

# Chapter 2

## Derivatives

### 2.2 The Derivatives as a Function

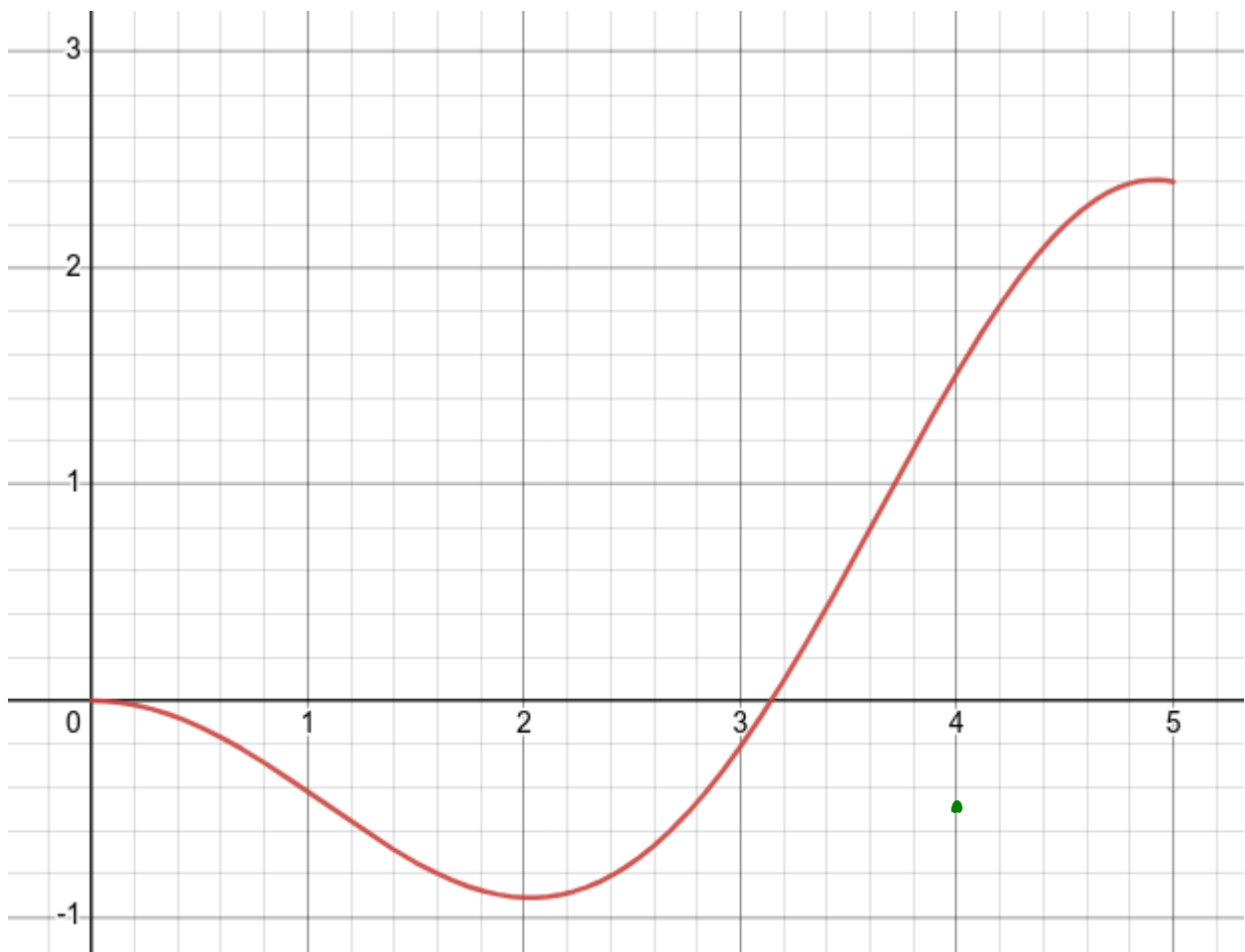
The derivative as a function.

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$$

Dom of  $f'$ :

**EXAMPLE 1** The graph of a function  $f$  is given . Use it to sketch the graph of the derivative  $f'$ .

Desmos: <https://www.desmos.com/calculator/o7lfvk2sar>



**EXAMPLE 3** If  $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$ , find the derivative of  $f$ . State the domain of  $f'$ .

(b) Illustrate this formula by comparing the graphs of  $f$  and  $f'$ . (Do it with Desmos)

**EXAMPLE 4** Find  $f'$  if  $f(x) = \frac{1-x}{2+x}$ .

## Other notations for the derivative.

$$f'(x) = y' = \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{df}{dx} = \frac{d}{dx} f(x) = Df(x) = D_x f(x)$$

Evaluating in the Leibniz notation:

Example. What is the value of  $\left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{x=2}$  if  $y = f(x) = x^2$ .

**3 Definition** A function  $f$  is **differentiable at  $a$**  if  $f'(a)$  exists. It is **differentiable on an open interval  $(a, b)$**  [or  $(a, \infty)$  or  $(-\infty, a)$  or  $(-\infty, \infty)$ ] if it is differentiable at every number in the interval.

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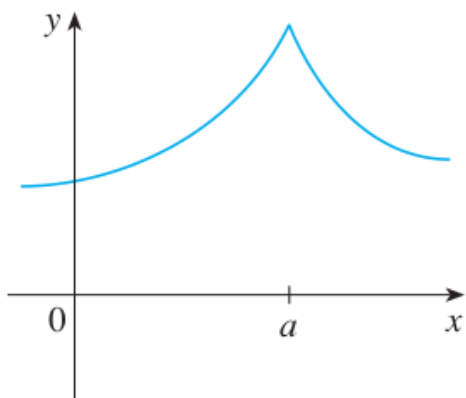
**EXAMPLE 5** Where is the function  $f(x) = |x|$  differentiable?

