

Differentiation (1A)

- A

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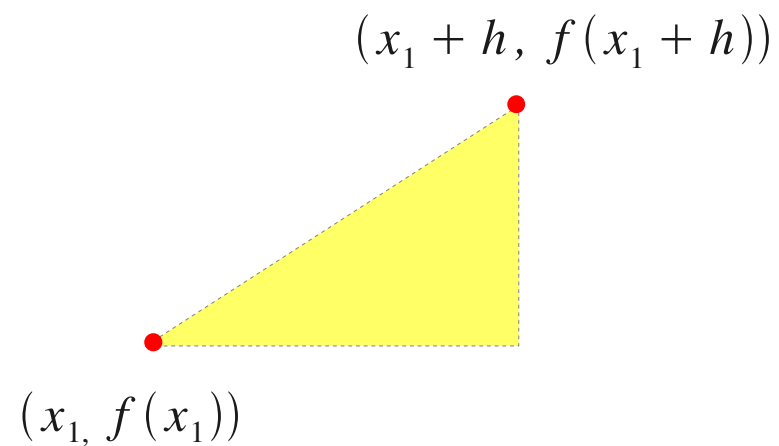
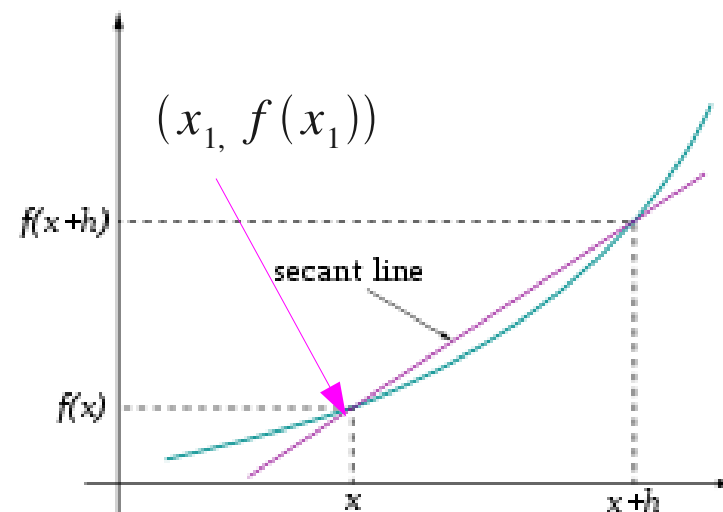
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Triangle and Slope

$$y = f(x)$$

$$\frac{f(x_1 + h) - f(x_1)}{h}$$

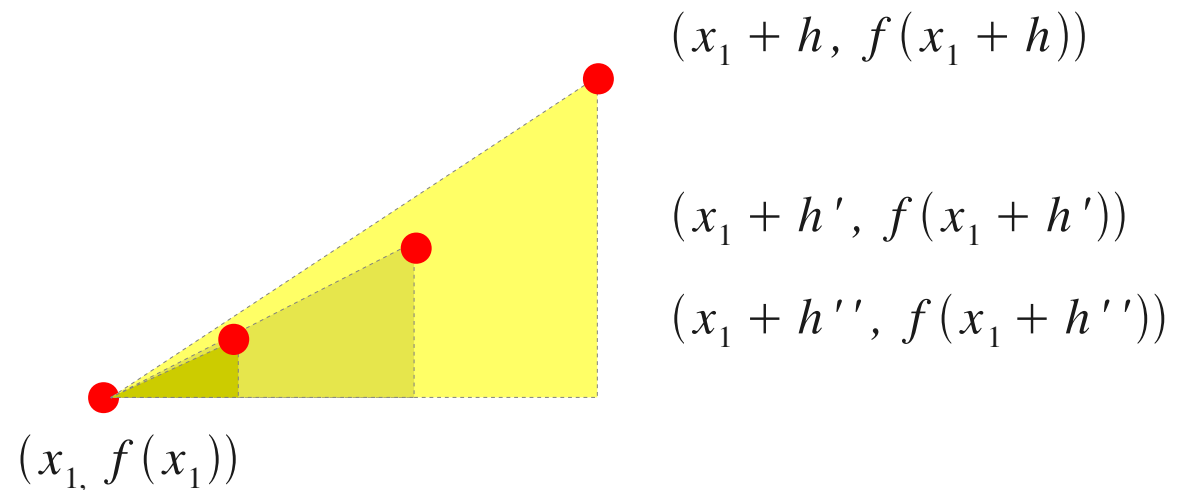
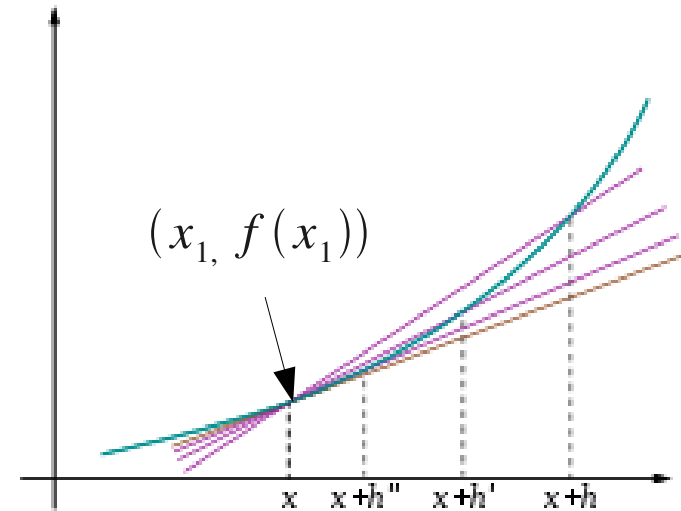


