

# Outline

- Sets and Functions
  - Notations
  - Logic
  - Graphs and visualisations.
- **Univariate Calculus**
  - Continuity and differentiability
  - **Derivatives and Linear approximations**
  - Applications/Advanced rules
- Multivariate Calculus
  - Lines and planes in high dimensional space.
  - Partial derivatives
  - Gradients
  - Linear approximations and Alternate gradient interpretations
  - Applications/Advanced rules

# Derivatives and Linear Approximation

Let  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be a diff function

$$f'(x^*) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x^*} \frac{f(x) - f(x^*)}{x - x^*}$$

$$f'(x^*) \approx \frac{f(x) - f(x^*)}{x - x^*}$$

(around  $x = x^*$ )

$$f(x) \approx f(x^*) + f'(x^*)(x - x^*) \quad (\text{around } x = x^*)$$

$$L_{x^*}[f](x)$$

$$f(x) \approx L_{x^*}[f](x)$$

around  $x = x^*$

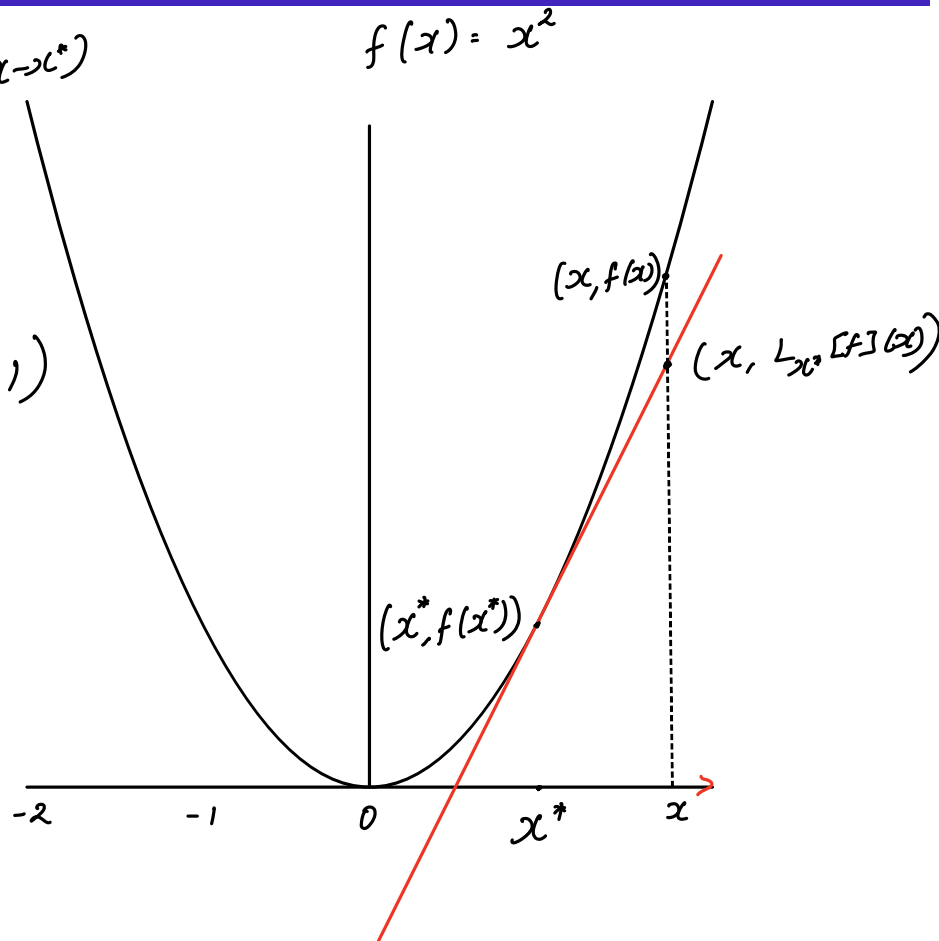
# Derivatives and Linear Approximation

$$L_{x^*}[f] = f(x^*) + f'(x^*)(x - x^*)$$

$$= 1^2 + 2(x - 1)$$

$$= 1 + 2x - 2$$

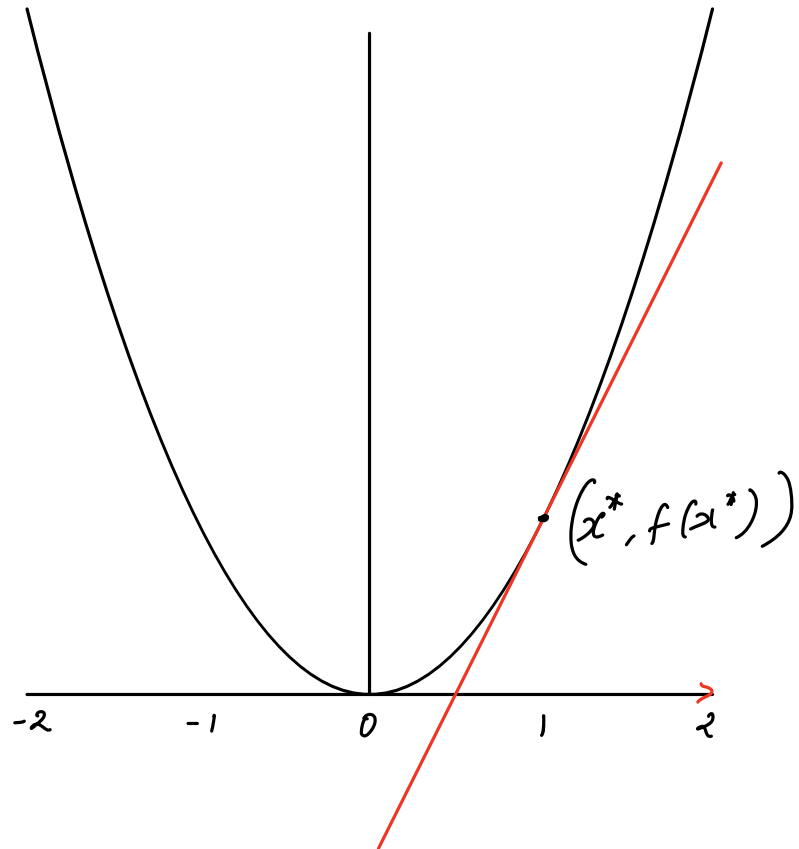
$$= 2x - 1 \quad (\text{around } x=1)$$



# Linear Approximations and Tangent Lines

$G_{L_{x^*}[f]}$  is a  
line  
