Mathematics I - Derivatives

24/25

Exercise (Motivation)

The farmer would like to enclose a rectangular place for sheep. She has 40 meters of fence and land by the river. What is the biggest possible area of the place?

Figure: https://www.cbr.com/shaun-the-sheep-best-worst-episodes-imdb/

Derivative

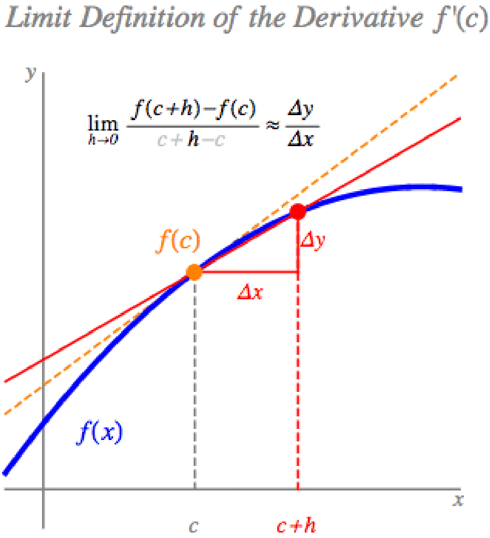

Figure: https://ginsyblog.wordpress.com/2017/02/04/how-to-solve-the-problems-of-differential-calculus/

Definition

Let f be a function and $a \in \mathbb{R}$. Then

- the derivative of the function f at the point a is defined by

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

if the respective limits exist.

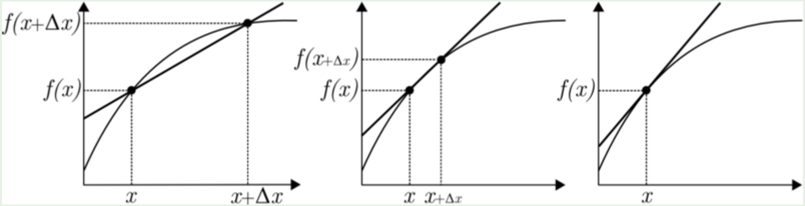

Figure: https://cs.wikipedia.org/wiki/Derivace

Definition

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- the derivative of the function f at the point a is defined by

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

- the derivative of f at a from the right is defined by

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

- the derivative of f at a from the left is defined by

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

if the respective limits exist.

Definition

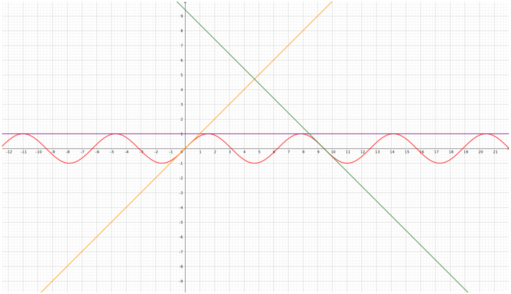
Suppose that the function f has a finite derivative at a point $a \in \mathbb{R}$. The line

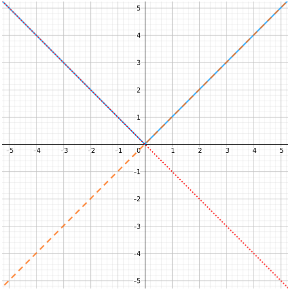
$$T_a = \left\{[x,y] \in \mathbb{R}^2;\ y = f(a) + f'(a)(x-a)\right\}.$$

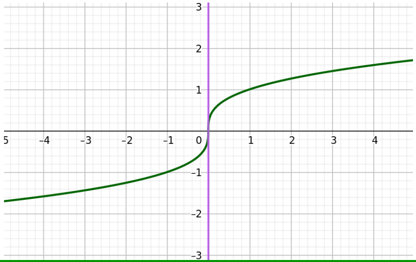
is called the tangent to the graph of f at the point $[a, f(a)]$.

https://www.desmos.com/calculator/l0puzw0zvm

Examples



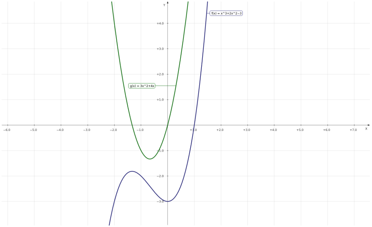




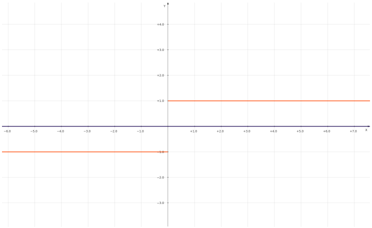
Theorem 1

Suppose that the function f has a finite derivative at a point $a \in \mathbb{R}$. Then f is continuous at a.

