

About Exam 1

- ▶ Exam 1 takes place in class this week on Thursday, February 14.
- ▶ Material covered on the exam: Chapter 2 (limits and derivatives) and Appendix J (vectors and vector functions).
- ▶ All of the exam problems are work-out problems.
- ▶ Please bring your own paper to the exam.

Recap on limit definitions of the derivative

A convenient formula for the derivative at a specific value b is

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

A convenient formula for the derivative at a general value x is

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

Various notations for the derivative:

$f'(x)$ and $\frac{df}{dx}$ and $\frac{d}{dx}f(x)$ and $Df(x)$ all mean the same thing.

Example: an exponential function

If $f(x) = 2^x$, what is $f'(x)$?

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{2^{x+h} - 2^x}{h} &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{2^x 2^h - 2^x}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} 2^x \left(\frac{2^h - 1}{h} \right) \\ &= 2^x \quad \text{times a constant.}\end{aligned}$$

The slope of the graph of this function is proportional to the height of the graph!

A similar calculation applies to 3^x or 4^x or any b^x :
the derivative is a constant times the function.

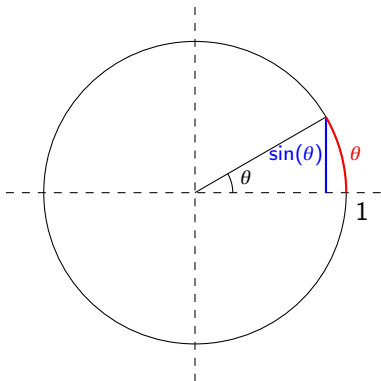
“The” exponential function

There is a base b for which the derivative of the function b^x is equal to itself.

That special base is e , named by the Swiss mathematician Leonhard Euler (1707–1783).

$$\frac{d}{dx} e^x = e^x$$

Derivative of the sine function at 0



When θ is measured in *radians*, the length of the red arc equals θ .

The picture makes it plausible that $\lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(\theta)}{\theta} = 1$.

Interpretation as a derivative: $\sin'(0) = 1$.

A key formula: $\frac{d}{dx} \sin(x) = \cos(x)$

The computation:

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(x+h) - \sin(x)}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(x)\cos(h) + \cos(x)\sin(h) - \sin(x)}{h} \\ & \text{(by a trigonometric identity)} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \sin(x) \frac{\cos(h) - 1}{h} + \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \cos(x) \frac{\sin(h)}{h} \\ &= \sin(x) \cos'(0) + \cos(x) \sin'(0) \\ &= \cos(x). \end{aligned}$$

Assignment: Study for the exam

Some suggestions:

- ▶ Work on the Review at the end of Appendix J and at the end of Chapter 2.
- ▶ Work on the **old exam**.
- ▶ Study in groups.
- ▶ Go to help session.