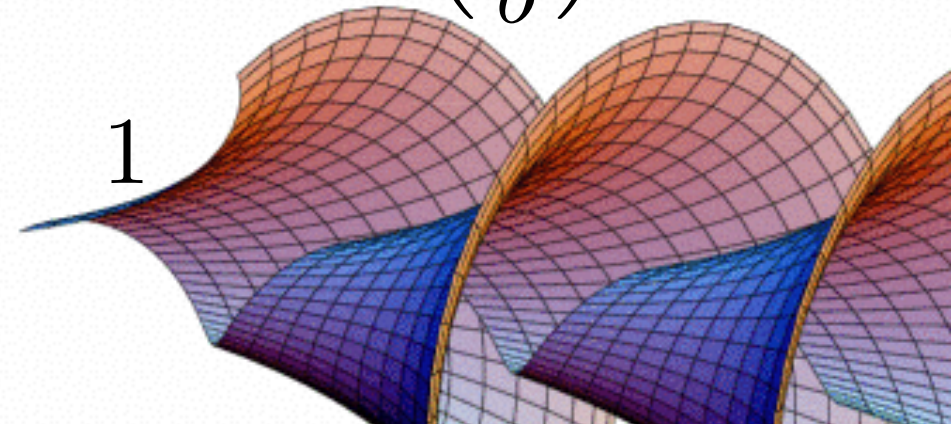
$$(A) \quad a$$

$$(B) \quad \frac{a}{b^n}$$

$$(C) \quad a \left( \frac{x}{b} \right)^n$$

