

### 3.3 Supplement: The Derivative

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**The Derivative** - For  $y = f(x)$ , we define the **derivative of  $f$  at  $x$** , denoted by  $f'(x)$ , to be

\*If  $f'(x)$  exists for each  $x$  in the open interval  $(a, b)$ , then  $f$  is said to be **differentiable** over  $(a, b)$ .

**Interpretations of the Derivative** - The derivative of a function  $f$  is a new function  $f'$ . The domain of  $f'$  is a subset of the domain of  $f$ . The derivative has various applications and interpretations, including the following:

1. **Slope of the Tangent Line** or
2. **Instantaneous Rate of Change** or
3. **Instantaneous Velocity** or

#### Four-step Process for Finding the Derivative $f'(x)$

**Example:** Use the four-step process to find  $f'(x)$  if  $f(x) = \sqrt{x} + 2$ , and then use your result to find the equation of the tangent line of  $f$  at  $x = 9$ .

**Example:** The height of a ball thrown upward is given by  $s(t) = -16t^2 + 128t$  feet, where  $t$  is time in seconds. Use the limit definition of the derivative (i.e. the four-step process) to find the instantaneous velocity (i.e., velocity) when  $t = 6$ .

**Nonexistence of the Derivative** - The existence of a derivative at  $x = a$  depends on the existence of a limit at  $x = a$ , that is, on the existence of

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

If the limit does not exist at  $x = a$ , we say the function  $f$  is **nondifferentiable at  $x = a$** , or  $f'(a)$  **does not exist**.

\*Where does the above limit not exist (i.e. in what ways can a function  $f$  fail to be differentiable)?

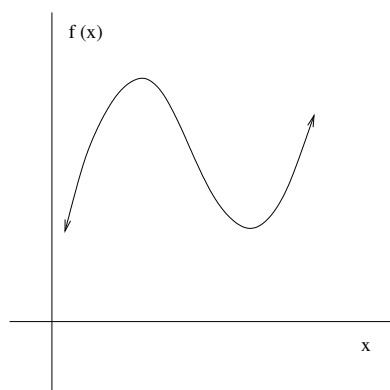
*\*Note: If  $f$  is differentiable at  $a$ , then  $f$  is continuous at  $a$ . But, if  $f$  is continuous at  $a$ , then  $f$  is not necessarily differentiable at  $a$ .*

**Sketching  $f'$  from  $f$ :**

Observe the important points and general behavior of the original graph:

- 1) Points at which a tangent line is horizontal
- 2) Intervals over which the graph is increasing or decreasing
- 3) Inflection points
- 4) Places at which the graph appears to be horizontal or leveling off

**Example:** The graph of a function  $f$  is given below. Sketch the graph of  $f'$ .



**Example:** Sketch the derivative of the function shown below.