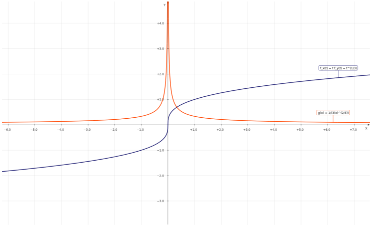
$$(x^3 + 2x^2 - 3)' = 3x^2 + 4x$$



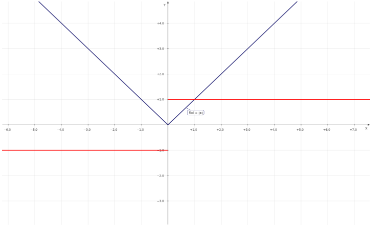
$$(\operatorname{sgn} x)'(0) = \infty$$



$$(\sqrt[3]{x})' = \frac{1}{3\sqrt[3]{x^2}}$$



$|x|'$ at 0 does not exist



Derivatives of elementary functions

- $(\text{const.})' = 0$,
- $(x^n)' = nx^{n-1}$, $x \in \mathbb{R}$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$; $x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$, $n \in \mathbb{Z}$, $n < 0$,
- $(\log x)' = \frac{1}{x}$ for $x \in (0, +\infty)$,
- $(\exp x)' = \exp x$ for $x \in \mathbb{R}$,
- $(x^a)' = ax^{a-1}$ for $x \in (0, +\infty)$, $a \in \mathbb{R}$,
- $(a^x)' = a^x \log a$ for $x \in \mathbb{R}$, $a \in \mathbb{R}$, $a > 0$,
- $(\sin x)' = \cos x$ for $x \in \mathbb{R}$,
- $(\cos x)' = -\sin x$ for $x \in \mathbb{R}$,
- $(\operatorname{tg} x)' = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}$ for $x \in D_{\operatorname{tg}}$,
- $(\operatorname{cotg} x)' = -\frac{1}{\sin^2 x}$ for $x \in D_{\operatorname{cotg}}$,
- $(\arcsin x)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$ for $x \in (-1, 1)$,
- $(\arccos x)' = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$ for $x \in (-1, 1)$,
- $(\operatorname{arctg} x)' = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$ for $x \in \mathbb{R}$,
- $(\operatorname{arccotg} x)' = -\frac{1}{1+x^2}$ for $x \in \mathbb{R}$.

Proof $(\sin x)'$

$$\frac{\sin(x+h)-\sin x}{h} = \frac{(\sin x\cdot\cos h+\cos x\cdot\sin h)-\sin x}{h}$$
$$= \frac{\sin x\,(\cos h-1)+\cos x\cdot\sin h}{h}$$
$$= \sin x\underbrace{\frac{\cos h-1}{h}}_{\to 0}+\cos x\underbrace{\frac{\sin h}{h}}_{\to 1}\to\cos x \quad \text{as } h\to 0.$$

Proof $(x^n)'$.

$$\frac{(x+h)^n-x^n}{h} = \frac{\left(x^n+n\cdot x^{n-1}h+a_2x^{n-2}h^2+\ldots a_nh^n\right)-x^n}{h}$$
$$= n\cdot x^{n-1}+\underbrace{h\left(a_2x^{n-2}+\ldots a_nh^{n-2}\right)}_{\to 0}$$

Proof $(\log x)'$

$$\frac{1}{h}\left(\log(x+h)-\log x\right)=\frac{1}{h}\left(\log\left(x\cdot\left(1+\frac{h}{x}\right)\right)-\log x\right)$$

$$=\frac{1}{h}\left(\log x+\log(1+\frac{h}{x})-\log x\right)=\frac{1}{h}\log\left(1+\frac{h}{x}\right)$$

$$=\frac{1}{x}\cdot\underbrace{\frac{x}{h}\log\left(1+\frac{h}{x}\right)}_{\to 1}$$

Theorem 2 (arithmetics of derivatives)

Suppose that the functions f and g have finite derivatives at $a \in \mathbb{R}$ and let $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$. Then

(i) $(f+g)'(a) = f'(a) + g'(a)$,

(ii) $(\alpha f)'(a) = \alpha \cdot f'(a)$,

(iii) $(fg)'(a) = f'(a)g(a) + f(a)g'(a)$,

(iv) *if* $g(a) \neq 0$, *then*

$$\left(\frac{f}{g}\right)'(a) = \frac{f'(a)g(a) - f(a)g'(a)}{g^2(a)}.$$

Proof $(f+g)'$

$$\frac{(f(x+h)+g(x+h))-(f(x)+g(x))}{h} = \underbrace{\frac{f(x+h)-f(x)}{h}}_{\to f'(x)} + \underbrace{\frac{g(x+h)-g(x)}{h}}_{\to g'(x)}$$

Proof $(fg)'$

$$\frac{f(x+h)g(x+h)-f(x)g(x)}{h}$$

$$=\frac{f(x+h)g(x+h)-f(x+h)g(x)+f(x+h)g(x)-f(x)g(x)}{h}$$

$$=\frac{f(x+h)g(x+h)-f(x+h)g(x)+f(x+h)g(x)-f(x)g(x)}{h}$$

$$=\frac{f(x+h)\left(g(x+h)-g(x)\right)+\left(f(x+h)-f(x)\right)g(x)}{h}$$

$$=\underbrace{f(x+h)}_{\to f(x)}\underbrace{\frac{g(x+h)-g(x)}{h}}_{\to g'(x)}+\underbrace{\frac{f(x+h)-f(x)}{h}}_{\to f'(x)}\underbrace{g(x)}_{\to g(x)}$$

$$\to f(x)g'(x)+f'(x)g(x)$$

Proof $(1/g)'$

$$\frac{1}{h}\left(\frac{1}{g(x+h)}-\frac{1}{g(x)}\right)=\frac{g(x)-g(x+h)}{hg(x+h)g(x)}$$
$$=\frac{-1}{g(x+h)g(x)}\cdot\underbrace{\frac{g(x+h)-g(x)}{h}}_{\to g'(x)}\to\frac{-g'(x)}{g(x)^2}$$