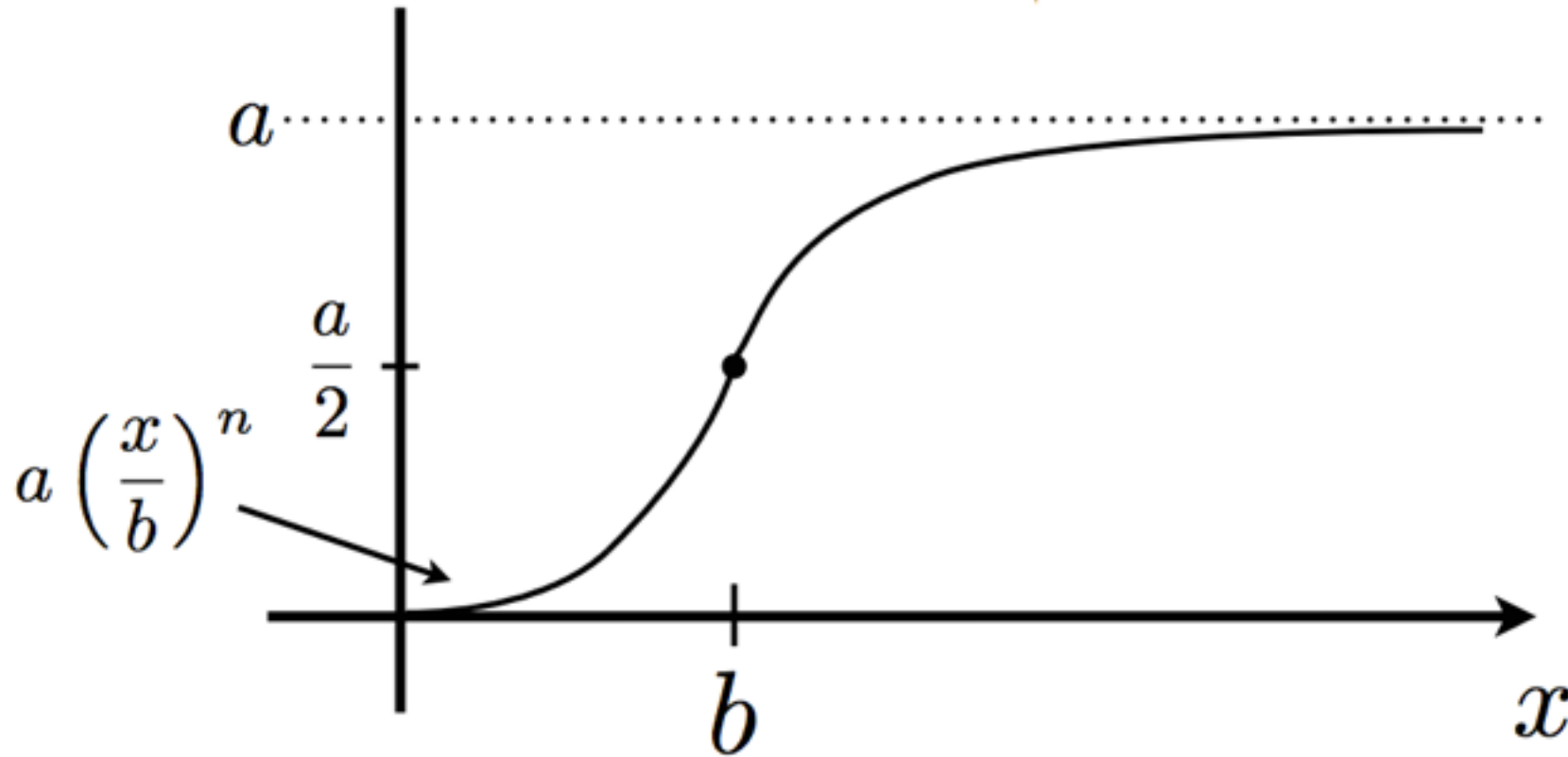
$$(D) \quad 0$$

$$(E) \quad 1$$

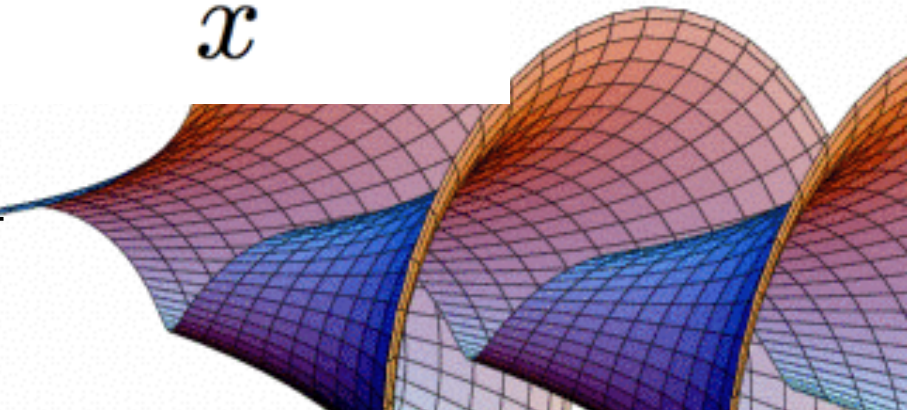