Many Smaller Triangles and Slopes

$$y = f(x)$$

$$\frac{f(x_1 + h) - f(x_1)}{h}$$

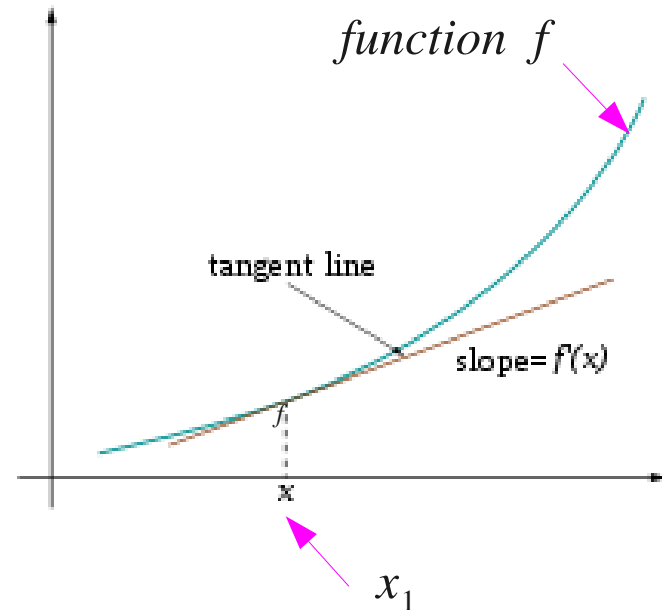
$$h \rightarrow h' \rightarrow h''$$



The Limit of Triangles and Slopes

$$y = f(x)$$

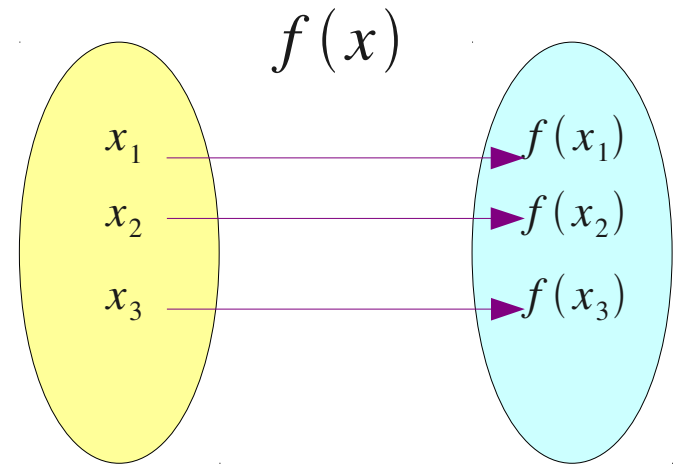
$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_1 + h) - f(x_1)}{h}$$