Proof $(f/g)'$

$$\left(\frac{f(x)}{g(x)}\right)'=\left(f(x)\cdot\frac{1}{g(x)}\right)'=f'(x)\cdot\frac{1}{g(x)}+f(x)\cdot\left(\frac{1}{g(x)}\right)'$$
$$=f'(x)\cdot\frac{1}{g(x)}+f(x)\cdot\left(\frac{-g'(x)}{g(x)^2}\right)$$
$$=\frac{f'(x)g(x)-f(x)g'(x)}{g(x)^2}$$

$(\tan x)'$

$$(\tan x)' = \left(\frac{\sin x}{\cos x}\right)' = \frac{(\sin x)'\cos x - \sin x(\cos x)'}{\cos^2 x}$$

$$= \frac{\cos x \cos x - \sin x(-\sin x)}{\cos^2 x} = \frac{\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x} = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}.$$

Exercise

$f = \cos x \sin x$. Find f'.

A $\cos^2 x$

B $\sin^2 x$

C $\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x$

D $-\sin x \cos x$

Exercise

$f = \cos x \sin x$. Find f'.

A $\cos^2 x$

B $\sin^2 x$

C $\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x$

D $-\sin x \cos x$

Exercise

$f = e^7$. Find f'.

A $7e^6$

B e^7

C 0

Exercise

$f = \cos x \sin x$. Find f'.

A $\cos^2 x$

B $\sin^2 x$

C $\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x$

D $-\sin x \cos x$

Exercise

$f = e^7$. Find f'.

A $7e^6$

B e^7

C 0

Exercise

$f = \dfrac{e^x}{x^2}$ Find f'.

A $\dfrac{e^x}{2x}$

B $\dfrac{e^x(x-2)}{x^3}$

C $\dfrac{e^x x^2 - 2xe^x}{x^4}$

D $\dfrac{e^x 2x + x^2 e^x}{x^4}$

Theorem 3 (derivative of a compound function)

Suppose that the function f has a finite derivative at $y_0 \in \mathbb{R}$, the function g has a finite derivative at $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}$, and $y_0 = g(x_0)$. Then

$$(f \circ g)'(x_0) = f'(y_0) \cdot g'(x_0).$$

Exercise

$f = \sin x + e^{\sin x}$. Find f'.

- A $\cos x + e^{\cos x}$
- B $\cos x + e^{\sin x}$
- C $\cos x + \sin x\, e^{\cos x}$
- D $\cos x + \cos x\, e^{\sin x}$

Proof derivative of composition

1. $g(x_0+h) \neq g(x_0)$ as $h \to 0$.

$$\frac{f(g(x_0+h)) - f(g(x_0))}{h} = \frac{f(g(x_0+h)) - f(g(x_0))}{g(x_0+h) - g(x_0)} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{g(x_0+h) - g(x_0)}{h}}_{\to g'(x_0)}$$

Denote $y_0 = f(x_0)$.

$$\lim_{h\to 0} \frac{f(g(x_0+h)) - f(g(x_0))}{g(x_0+h) - g(x_0)} = \left| \begin{array}{c} y = g(x_0+h) \\ y \to g(x_0), h \to 0 \\ (I): y \neq g(x_0), h \to 0 \end{array} \right| = \lim_{y \to y_0} \frac{f(y) - f(y_0)}{y - y_0} = f'(y_0)$$

Proof derivative of composition (continue)

2. what if $\exists x_n \to x_0$ such that $g(x_n) = g(x_0)$? Then

$$\frac{f(g(x_n)) - f(g(x_0))}{x_n - x_0} = 0,$$

and $f(g(x_0))' = 0$, $g'(x_0) = 0$.

Proof derivative of composition (continue)

2. what if $\exists x_n \to x_0$ such that $g(x_n) = g(x_0)$? Then

$$\frac{f(g(x_n)) - f(g(x_0))}{x_n - x_0} = 0,$$

and $f(g(x_0))' = 0$, $g'(x_0) = 0$.

Missing point: why $(f(g(x)))'$ exists?

If not, then there exist two sequences, on which the expression for the derivative has two different limits:
$\exists \{\widehat{x}_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty} \to x_0$, $\exists \{\widetilde{x}_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty} \to x_0$ such that $A \neq B$ and

$$\frac{f(g(\widehat{x}_n)) - f(g(x_0))}{\widehat{x}_n - x_0} \to A \in \overline{\mathbb{R}}, \quad \frac{f(g(\widetilde{x}_n)) - f(g(x_0))}{\widetilde{x}_n - x_0} \to B \in \overline{\mathbb{R}}$$

But if $g(\widehat{x}_n) \neq g(x_0), n \to \infty$, then $A = f'(g(x_0))g'(x_0) = 0$.
If $g(\widetilde{x}_{n_k}) = g(x_0)$, then $B = 0$. So, in any case $A = B (= 0)$.