# Sketching the Hill functions



$$f(x) = \frac{ax^n}{b^n + x^n}$$

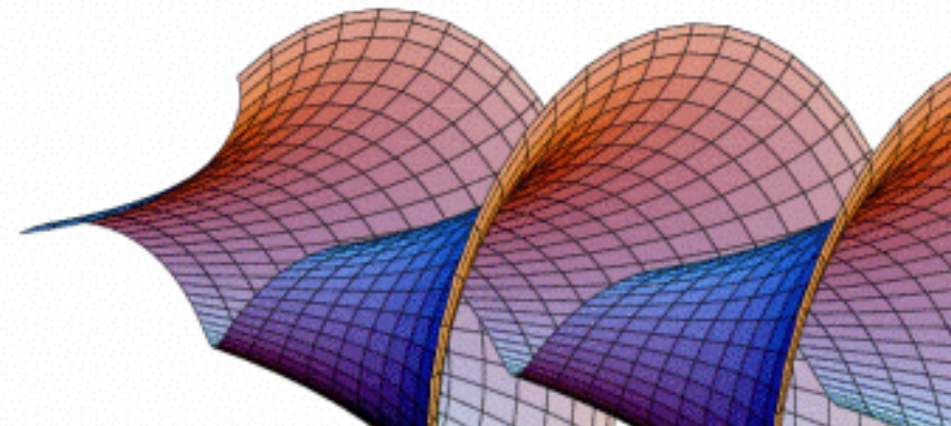
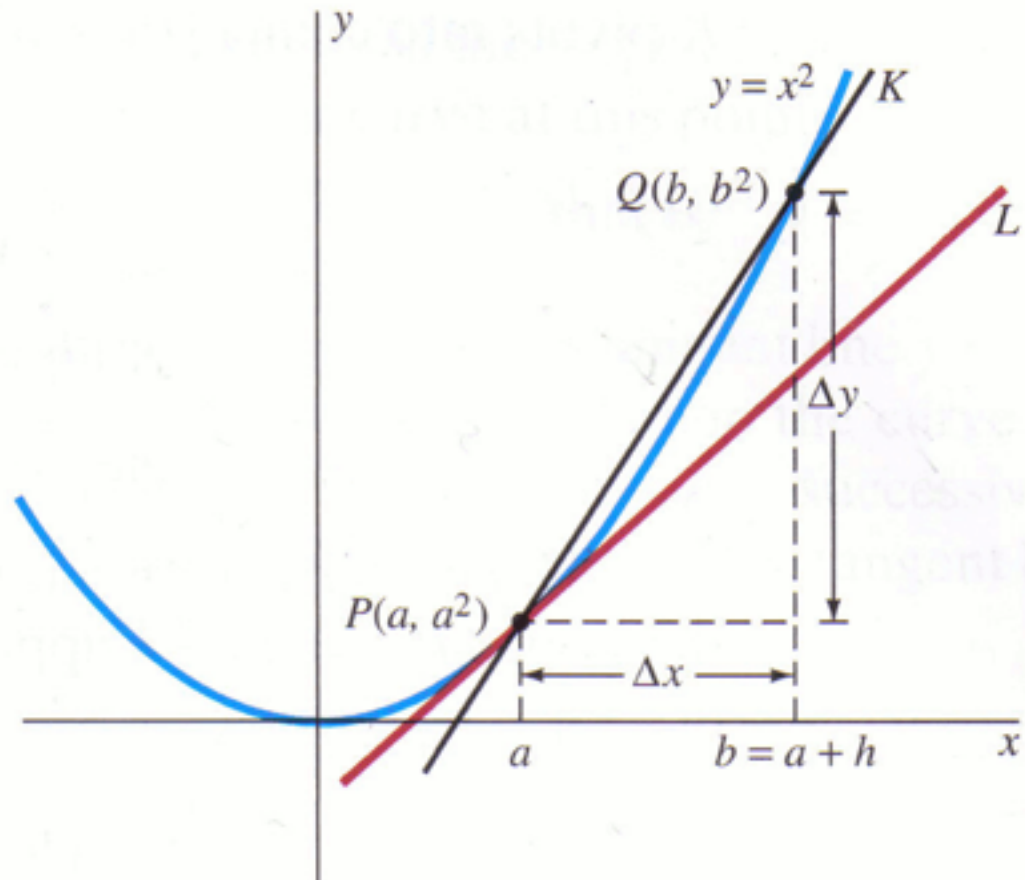


