Section 3.4: The Derivative

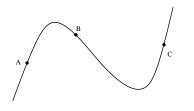
Suggested problems: 3, 7, 17, 21, 25, 29, 31-38, 47, 48, 60a, 60c, 61a, 61c, 63b

Average Rate of Change

Example: The revenue (in dollars) for selling x widgets is given by $R(x) = 40x - 0.2x^2$.

- A) What is the change in revenue if production is changed from 30 items to 110 items?
- B) What is the average change(average rate of change) in revenue for this change in production?
- C) What is the average change in revenue when production goes from 80 items to 160 items?

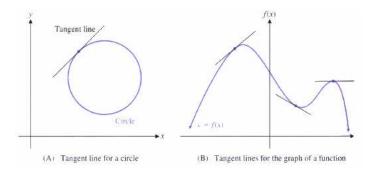
Example: Which pair of points has an average rate of change that is the largest? the smallest?



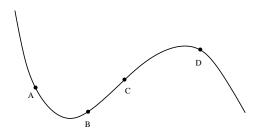
Instantaneous Rate of Change

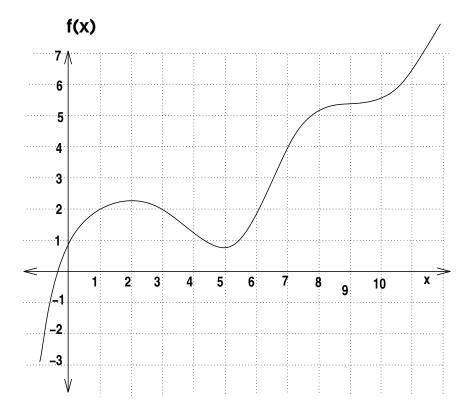
Definition: The instantaneous rate of change of a function f(x) at x = a is the slope of the tangent line at x = a and is denoted f'(a).

Graphical Method



Example: At which point is the instantaneous rate of change the greatest? the least?





A) Estimate the instantaneous rate of change at x = 1 and x = 7.

B) Find the equation of the tangent line at x = 1 and x = 7.

C) At what values of x does f(x) have an instantaneous rate of change of 0?

Algebraic Method

Example: Compute the following average rates of change from x = 2 to x = a for the function $f(x) = -x^2 + 10x$

a	5	3	2.4	2.1	2.01
$\frac{f(a) - f(2)}{a - 2}$					

Definition: For f(x), the instantaneous rate of change at x = a (or rate of change at x = a) is

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

If this limit exits, then we say that the function, f(x) is differentiable at x = a. If f'(a) exists for all b < a < c, then we say that f(x) is differentiable on the interval (b, c).

Example: The revenue (in dollars) for selling x widgets is given by $R(x) = 40x - 0.2x^2$.

A) Find the instantaneous rate of change when 75 items are sold.

B) Use the answer/work for part A to estimate R(76).

C) Explain the meaning for R'(75).

Example: Find f'(3) for $f(x) = 3 + \frac{2}{x}$

Example: You have been told that the derivative for $f(x) = 3 + \frac{2}{x}$, is $f'(x) = \frac{-2}{x^2}$. Find the equation of the tangent line at x = 2 and x = 0.

Where does the derivative of a function not exits?

Example: Find f'(4) for $f(x) = 6 + 2\sqrt{x}$