(x^a)

$$(x^a)' = \left(e^{a\ln x}\right)' = e^{a\ln x}\,(a\ln x)' = e^{a\ln x}\frac{a}{x} = x^a\frac{a}{x} = ax^{a-1}.$$

(a^x)

$$(a^x)' = \left(e^{x\ln a}\right)' = e^{x\ln a}\,(x\ln a)' = e^{x\ln a}\ln a = a^x\ln a.$$

Theorem 4 (derivative of an inverse function)

Let f be a function continuous and strictly monotone on an interval (a,b) and suppose that it has a finite and non-zero derivative $f'(x_0)$ at $x_0 \in (a,b)$. Then the function f^{-1} has a derivative at $y_0 = f(x_0)$ and

$$(f^{-1})'(y_0) = \frac{1}{f'(x_0)} = \frac{1}{f'(f^{-1}(y_0))}.$$

arcsin

$$y = \arcsin x, \quad x = \sin y;$$

$$y'(x) = \frac{1}{x'(y)} = \frac{1}{\cos y} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \sin^2 y}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}}.$$

arctan

$$y = \arctan x, \quad x = \tan y;$$

$$y'(x) = \frac{1}{x'(y)} = \cos^2 y = \frac{\cos^2 y}{\cos^2 y + \sin^2 y} = \frac{1}{1 + \tan^2 y}$$
$$= \frac{1}{1 + x^2}.$$

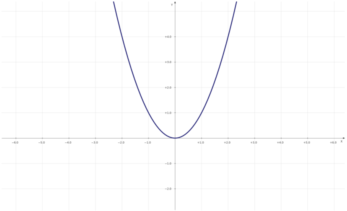
Exercise (True or false?)

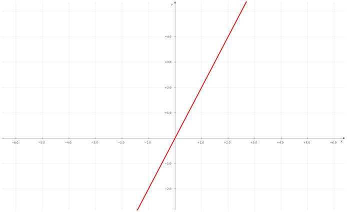
1. If $f'(x) = g'(x)$, then $f(x) = g(x)$. (For every x.)
2. If $f'(a) \neq g'(a)$, then $f(a) \neq g(a)$.
   (We are talking about particular point a.)

Theorem 5 (necessary condition for a local extremum)

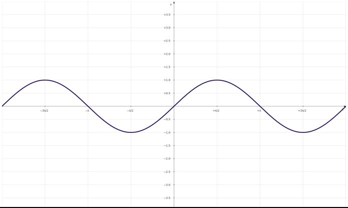
Suppose that a function f has a local extremum at $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}$. If $f'(x_0)$ exists, then $f'(x_0) = 0$.

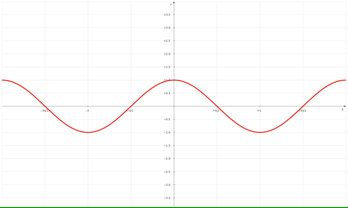
$$(x^2)' = 2x$$



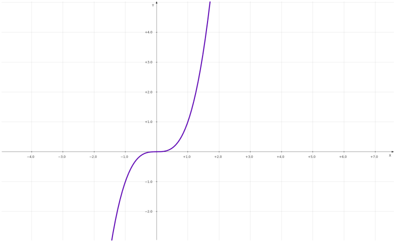


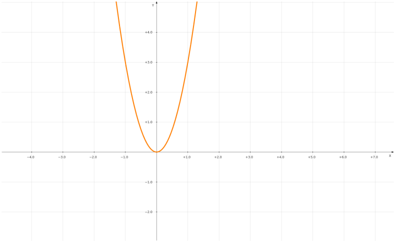
$$(\sin x)' = \cos x$$



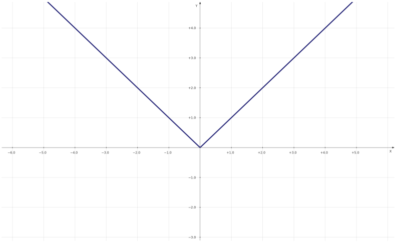


$(x^3)' = 3x^2$

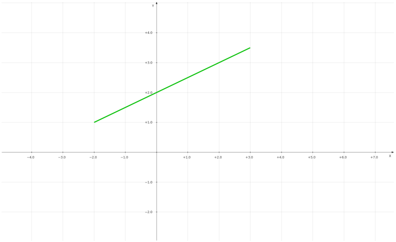




$|x|$



$x/2$



First Derivative Test for Local Extrema

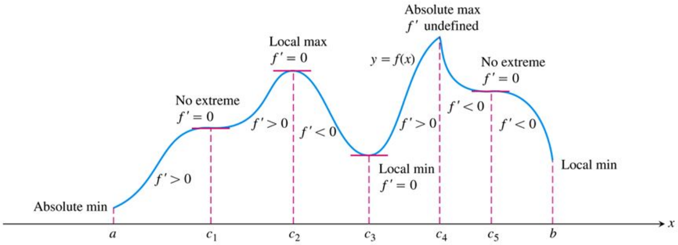


FIGURE 3.21 A function's first derivative tells how the graph rises and falls.

Figure: http://slideplayer.com/slide/7555868/

Theorem 6 (Rolle)

Suppose that $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$, $a < b$, and a function f has the following properties:

(i) *it is continuous on the interval $[a, b]$,*

(ii) *it has a derivative (finite or infinite) at every point of the open interval (a, b),*

(iii) $f(a) = f(b)$.

Then there exists $\xi \in (a, b)$ satisfying $f'(\xi) = 0$.