The derivative of the function f at x_1

The Derivative as a Function

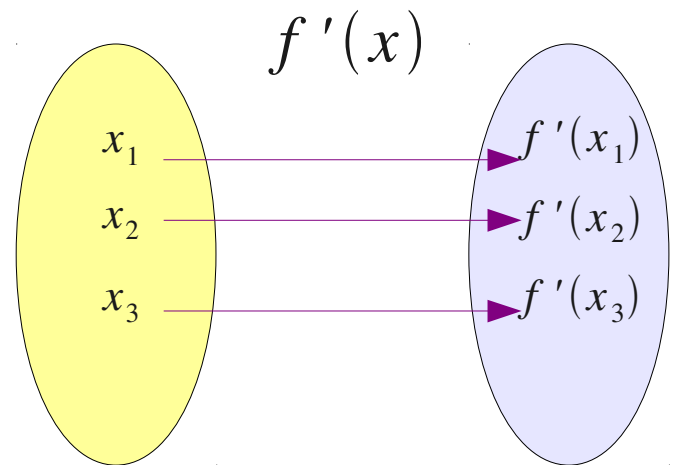
$$y = f(x)$$



Derivative Function

$$y' = f'(x)$$

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



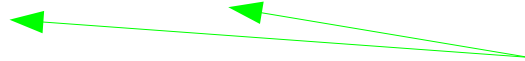
The Derivative Notations

Largrange's Notation

$$y' = f'(x)$$

Leibniz's Notation

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



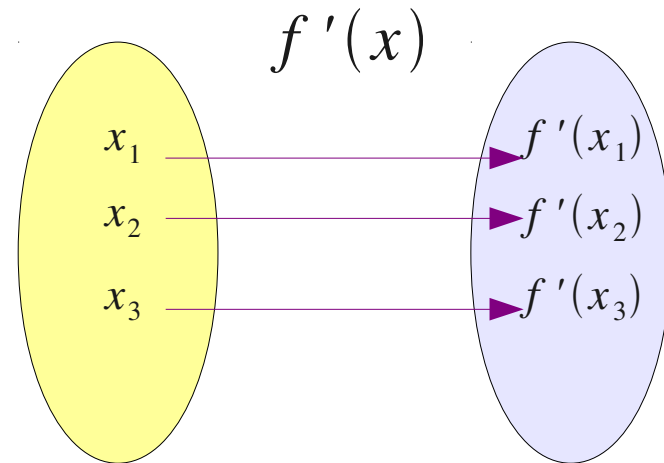
This is not a ratio.