# Secants and Derivates (Intro)

S

A

fr

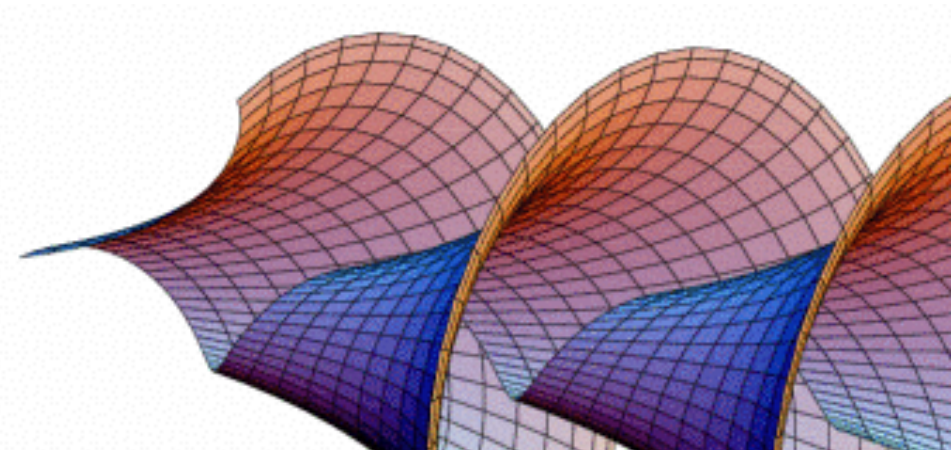
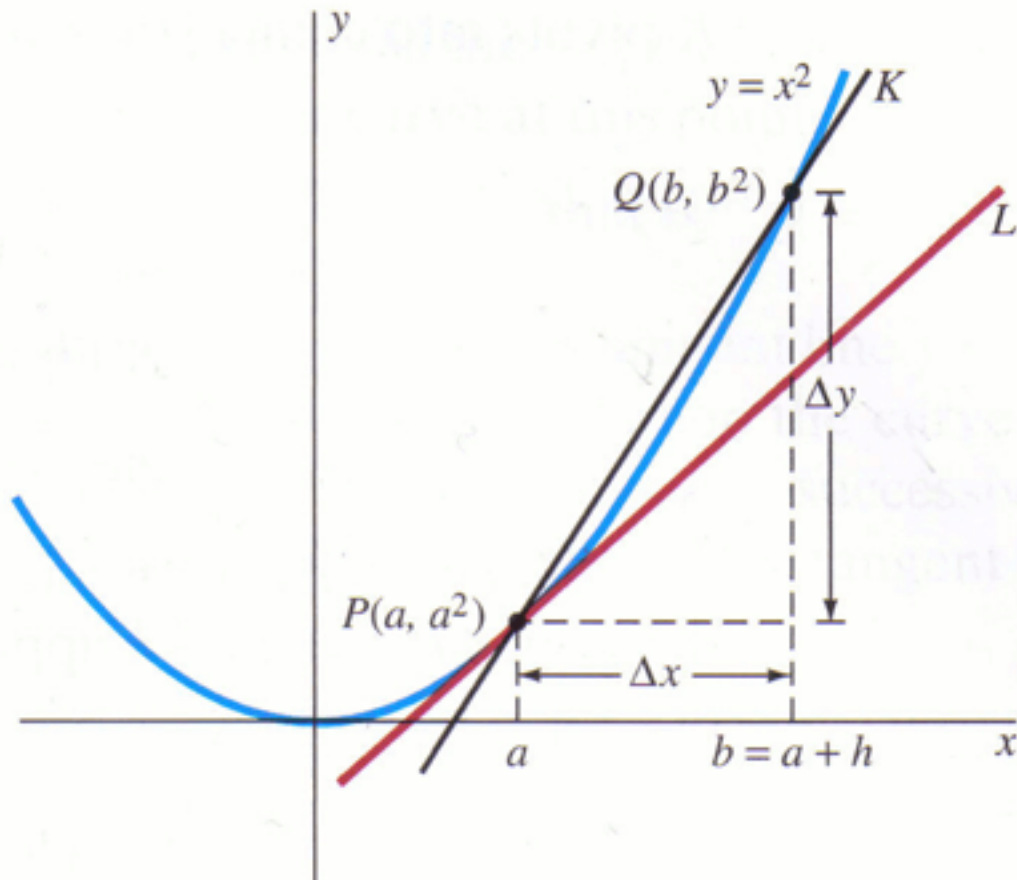