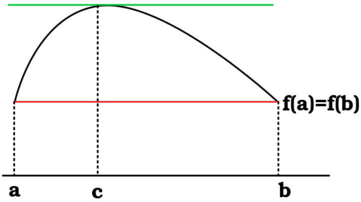


Figure: `https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Rolle%27s_theorem.svg`

Theorem 7 (Lagrange, mean value theorem)

Suppose that $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$, $a < b$, a function f is continuous on an interval $[a, b]$ and has a derivative (finite or infinite) at every point of the interval (a, b). Then there is $\xi \in (a, b)$ satisfying

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

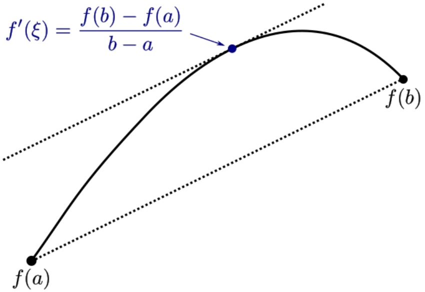


Figure: `https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Mittelwertsatz3.svg`

Proof

Apply previous (Rolle) theorem to the function

$$h(x) = f(x) - \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a} x.$$

Theorem 8 (Cauchy, (extended) mean value theorem)

Suppose that $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$, $a < b$, functions f, g are continuous on an interval $[a, b]$ and have derivatives (finite or infinite) at every point of the interval (a, b). Then there is $c \in (a, b)$ satisfying

$$(f(b) - f(a))\, g'(c) = (g(b) - g(a))\, f'(c).$$

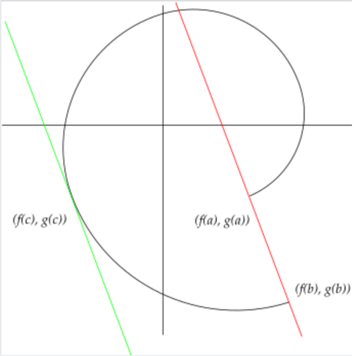


Figure: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mean_value_theorem(sharp)Cauchy's_mean_value_theorem

Proof of Cauchy's mean theorem

1. $g(a) = g(b)$. By Rolle' thm, $\exists c \in (a, b) : g'(c) = 0$.
   Hence, $0 = (f(b) - f(a))g'(c) = (g(b) - g(a))f'(c)$.
2. $g(a) \neq g(b)$. Define $h(x) = f(x) - rg(x)$, with r such that $h(a) = h(b)$.

$$f(a) - rg(a) = f(b) - rg(b), \qquad r = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{g(b) - g(a)}.$$

   Rolle's thm: $\exists c \in (a, b) : h'(c) = 0$. I.e.

$$f'(c) - \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{g(b) - g(a)} g'(c) = 0.$$

Theorem 9 (sign of the derivative and monotonicity)

Let $J \subset \mathbb{R}$ be a non-degenerate interval. Suppose that a function f is continuous on J and it has a derivative at every inner point of J (the set of all inner points of J is denoted by $\operatorname{Int} J$*).*

(i) *If $f'(x) > 0$ for all $x \in \operatorname{Int} J$, then f is increasing on J.*

(ii) *If $f'(x) < 0$ for all $x \in \operatorname{Int} J$, then f is decreasing on J.*

(iii) *If $f'(x) \geq 0$ for all $x \in \operatorname{Int} J$, then f in non-decreasing on J.*

(iv) *If $f'(x) \leq 0$ for all $x \in \operatorname{Int} J$, then f is non-increasing on J.*

https://mathinsight.org/applet/derivative_function

https://www.geogebra.org/m/mCTqH7u4

Theorem 10 (computation of a one-sided derivative)

Suppose that a function f is continuous from the right at $a \in \mathbb{R}$ and the limit $\lim_{x \to a+} f'(x)$ exists. Then the derivative $f'_+(a)$ exists and

$$f'_+(a) = \lim_{x \to a+} f'(x).$$

Theorem 11 (l'Hopital's rule)

Suppose that functions f and g have finite derivatives on some punctured neighbourhood of $a \in \mathbb{R}^*$ and the limit $\lim\limits_{x\to a} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}$ exist. Suppose further that $g'(x) \neq 0, x \to a$ and that one of the following conditions hold:

(i) $\lim\limits_{x\to a} f(x) = \lim\limits_{x\to a} g(x) = 0$,

(ii) $\lim\limits_{x\to a} |g(x)| = +\infty$.

Then the limit $\lim\limits_{x\to a} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$ exists and $\lim_{x\to a} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x\to a} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}$.

Exercise

$$\lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x} =$$

A ∞ B 0 C 1 D $\nexists$

Proof of l'Hopital's rule [Fikhhtengolc, page 222, Theorem 1]:

Case: $a \in \mathbb{R}$ and $\lim\limits_{x\to a} f(x) = \lim\limits_{x\to a} g(x) = 0$.

Step 1. Define $f(a) = 0, g(a) = 0$. Then f, g are continuous at $x = a$.

Step 2. Since $g'(x) \neq 0$ as $x \to a$, then also $g(x) \neq 0$ as $x \to 0$. (otherwise, contradiction with Rolle's thm).

