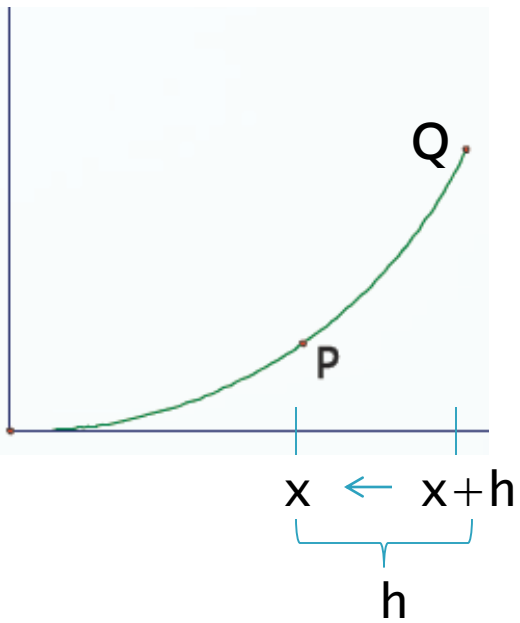


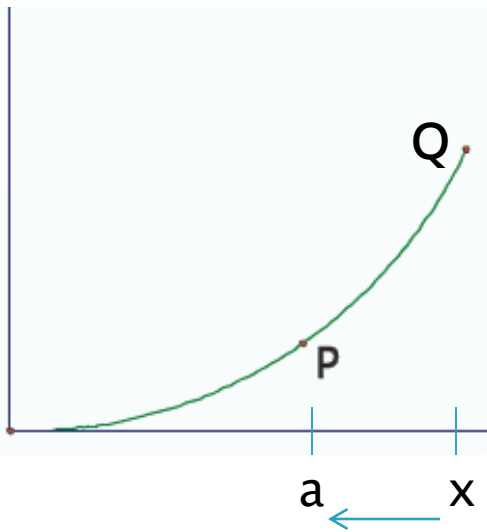
# Chapter 3 Derivatives

Second Definition



Definition #1: 
$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = f'(x)$$

Distance between points is approaching zero




$P(a, f(a))$        $Q(x, f(x))$

Point Q is approaching Point P

Definition #2:  $f'(a) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a}$

$f(x) = 4 - x^2$  Find  $f'(1)$

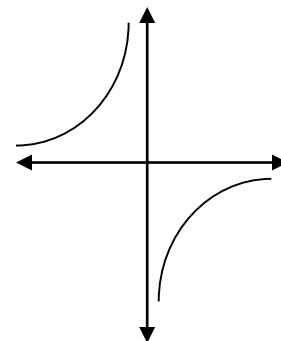
$$f'(a) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a}$$

- ▶ If a function is differentiable (adjective) at a point, you can differentiate (verb) to find the derivative (noun).
  - ▶ To be differentiable at a point, the function must be continuous at that point.
  - ▶ But being continuous at a point does not guarantee a function is differentiable at that point.
- 

# When derivatives fail to exist

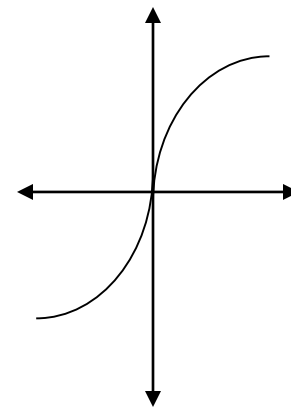
1. Discontinuous at a point

If  $f(0)$  is undefined, then  $f'(0)$  DNE



2. Vertical tangent at a point

Slope of a vertical line is undefined  
so the derivative does not exist



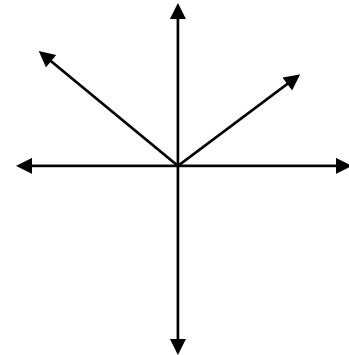
# When derivatives fail to exist

## ▶ 3. Corner

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = -1$$

Limits(slopes) do not agree at  $x = 0$ , so derivative does not exist

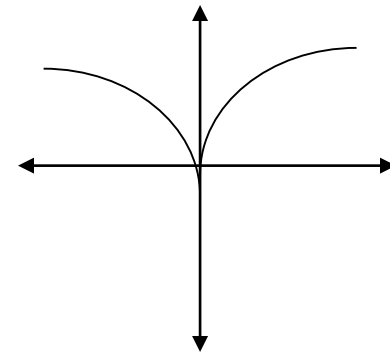


## ▶ 4. Cusp

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = +\infty$$

Limits(slopes) do not agree at  $x = 0$   
And tangent is vertical, so slope is undefined



(Zoom in—does it look like a line?)

# Estimating derivatives of a function defined by a table of values

- ▶ Example: Let  $D(t)$  be the U.S. National debt at time  $t$ .  $D(t)$  is measured in billions of dollars.
- ▶ Estimate and interpret  $D'(1990)$

$t$	$D(t)$
1980	930.2
1985	1945.9
1990	3233.3
1995	4974.0
2000	5674.2



$D'(1990)$  can be calculated two ways.

1. “straddle the point”

Calculate the rate of change from 1985 to 1995.

t	D(t)
1980	930.2
1985	1945.9
1990	3233.3
1995	4974.0
2000	5674.2

$D'(1990)$  can be calculated two ways.

2. Calculate the rate of change on both sides, then average the two rates.

1985 to 1990

t	D(t)
1980	930.2
1985	1945.9
1990	3233.3
1995	4974.0
2000	5674.2

1990 to 1995

$D'(1990)$  = approx 303 billion dollars per yr.  
This is the rate the debt was increasing in 1990.