# Average rate of change

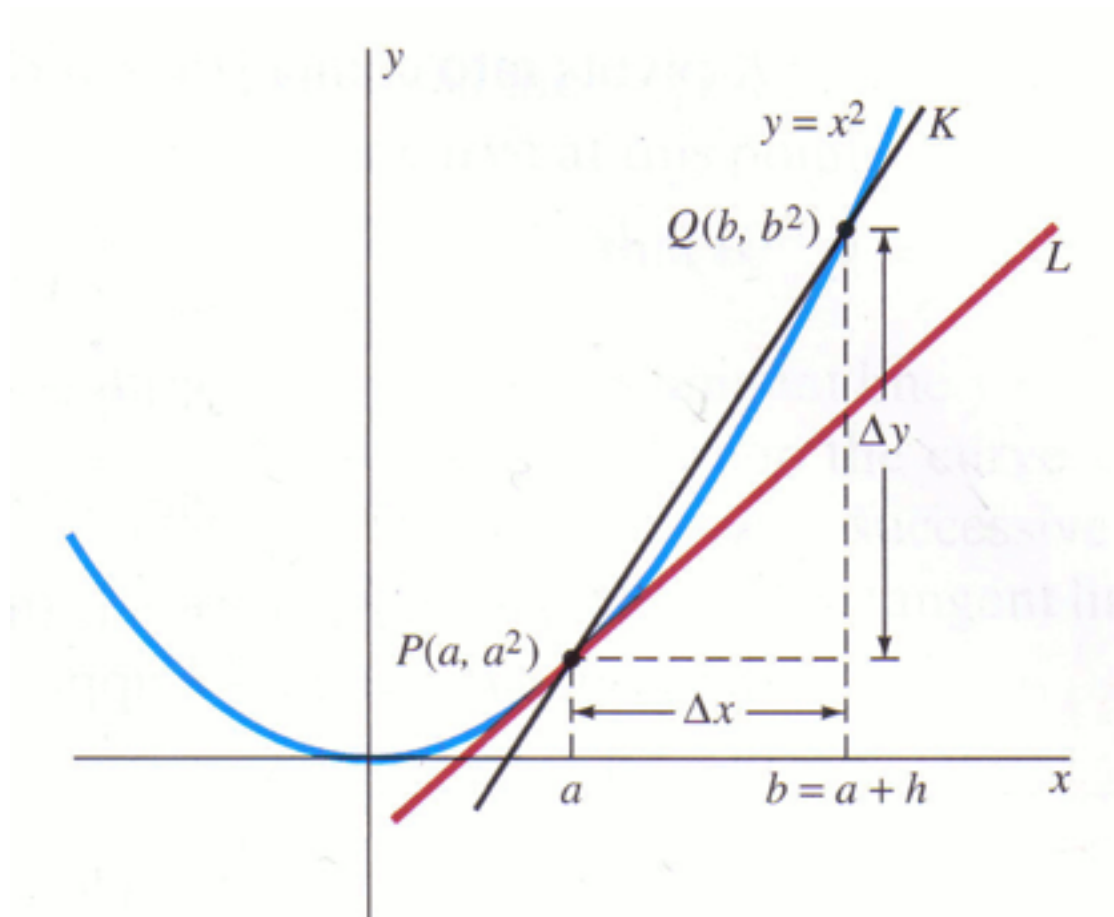
S

A

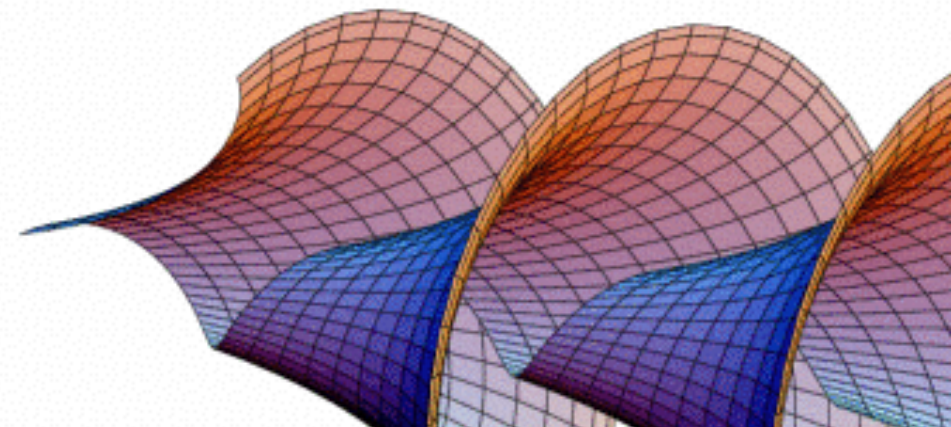
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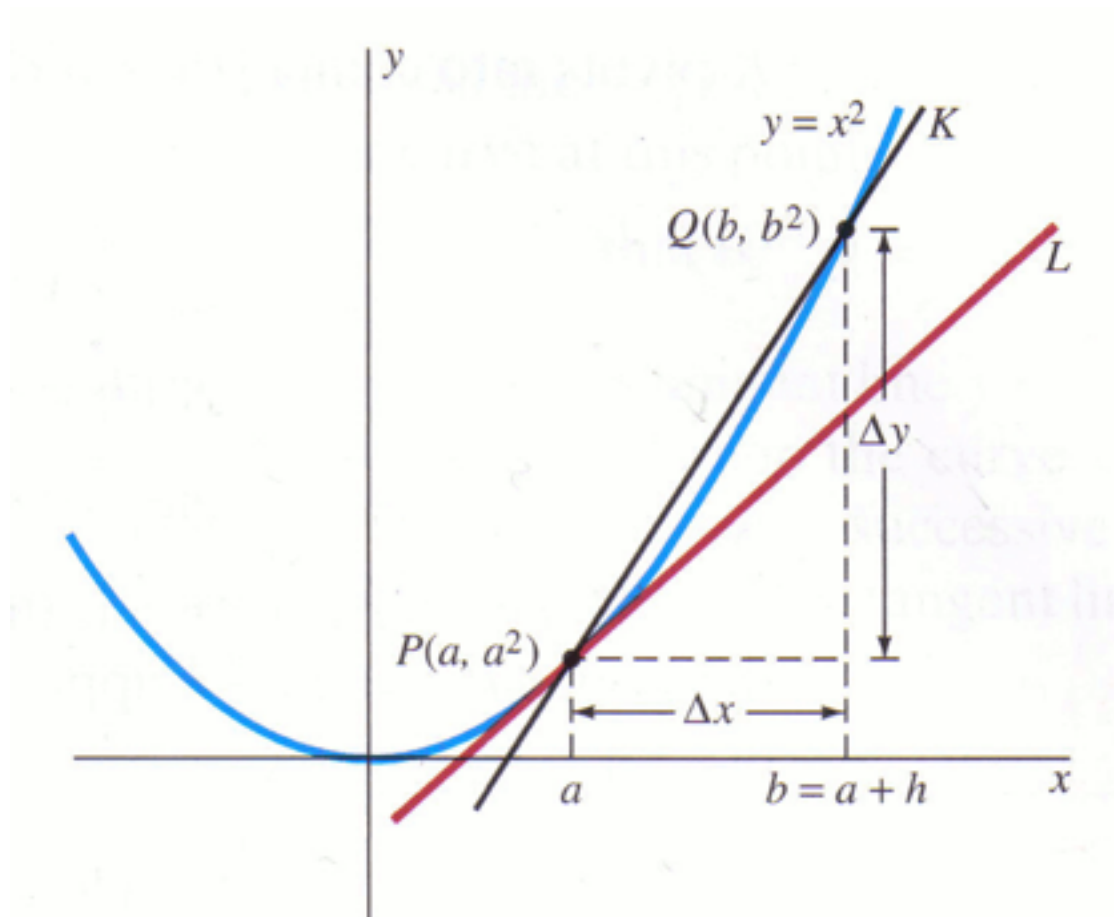
# Average rate of change



$$\begin{aligned} m &= \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a} \\ &= \frac{f(a + h) - f(a)}{h} \end{aligned}$$