Step 3.

$$\frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{g(x) - g(a)} = \frac{f'(c)}{g'(c)}, \quad c = c(x).$$

(Cauchy's mean theorem)

Step 4. Limit of a composition:

$$\lim_{x\to a} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x\to a} \frac{f'(c(x))}{g'(c(x))} = \left| \begin{array}{c} y = c(x) \\ y \to a, x \to a \\ y \neq a, x \to a \end{array} \right| = \lim_{x\to a} \frac{f'(y)}{g'(y)}.$$

Proof of l'Hopital's rule:

Case $a = \pm\infty$ and $\lim_{x\to a} f(x) = \lim_{x\to a} g(x) = 0$.
Apply previous case to the function $f(\frac{1}{y})$, $g(\frac{1}{y})$, and the point 0.

Proof of l'Hopital's rule:

Case $a \in \mathbb{R}$, $\lim_{x\to a} f(x) = \lim_{x\to a} g(x) = +\infty$, $\lim_{x\to a} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} = K \in \mathbb{R}$.

$$\frac{f(x)}{g(x)} - K = \frac{f(x_0) - Kg(x_0)}{g(x)} + \frac{f(x) - f(x_0) + Kg(x_0) - Kg(x)}{g(x)}$$

$$= \frac{f(x_0) - Kg(x_0)}{g(x)} + \frac{(g(x) - g(x_0))\left(\frac{f(x)-f(x_0)}{g(x)-g(x_0)} - K\right)}{g(x)}$$

$$= \frac{f(x_0) - Kg(x_0)}{g(x)} + \left(1 - \frac{g(x_0)}{g(x)}\right)\left(\frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{g(x) - g(x_0)} - K\right)$$

Proof of l'Hopital's rule:

Case $a \in \mathbb{R}$, $\lim_{x\to a} f(x) = \lim_{x\to a} g(x) = +\infty$, $\lim_{x\to a} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} = K \in \mathbb{R}$.

$$\left|\frac{f(x)}{g(x)} - K\right| \le \left|\frac{f(x_0) - Kg(x_0)}{g(x)}\right| + \left|1 - \frac{g(x_0)}{g(x)}\right| \cdot \left|\frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{g(x) - g(x_0)} - K\right|$$

$$\frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{g(x) - g(x_0)} - K = \frac{f'(c(x, x_0))}{g'(c(x, x_0))} - K$$

can be made small by taking both x, x_0 close to a.

$$\left|1 - \frac{g(x_0)}{g(x)}\right|$$

is in the interval (0, 1) by choosing first x_0 close to a such that $g(x_0) > 0$, and then by choosing x even closer to a (so that $g(x)$ is large). Similar: $\frac{f(x_0) - Kg(x_0)}{g(x)}$ can be made small by choosing x.

Fix an arbitrary $\varepsilon > 0$.

$$\exists \delta_1 > 0 \ \forall c \in (a, a+\delta_1) : \quad \left| \frac{f'(c)}{g'(c)} - K \right| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}.$$

$$\exists \delta_2 > 0 \ \forall x_0 \in (a, a+\delta_2) : \quad g(x_0) > 0.$$

Denote $\delta_3 = \min(\delta_1, \delta_2)$ and fix an arbitrary $x_0 \in (a, a+\delta_3)$.

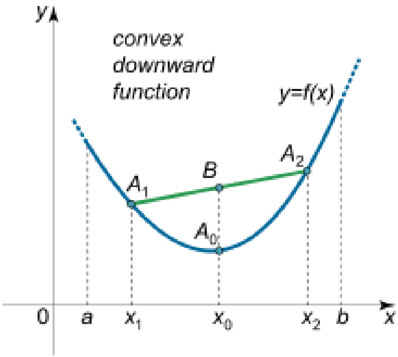
$$\exists \delta \in (0, \delta_3) \ \forall x \in (a, a+\delta) : \quad \left| \frac{f(x_0) - Kg(x_0)}{g(x)} \right| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$$

$$\text{and } g(x_0) < g(x), \text{ i.e. } 0 < 1 - \frac{g(x_0)}{g(x)} < 1.$$

Convex and concave functions

Inspired by: `realisticky.cz`

Convex and concave functions



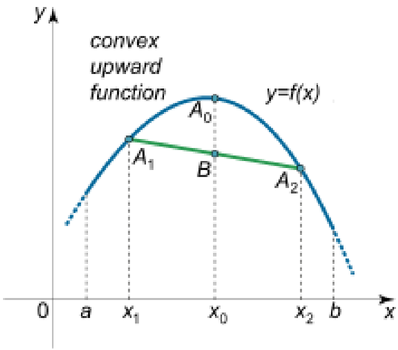


Figure: https://www.math24.net/convex-functions/

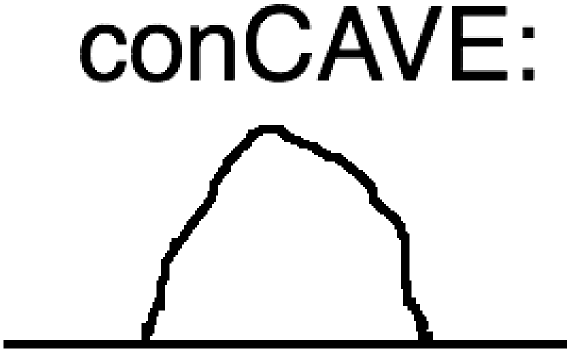


Figure: https://math.stackexchange.com/questions/3399/why-does-convex-function-mean-concave-up