Newton's Notation

$$\dot{y} = \dot{f}(x)$$

Euler's Notation

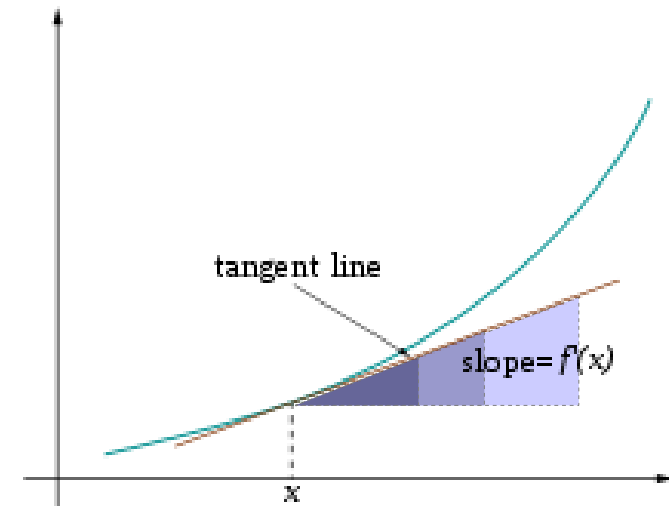
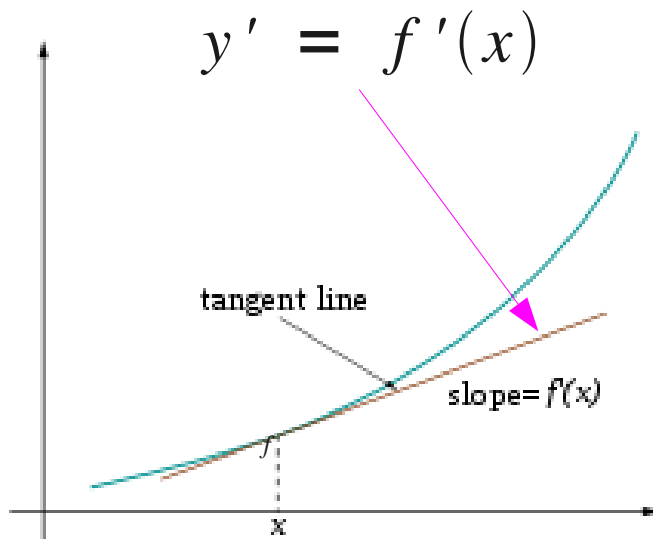
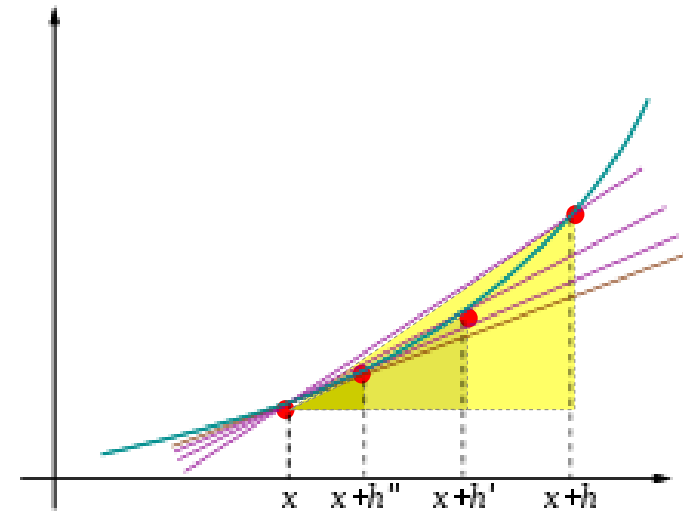
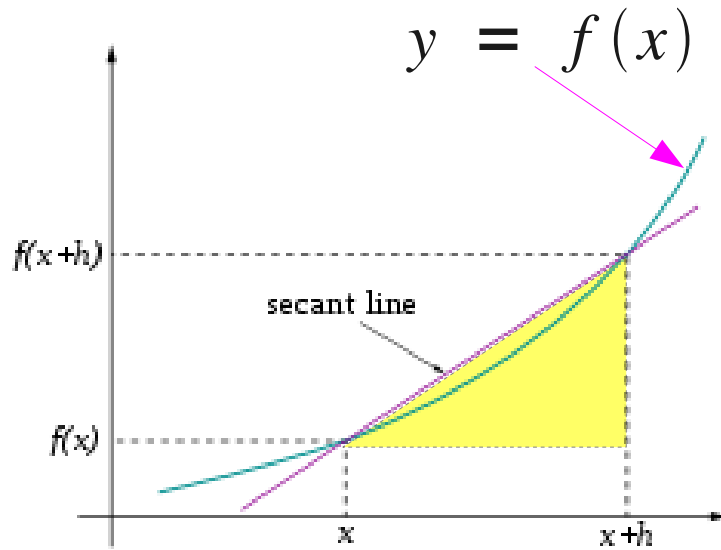
$$D_x y = D_x f(x)$$



