Ch. 2, Sec. 7: The Derivative as a Function

1. Quote.

"The greatest strategy is doomed if it's implemented badly."

— Bernhard Riemann.

2. Learning Objectives.

MATH 1171

- 3. Motivating problem. Find the derivative of the function $f(x)=x^2$ at
 - (a) x = 1
 - **(b)** x = 2
 - (c) x = 10.

Hint. The derivative of a function f at x = a, denoted f'(a), is

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

if this limit exists.

4. **Definition. The derivative as a function.** The derivative of a function f(x), denoted f'(x), is the function

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

provided this limit exists. If f'(x) exists, we say f(x) is **differentiable**.

MATH 1171

5. Example. Let

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x}.$$

(a) Determine the domain of f.

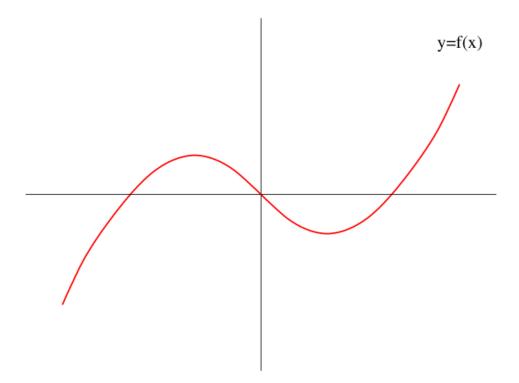
(b) Find f'(x). What is the domain of f'?

(c) Sketch graphs of $f = \sqrt{x}$ and f'.

y=f(x)

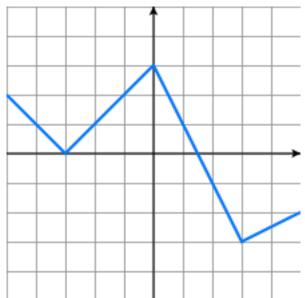
y=f'(x)

6. **Example.** The graph of f is given. Sketch the graph of f'.



1	y=f'(x)

7. **Homework.** The graph of f(x) is given. Sketch f', then state an analytic formula for f'.



8. **Notation.** For y = f(x) it is common to write:

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

Also,

$$f'(a) = \frac{dy}{dx} \bigg|_{x=a}.$$

9. **Homework.** Find the derivatives of the following functions using the definition of the derivative.

- (a) $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$, where a, b, and c are constants
- **(b)** $g(t) = \frac{t}{t-5}$
- (c) $p(x) = \sqrt{3x+1} + x^2$

10. **Definition.** A function is **differentiable at** a if f'(a) exists. It is **differentiable on an open interval** if it is differentiable at every number in the interval.

11. Questions.

- (a) Is every continuous function differentiable?
- (b) Is every differentiable function continuous?

12. **Questions.** How might a function be non-differentiable? **Hint.** There are three answers.

13. **Definition. Higher Derivatives.** Suppose that f is a differentiable function. The **second derivative** of f is the derivative of f'.

Notation.

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

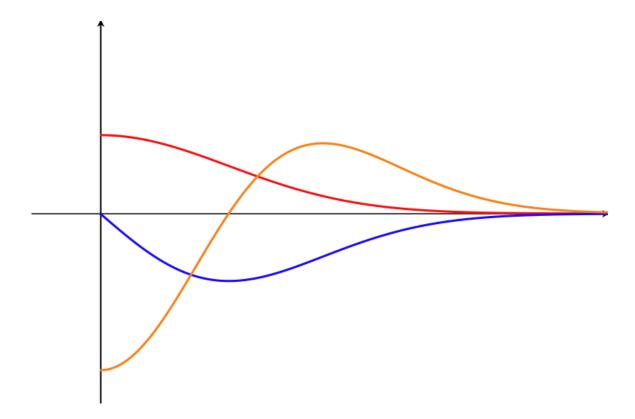
14. Example. Find f''(x) if $f(x) = x^2$.

MATH 1171

15. **Definition. Acceleration.** The instantaneous rate of change of velocity with respect to time is called the **acceleration** of the object.

$$a(t) = v'(t) = s''(t).$$

16. **Example.** The figure shows the graphs of three functions. One is the position function of a particle, one is its velocity, and one is its acceleration. Identify each curve.



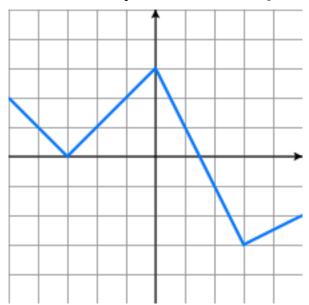
Homework. If you're struggling with the limit definition of the derivative, I suggest you try Ch2.6's homework first, which features some easier questions.

- 1. **Homework.** Find the derivatives of the following functions using the definition of the derivative.
 - (a) $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$, where a, b, and c are constants
 - **(b)** $g(t) = \frac{t}{t-5}$
 - (c) $p(x) = \sqrt{3x+1} + x^2$
- 2. **Homework.** Use the limit definition of the derivative to find f'(x).

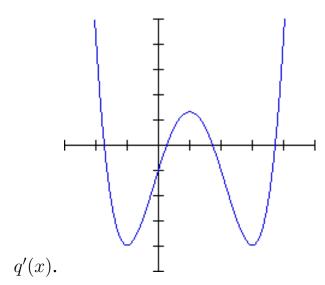
(a)
$$f(x) = \sqrt{3x - 5}$$

(b)
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$$

3. **Homework.** The graph of f is given. Sketch a labelled graph of f', and state an analytic formula for f' (i.e., write f'(x) as a piecewise function).



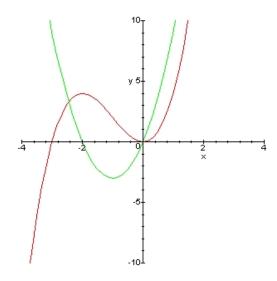
4. **Homework.** The graph of y = q(x) is given. Sketch a labelled graph of



5. **Homework.** A particle's displacement can be described by $s(t) = t^3 - 2t^2 + t - 7$. Find it's velocity v(t) and acceleration a(t) using the limit definition of the derivative.

6. **Homework.** A particle's displacement can be described by $s(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{t+1}}$. Find it's velocity v(t) and acceleration a(t) using the limit definition of the derivative.

7. **Homework.** The graph of f(x) and f'(x) is given below. Discuss which graph is which. Be sure to justify your answer extensively.



8. **Homework.** The graph of f(x), f'(x), and f''(x) is given below. Discuss which graph is which. Be sure to justify your answer extensively.

