CALCULUS

DERIVATIVES AND LIMITS

DERIVATIVE DEFINITION

$$\frac{d}{dx}(f(x)) = f'(x) = \lim_{h\to 0}\frac{f(x+h)-f(x)}{h}$$

BASIC PROPERTIES

$$(cf(x))' = c(f'(x))$$

$$(f(x) \pm g(x))' = f'(x) \pm g'(x)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(c) = 0$$

MEAN VALUE THEOREM

If f *is* differentiable on the interval (a,b) and continuous at the end points there exists a c in (a,b) such that

$$f'(c) = \frac{f(b)-f(a)}{b-a}$$

PRODUCT RULE

$$(f(x)g(x))' = f(x)'g(x) + f(x)g(x)'$$

QUOTIENT RULE

$$\frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{f(x)}{g(x)}\right) = \frac{f'(x)g(x) - f(x)g'(x)}{[g(x)]^2}$$

POWER RULE

$$\frac{d}{dx}(x^n) = nx^{n-1}$$

CHAIN RULE

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

COMMON DERIVATIVES

$$\frac{d}{dx}(x) = 1$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\sin x) = \cos x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\cos x) = -\sin x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\tan x) = \sec^2 x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\sec x) = \sec x \tan x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\csc x) = -\csc x \cot x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\cot x) = -\csc^2 x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\sin^{-1} x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\cos^{-1} x) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\tan^{-1} x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(a^x) = a^x \ln(a)$$

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

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\ln(x)) = \frac{1}{x}, x > 0$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\ln|x|) = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\log_a(x)) = \frac{1}{x\ln(a)}$$

CHAIN RULE AND OTHER EXAMPLES

$$\frac{d}{dx}([f(x)]^n) = n[f(x)]^{n-1}f'(x)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}\left(e^{f(x)}\right) = f'(x)e^{f(x)}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\ln[f(x)]) = \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\sin[f(x)]) = f'(x)\cos[f(x)]$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\cos[f(x)]) = -f'(x)\sin[f(x)]$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\tan[f(x)]) = f'(x)\sec^2[f(x)]$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\sec[f(x)]) = f'(x)\sec[f(x)]\tan[f(x)]$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\tan^{-1}[f(x)]) = \frac{f'(x)}{1+[f(x)]^2}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}\left(f(x)^{g(x)}\right) = f(x)^{g(x)}\left(\frac{g(x)f'(x)}{f(x)} + \ln(f(x))\,g'(x)\right)$$

PROPERTIES OF LIMITS

These properties require that the limit of $f(x)$ and $g(x)$ exist

$$\lim_{x\to a}[cf(x)] = c\lim_{x\to a} f(x)$$

$$\lim_{x\to a}[f(x) \pm g(x)] = \lim_{x\to a} f(x) \pm \lim_{x\to a} g(x)$$

$$\lim_{x\to a}[f(x)g(x)] = \lim_{x\to a} f(x)\lim_{x\to a} g(x)$$

$$\lim_{x\to a}\left[\frac{f(x)}{g(x)}\right] = \frac{\lim_{x\to a} f(x)}{\lim_{x\to a} g(x)} \quad \text{if } \lim_{x\to a} g(x) \neq 0$$

$$\lim_{x\to a}[f(x)]^n = \left[\lim_{x\to a} f(x)\right]^n$$

LIMIT EVALUATION METHOD – FACTOR AND CANCEL

$$\lim_{x\to -3}\frac{x^2-x-12}{x^2+3x} = \lim_{x\to -3}\frac{(x+3)(x-4)}{x(x+3)} = \lim_{x\to -3}\frac{(x-4)}{x} = \frac{7}{3}$$

L'HOPITAL'S RULE

If $\lim_{x\to a}\frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{0}{0}$ or $\frac{\pm\infty}{\pm\infty}$ then $\lim_{x\to a}\frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x\to a}\frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}$

LIMIT EVALUATIONS AT +-∞

$\lim_{x\to\infty} e^x = \infty$ and $\lim_{x\to-\infty} e^x = 0$

$\lim_{x\to\infty} \ln(x) = \infty$ and $\lim_{x\to 0^+} \ln(x) = -\infty$

If $r > 0$ then $\lim_{x\to\infty}\frac{c}{x^r} = 0$

If $r > 0$ & x^r is real for $x < 0$ then $\lim_{x\to-\infty}\frac{c}{x^r} = 0$

$\lim_{x\to\pm\infty} x^r = \infty$ for even r

$\lim_{x\to\infty} x^r = \infty$ & $\lim_{x\to-\infty} x^r = -\infty$ for odd r

The STEMCENTER at Cañada College