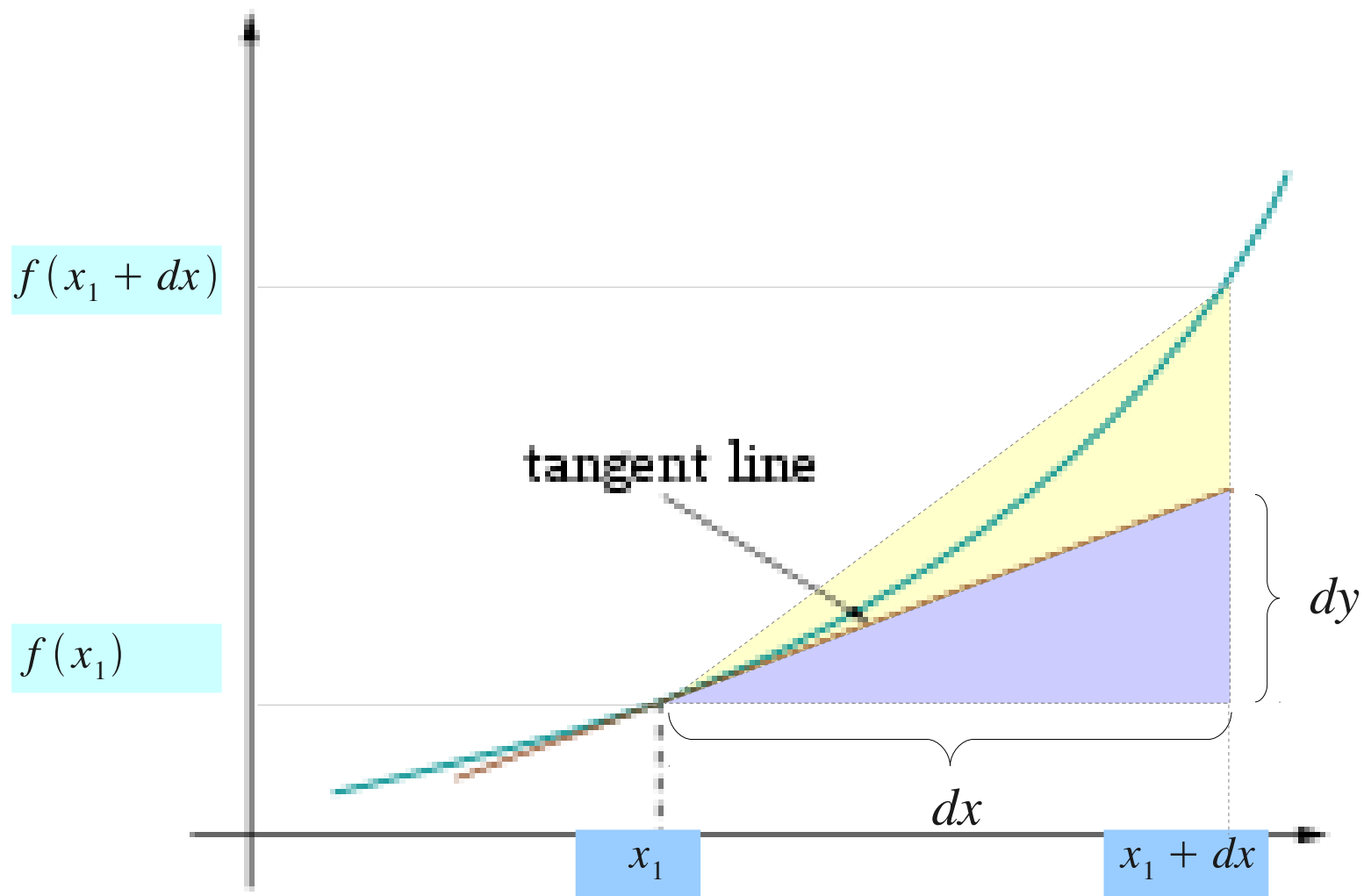
$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$$

x is an independent variable
→ Derivative with respect to x

Another Kind of Triangles and Slopes (1)