Convex combination

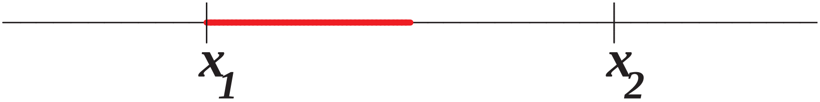
Convex combination

$$1 \cdot x_1 + 0 \cdot x_2 = x_1 + 0 \cdot (x_2 - x_1) = x_1$$

Convex combination

$$0 \cdot x_1 + 1 \cdot x_2 = x_1 + 1 \cdot (x_2 - x_1) = x_2$$

Convex combination



$$\frac{1}{2}x_1 + \frac{1}{2}x_2 = x_1 + \frac{1}{2}(x_2 - x_1)$$

Convex combination

$$\frac{3}{4}x_1 + \frac{1}{4}x_2 = x_1 + \frac{1}{4}(x_2 - x_1)$$

Convex combination

$$\frac{1}{4}x_1 + \frac{3}{4}x_2 = x_1 + \frac{3}{4}(x_2 - x_1)$$

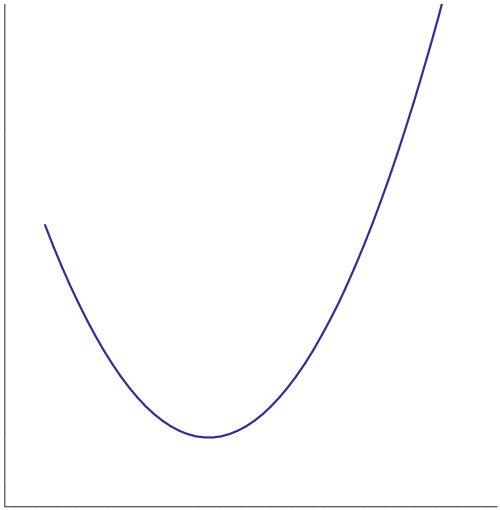
Convex combination

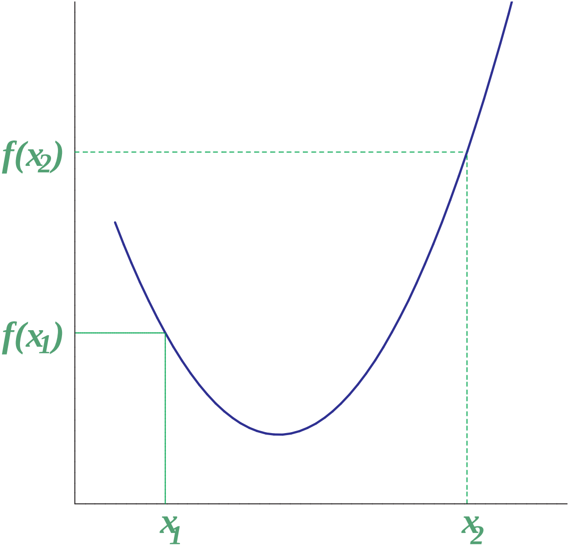
$$\lambda x_1 + (1-\lambda)x_2 = x_1 + (1-\lambda)(x_2 - x_1), \quad \lambda \in [0,1]$$