Important Result:

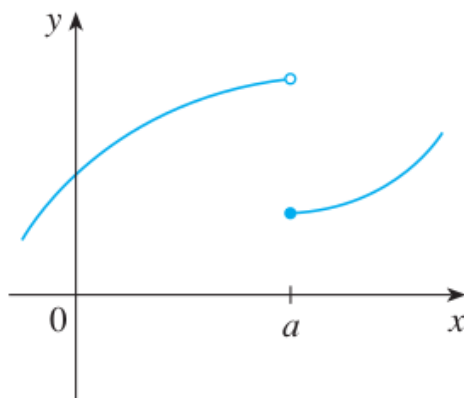
**4 Theorem** If  $f$  is differentiable at  $a$ , then  $f$  is continuous at  $a$ .

Remark:

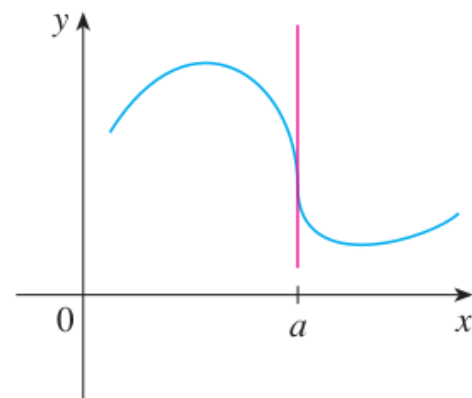
## How can a Function Fail to be differentiable?



(a) A corner



(b) A discontinuity



(c) A vertical tangent

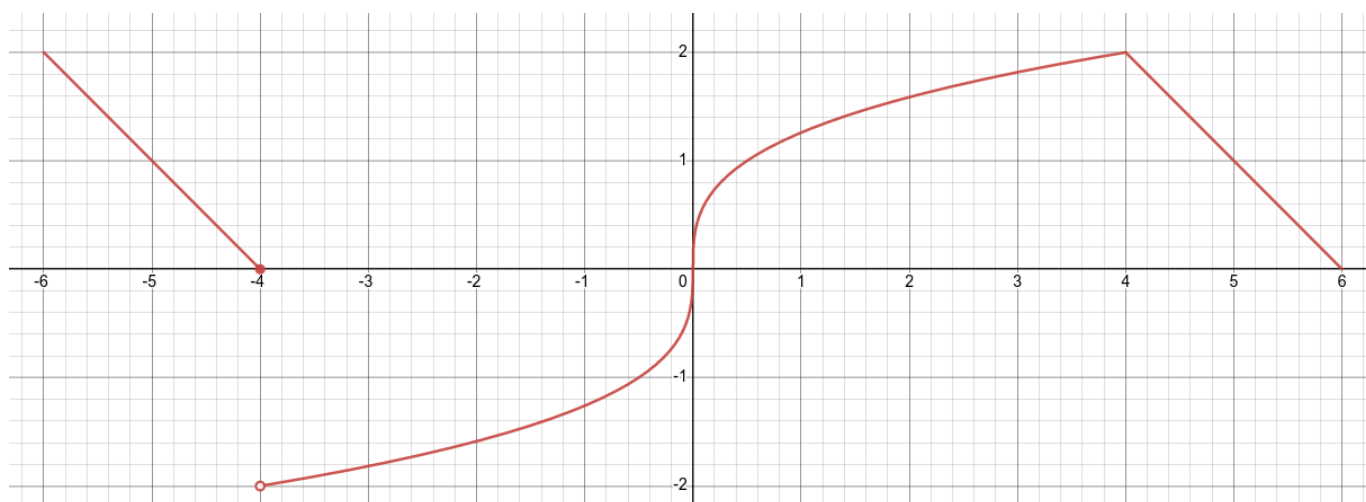
(a)

(b)

(c)

**Example.** The graph of the function is given. State, with reasons, the numbers at which the function is NOT differentiable.

Desmos: <https://www.desmos.com/calculator/d0aztxzxta>



## Higher Derivatives.

Second derivative:

$$\underbrace{\frac{d}{dx}}_{\text{derivative of}} \underbrace{\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)}_{\text{first derivative}} = \underbrace{\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}}_{\text{second derivative}}$$

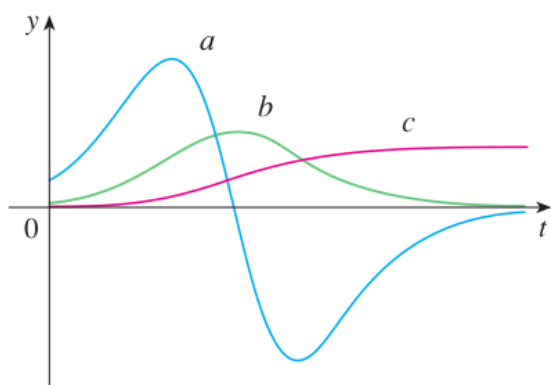
Other notations:

**EXAMPLE 6** If  $f(x) = x^3 - x$ , find and interpret  $f''(x)$ .

Acceleration:

### Example

**49.** The figure shows the graphs of three functions. One is the position function of a car, one is the velocity of the car, and one is its acceleration. Identify each curve, and explain your choices.





Third Derivative.

$$y''' = f'''(x) = \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} \right) = \frac{d^3 y}{dx^3}$$

Jerk:  $j = \frac{da}{dt} = \frac{d^3 s}{dt^3}$

n-th Derivative.

$$y^{(n)} = f^{(n)}(x) = \frac{d^n y}{dx^n}$$

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**EXAMPLE 7** If  $f(x) = x^3 - x$ , find  $f'''(x)$  and  $f^{(4)}(x)$ .