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Course > Unit 1: ... > Geome... > 19. Su...

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19. Summary

Secant lines

The **secant line** of a function f(x) over the interval $a \le x \le b$, is the line that passes through the points (a, f(a)) and (b, f(b)).

- The slope of the secant line is $\frac{f(b)-f(a)}{b-a}$, which is the average rate of change of the function f(x) over the interval $a \leq x \leq b$.
- ullet The equation for the secant line is $y=rac{f\left(b
 ight)-f\left(a
 ight)}{b-a}(x-a)+f\left(a
 ight).$

Tangent lines

The **tangent line** to a function f(x) at the point x=a is the line that passes through the point (a, f(a)), and whose slope is the instantaneous rate of change of f(x) at the point x=a. This slope is the slope of the line you get if you imagine zooming in on the function until it looks like a line.

- The slope of the tangent line is f'(a).
- ullet The equation for the tangent line is $y=f^{\prime}\left(a
 ight) \left(x-a
 ight) +f\left(a
 ight) .$

Properties of tangent lines

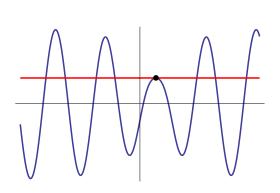


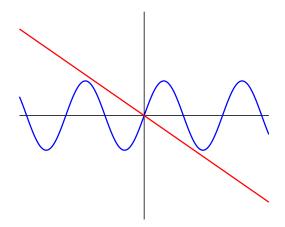
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If the derivative of f(x) exists at x=a, then the tangent line exists. The tangent line may exist if the derivative is undefined at x=a though. (Example $f(x)=\sqrt[3]{x}$ has a vertical tangent line at x=0.)

What a tangent line is, and is not

When introduced to tangent lines of circles, many students learn that a tangent is "a line that touches the curve in only one point." This is true if your curve is a circle, but for many other curves and functions, this is a **terrible** definition. See the examples below.



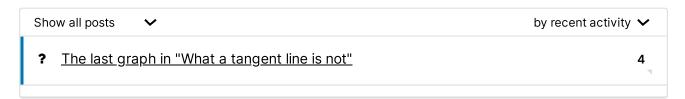


19. Summary

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