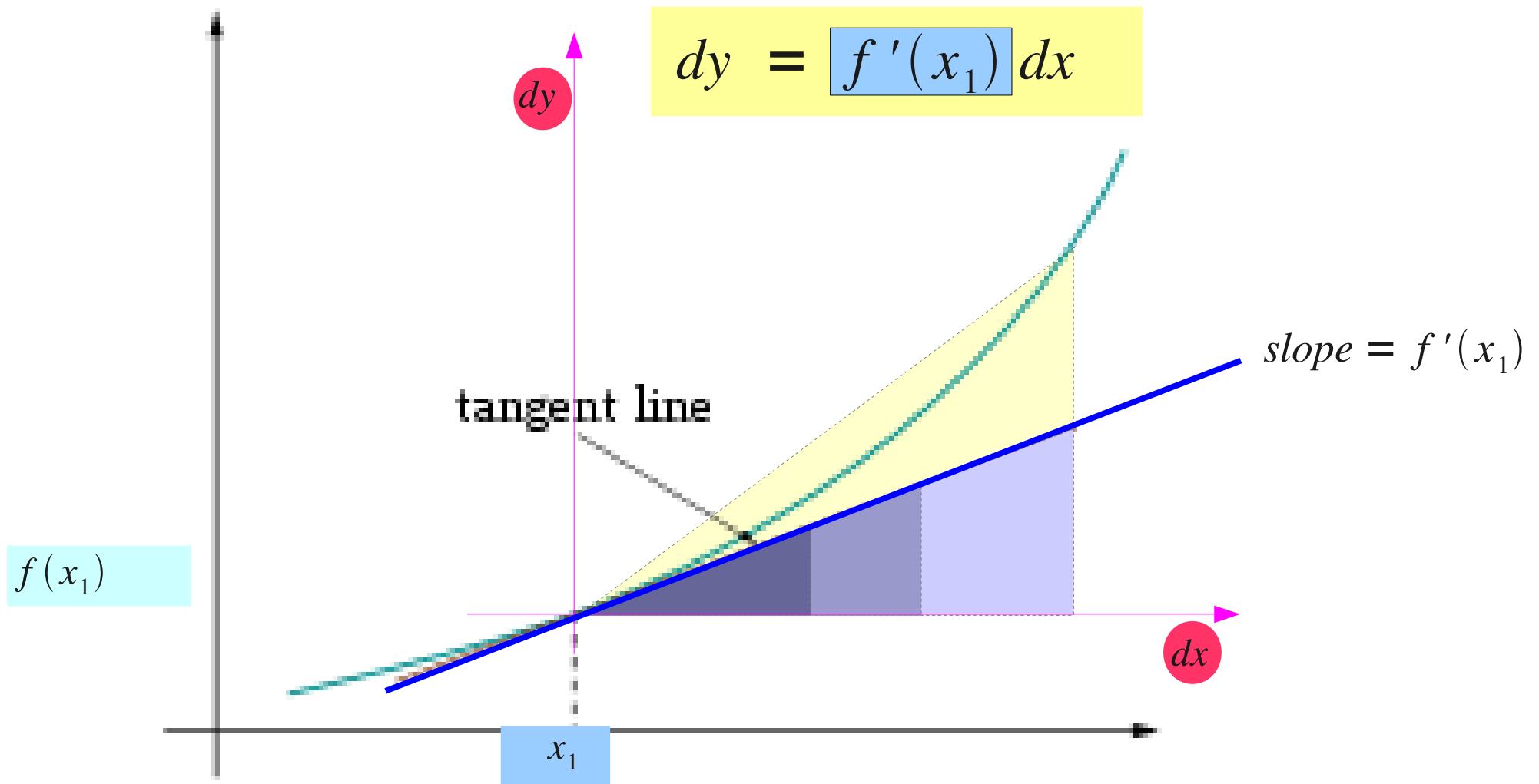


Another Kind of Triangles and Slopes (2)



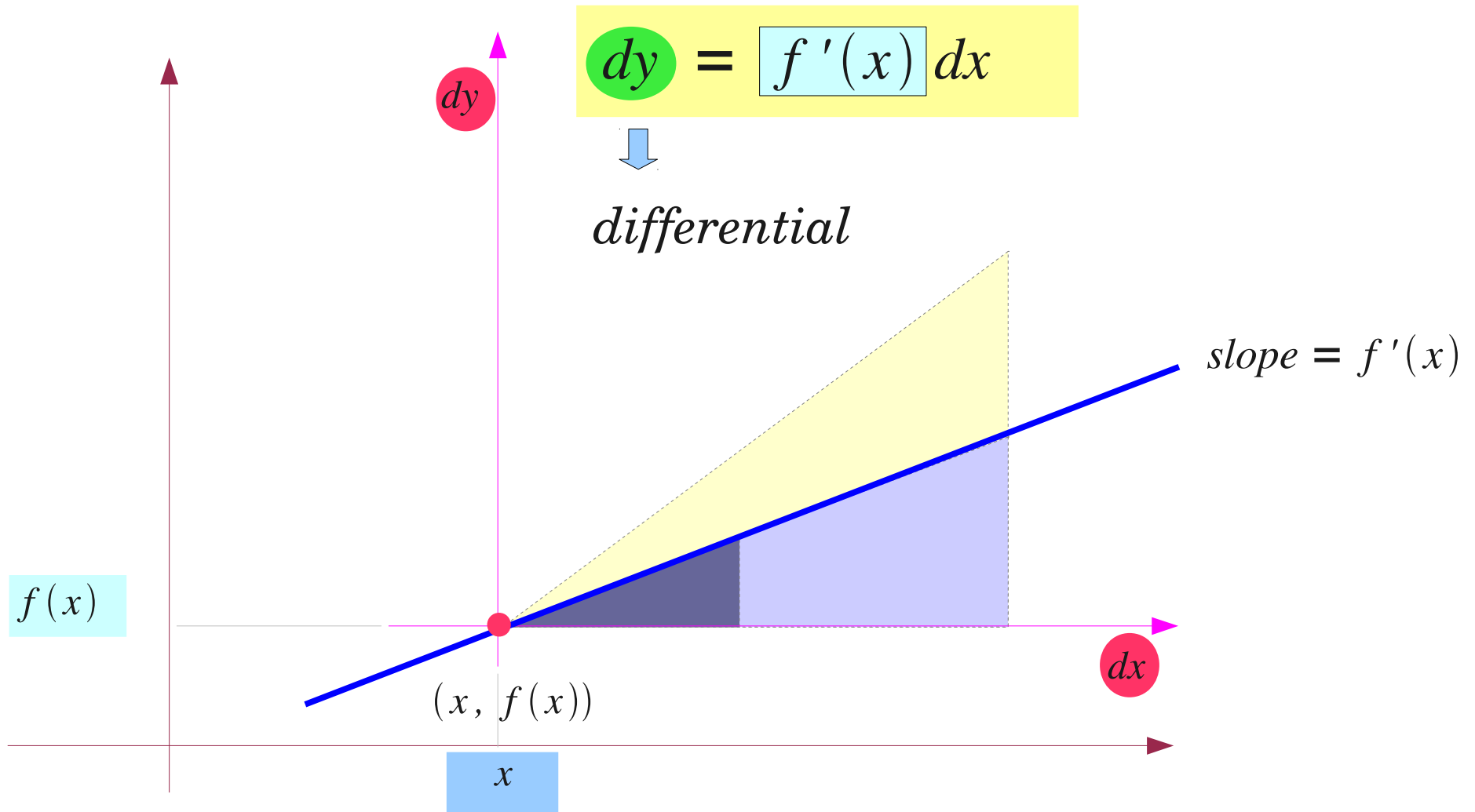
Another Kind of Triangles and Slopes (3)

