

Chapter 5 - Day 1

Derivative of a Constant Function

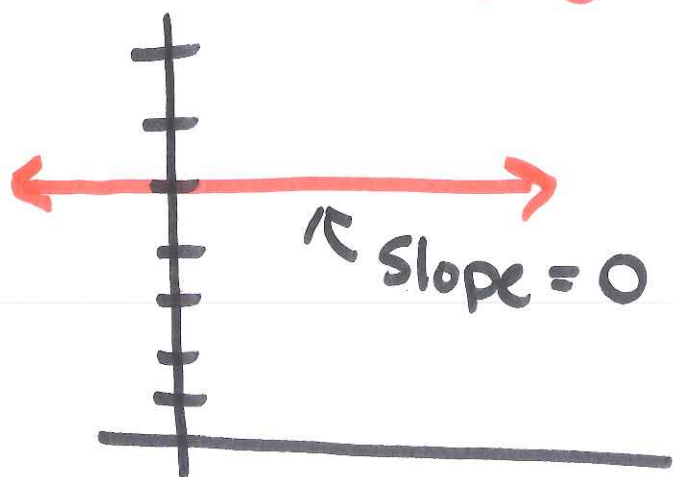
if $f(x) = c$, then $f'(x) = 0$

$$\text{or } \frac{d}{dx}(c) = 0$$

Ex! let $f(x) = 5$ find $f'(x)$.

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{5 - 5}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} 0 = \boxed{0}$$



Power Rule

if $f(x) = x^n$ then $f'(x) = nx^{n-1}$

$$\text{or } \frac{d}{dx} (x^n) = nx^{n-1}$$

* best news - this works for any exponent

Ex: find $f'(x)$ for $f(x) = x^3$

$$f'(x) = 3x^{3-1} = 3x^2$$

Ex: find $g'(x)$ for $g(x) = \sqrt[3]{x+1}$

$$g(x) = (x+1)^{1/3}$$

$$g'(x) = \frac{1}{3} (x+1)^{1/3-1} = \frac{1}{3} (x+1)^{-2/3}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3(x+1)^{2/3}}$$

Ex: find $f'(t)$ for $f(t) = t^{-4}$

$$f'(t) = -4t^{-4-1} = -4t^{-5}$$

Ex: find $g'(x)$ for $g(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt[7]{x}}$

$$g(x) = \frac{1}{x^{1/7}} = x^{-1/7}$$

so

$$g'(x) = -\frac{1}{7}x^{-1/7-1} = -\frac{1}{7}x^{-8/7}$$

The Constant Multiple Rule

$$(c f(x))' = c (f'(x))$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(c f(x)) = c \frac{d}{dx}(f(x))$$

Ex: find $f'(x)$ for $f(x) = 2x^3$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= 2(3x^{3-1}) = 2(3x^2) \\ &= 6x^2 \end{aligned}$$

Ex: find $g'(x)$ for $g(x) = \frac{4}{5x^2}$

$$g(x) = \frac{4}{5} x^{-2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} g'(x) &= \frac{4}{5}(-2x^{-3}) = \frac{-8}{5} x^{-3} \\ &= \frac{-8}{5x^3} \end{aligned}$$

The Sum Rule

Let $f(x)$ and $g(x)$ be differentiable functions

$$(f(x) + g(x))' = f'(x) + g'(x)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(f(x) + g(x)) = \frac{d}{dx}(f(x)) + \frac{d}{dx}(g(x))$$

Ex: Let $f(x) = 3x^2 + 6x + 1$ find $f'(x)$.

$$f(x) = 3x^2 + 6x + 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= 3(2x^1) + 6(1x^0) + 0 \\ &= 6x + 6 \end{aligned}$$

Ex: $f(x) = \frac{x^3 + x^8}{x^4}$ find $f'(x)$

$$f(x) = \frac{x^3}{x^4} + \frac{x^8}{x^4} = \frac{1}{x} + x^4$$
$$= x^{-1} + x^4$$

then

$$f'(x) = -1x^{-2} + 4x^3$$
$$= \frac{-1}{x^2} + 4x^3$$

The Difference Rule

$f(x)$ and $g(x)$ are differentiable.

$$(f(x) - g(x))' = f'(x) - g'(x)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(f(x) - g(x)) = \frac{d}{dx}(f(x)) - \frac{d}{dx}(g(x))$$

Ex: Find an equation for the tangent line to the graph of $k(x) = 5x^3 - 4x^2$ at $x = 2$.

Point $k(2) = 5(2)^3 - 4(2)^2 = 24$ (2, 24)

Slope $k'(2)$

$$k'(x) = 5(3x^2) - 4(2x) = 15x^2 - 8x$$

$$k'(2) = 15(2)^2 - 8(2) = 44$$
 $m = 44$

tangent line

$$y - 24 = 44(x - 2)$$

$$y = 44x - 64$$