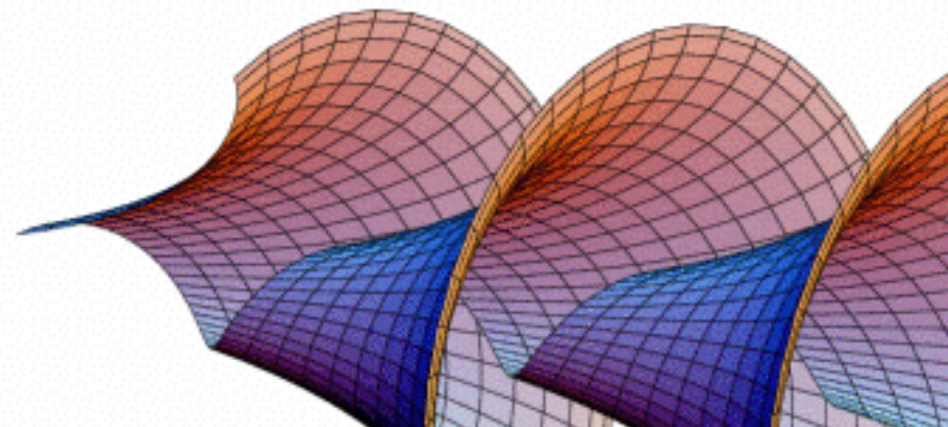


# Instantaneous rate of change



$$\lim_{b \rightarrow a} \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a}$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a + h) - f(a)}{h}$$





# See you on Thursday =)

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