

The Derivative

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Both formulas will produce the same result, but one or the other may be easier for a given function.

Example 1

Suppose $f(x) = 2x + 3$. The first formula for the derivative gives

$$f'(a) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+h) - f(a)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{[2(a+h) + 3] - [2a + 3]}{h}$$

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Example 2

Suppose $f(x) = x^2 - 2$. The first formula for the derivative gives

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$$f'(a) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} x + a = 2a$$

Question 1

Suppose

$$f(x) = -5x + 1$$

Find $f'(3)$

1. $-5x$

2. -5

3. -1

4. 5

5. $5x$

6. none of the above

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$$(y - y_0) = m(x - x_0)$$

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in the form $y = mx + b$ this becomes

$$y = f'(a)x + f(a) - af'(a)$$

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so after simplifying

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The equation of the tangent line is:

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Question 3

Find the equation of the line tangent to

$$f(x) = x^2 - 4$$

at $x = 1$

1. $y = 2x - 5$

2. $y = 2x + 5$

3. $y = -2x - 5$

4. $y = -2x + 5$

5. $y = -2x$

6. none of the above

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Question 4

Find the equation of the line tangent to

$$f(x) = 2x^2 + 1$$

at $x = -1$

1. $y = 4x - 1$

2. $y = 4x + 1$

3. $y = -4x - 1$

4.

5. $y = -4x$

6.

$y = -4x + 1$

none of the above

Question 4

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2. $y = 4x + 1$

3. $y = -4x - 1$

4. $y = -4x + 1$

5. $y = -4x$

6. none of the above

3. $y = -4x - 1$

Question 5

Find the equation of the line tangent to

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$

at $x = 1$

1. $y = -x - 2$

2. $y = x + 2$

3. $y = -x - 2$

4. $y = -x + 2$

5. $y = -x$

6. none of the above

Question 5

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at $x = 1$

1. $y = -x - 2$

2. $y = x + 2$

3. $y = -x - 2$

4. $y = -x + 2$

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