in  $\mathbb{R}^2$

tangent to the  
graph of  $f$  at  
the point  $x^*, f(x^*)$



# Derivatives and Linear Approximation

i) Linear approximation of  $f(x) = \sin(x)$  around  $x^* = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &\approx f(x^*) + f'(x^*) (x - x^*) \\ &= 0 + 1 (x - 0) \\ &= x \end{aligned}$$

$$f'(x) = \cos(x)$$

$$f'(x^*) = 1$$

$$f(x^*) = 0$$

around  $x = 0$

$$\sin x \approx x \quad \text{if } x \approx 0$$

(ii)  $f(x) = e^x$  around  $x^* = 0$

$$e^x \approx e^0 + (x - 0) \cdot 1$$

$$\approx 1 + x$$

around  $x = 0$

# Derivatives and Linear Approximation

iii)

$$\ln(1+x) \quad \text{around } x^* = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \ln(1+x) &\approx \ln(1) + 1(x-0) \\ &\approx x \quad \text{around } x = 0 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$f'(x^*) = 1$$

$$f(x^*) = 0$$

iv)  $f(x) = (1+x)^r$  around  $x^* = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} (1+x)^r &\approx 1 + r(x) \\ &= 1 + rx \quad \text{around } x = 0. \end{aligned}$$

$$f(x^*) = 1$$

$$f'(x) = r(1+x)^{r-1}$$

$$f'(x^*) = r$$

v)  $(0.99)^7$

(a) 0.95 (b) 0.93

(c) 0.91 (d) 0.9

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