

BOARD PROBLEMS CH. 9

$$1) \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{2x^2}{x^2 - 4}$$

$$2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)}{x}$$

$$3) \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} - \frac{x^2 - 4}{x + 2}$$

4) WRITE GRAPHING AND STANDARD FORM OF A CIRCLE WITH:

ENDS OF A DIAMETER $(11, 6)$ $(1, 14)$

Ch. 9 - DEF OF A DERIVATIVE

RATE OF CHANGE

EXAMPLES:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = m \text{ or slope}$$

so the derivative of a function represents slope.

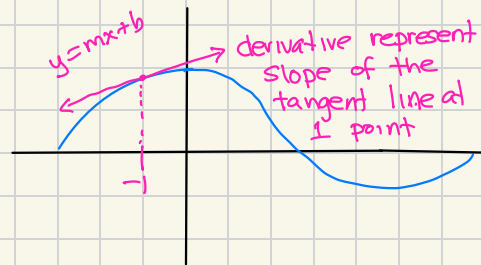
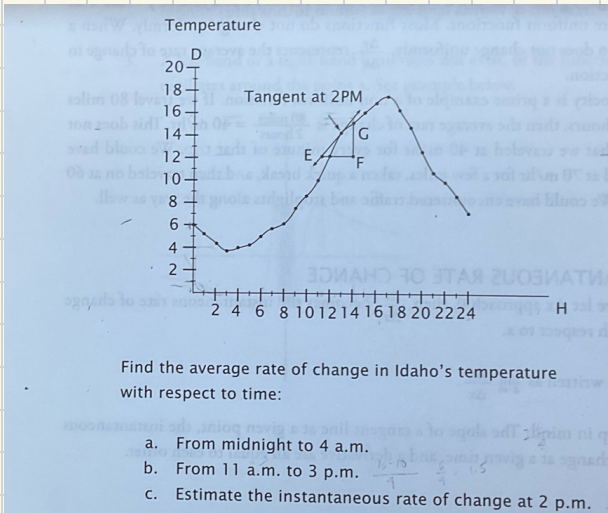
AVERAGE RATE OF CHANGE

$$\text{Like velocity} = \frac{\text{total miles}}{\text{total hours}}$$

INSTANTANEOUS RATE OF CHANGE

$$\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x}$$

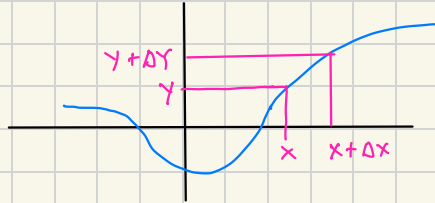
what does this mean?



DEFINITION OF A DERIVATIVE IN ONE VARIABLE

$$f'(x) = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{dy}{dx} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$$

Proof of the derivative formula



① $y = f(x)$

FINDING A DERIVATIVE USING DEFINITION

$$y' = f'(x) = \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$$

find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ for $y = 3x^2 + 5$ (or y')

STEP 1 replace x with $(x+h)$

$y = f(x)$ so $f(x+h) =$

STEP 2 subtract $f(x)$

STEP 3 DIVIDE simplified form by h .

STEP 4 FIND THE LIMIT AS $h \rightarrow 0$

EX 4

$$y = 2x - x^2$$

EX. 5

$$y = -\frac{4}{x}$$

EX. 6

$$y = 4x + 1$$

EX. 7

$$f(x) = 2\sqrt{x}$$

! IMPORTANT !

* NOTE * WHEN YOU HAVE A $\sqrt{\quad}$
YOU MUST MULTIPLY BY THE
CONJUGATE.

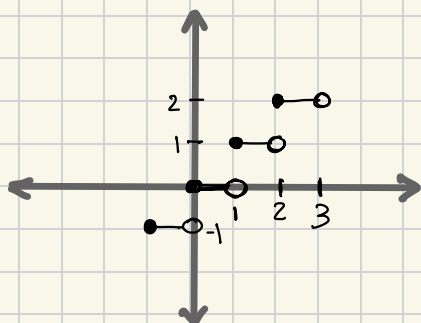
EX. 8

FIND THE DISTANCE BETWEEN
(0, -1) AND (2, -3)

GREATEST INTEGER FUNCTION

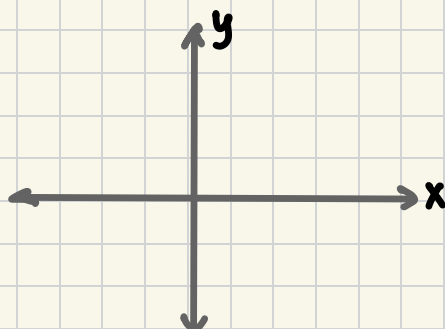
$$f(x) = [x]$$

for each value of x , $f(x)$ is the
greatest INTEGER $\leq x$.



EX. 9

GRAPH $f(x) = [x] + 1$ for x in $[-1, 1]$



x	y
-1	
-1/2	
0	
1/2	
1	

Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$.

1. $f(x) = 6 - 2x$

2. $f(x) = 3x^2 + 7$

3. $f(x) = 4x^2 - x + 2$

4. $f(x) = 1 - 2x^3$

LESSON PRACTICE 9B

5. $f(x) = 2\sqrt{x}$

6. $f(x) = \frac{3}{x}$

7. $f(x) = \frac{-2}{1-x}$

8. $f(x) = \frac{1}{x} + 2x$