Line equation in the new coordinate.



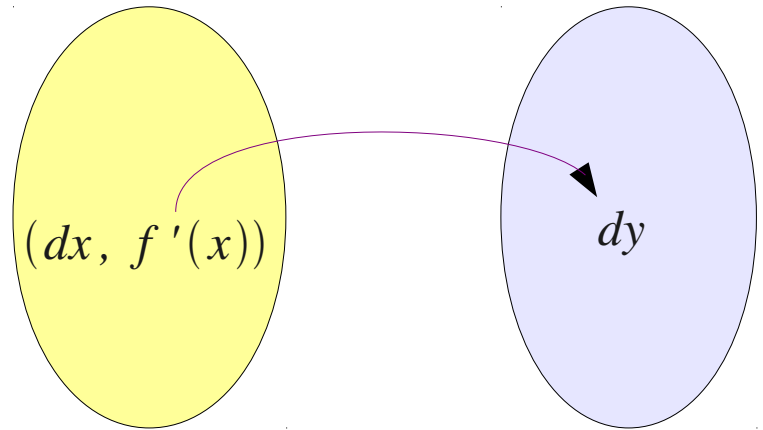
The Differential of a Function

Line equation in the new coordinate.



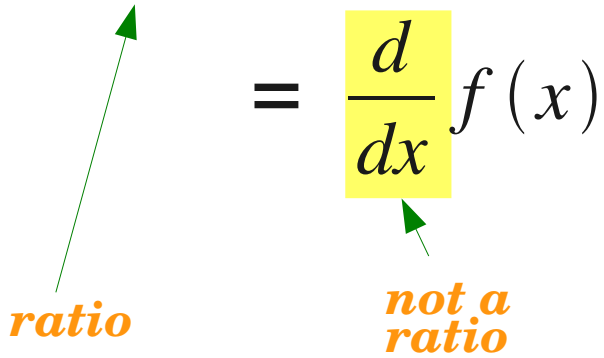
The **differential** of a function $f(x)$ of a single real variable x is the function of two independent real variables x and dx given by

$$dy = f'(x) dx$$



$$dy = f'(x) dx$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = f'(x)$$



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

$$dy = \frac{df}{dx} dx$$

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References

- [1] <http://en.wikipedia.org/>
- [2] <http://planetmath.org/>
- [3] Blitzer, R. "Algebra & Trigonometry." 3rd ed, Prentice Hall
- [4] Smith, R. T., Minton, R. B. "Calculus: Concepts & Connections," Mc Graw Hill
- [5] Thomas, et. al, "Thomas' Calculus", 11th ed, Addison Wesley
- [5] 홍성대, "기본/실력 수학의 정석," 성지출판