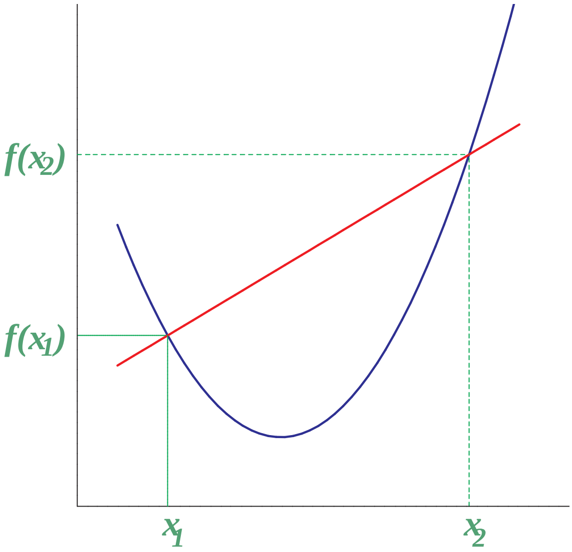
Definition

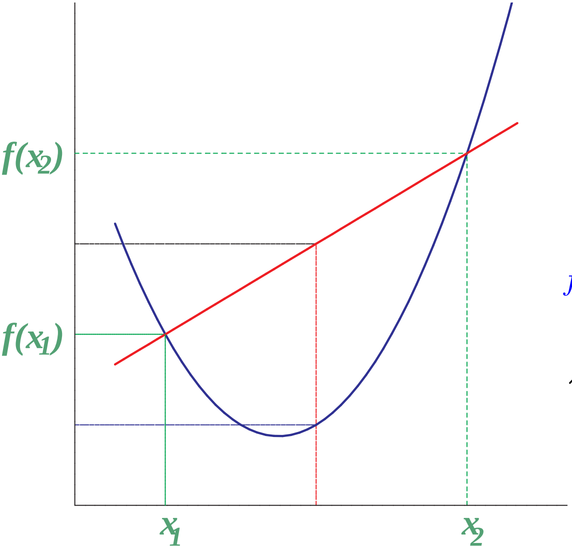
We say that a function f is

- convex on an interval I if
$$f(\lambda x_1 + (1-\lambda)x_2) \leq \lambda f(x_1) + (1-\lambda)f(x_2),$$
for each $x_1, x_2 \in I$ and each $\lambda \in [0,1]$;
- concave on an interval I if
$$f(\lambda x_1 + (1-\lambda)x_2) \geq \lambda f(x_1) + (1-\lambda)f(x_2),$$
for each $x_1, x_2 \in I$ and each $\lambda \in [0,1]$;
- strictly convex on an interval I if
$$f(\lambda x_1 + (1-\lambda)x_2) < \lambda f(x_1) + (1-\lambda)f(x_2),$$
for each $x_1, x_2 \in I$, $x_1 \neq x_2$ and each $\lambda \in (0,1)$;
- strictly concave on an interval I if
$$f(\lambda x_1 + (1-\lambda)x_2) > \lambda f(x_1) + (1-\lambda)f(x_2).$$
for each $x_1, x_2 \in I$, $x_1 \neq x_2$ and each $\lambda \in (0,1)$.




f(x2)
f(x1)
x1
x2

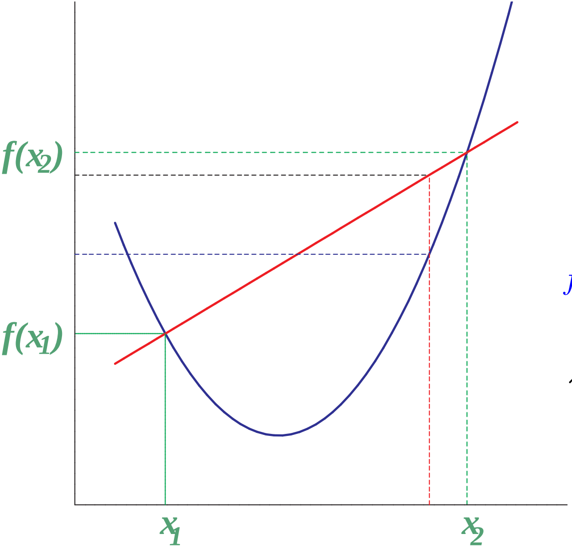

$f(x_2)$
$f(x_1)$
x_1
x_2



$$\lambda x_1 + (1-\lambda)x_2$$

$$f(\lambda x_1 + (1-\lambda)x_2)$$

$$\lambda f(x_1) + (1-\lambda) f(x_2)$$



$\lambda x_1 + (1-\lambda)x_2$

$f(\lambda x_1 + (1-\lambda)x_2)$

$\lambda f(x_1) + (1-\lambda) f(x_2)$

Lemma 12

A function f is convex on an interval I if and only if

$$\frac{f(x_2)-f(x_1)}{x_2-x_1} \le \frac{f(x_3)-f(x_2)}{x_3-x_2}$$

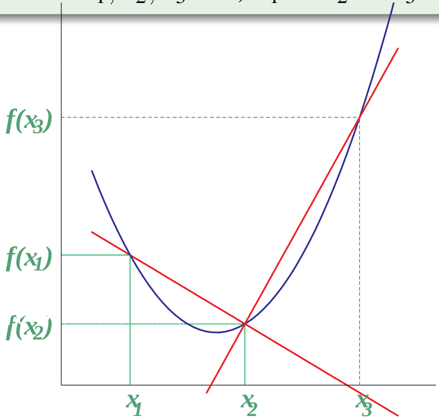
for each three points $x_1, x_2, x_3 \in I$, $x_1 < x_2 < x_3$.

Lemma 12

A function f is convex on an interval I if and only if

$$\frac{f(x_2)-f(x_1)}{x_2-x_1} \le \frac{f(x_3)-f(x_2)}{x_3-x_2}$$

for each three points $x_1, x_2, x_3 \in I$, $x_1 < x_2 < x_3$.



Definition

Suppose that a function f has a finite derivative on some neighbourhood of $a \in \mathbb{R}$. The second derivative of f at a is defined by

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

if the limit exists.

Definition

Suppose that a function f has a finite derivative on some neighbourhood of $a \in \mathbb{R}$. The second derivative of f at a is defined by

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

if the limit exists.

Let $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and suppose that f has a finite nth derivative (denoted by $f^{(n)}$) on some neighbourhood of $a \in \mathbb{R}$. Then the $(n+1)$th derivative of f at a is defined by

$$f^{(n+1)}(a) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f^{(n)}(a+h) - f^{(n)}(a)}{h}$$

if the limit exists.

Theorem 13 (second derivative and convexity)

Let $a, b \in \mathbb{R}^*$, $a < b$, and suppose that a function f has a finite second derivative on the interval (a, b).

(i) *If $f''(x) > 0$ for each $x \in (a, b)$, then f is strictly convex on (a, b).*

(ii) *If $f''(x) < 0$ for each $x \in (a, b)$, then f is strictly concave on (a, b).*

(iii) *If $f''(x) \geq 0$ for each $x \in (a, b)$, then f is convex on (a, b).*

(iv) *If $f''(x) \leq 0$ for each $x \in (a, b)$, then f is concave on (a, b).*

https://www.geogebra.org/m/rqebuwyw https://www.khanacademy.org/math/ap-calculus-ab/ab-diff-analytical-applications-new/ab-5-9/e/connecting-function-and-derivatives

Definition

Suppose that a function f has a finite derivative at $a \in \mathbb{R}$ and let T_a denote the tangent to the graph of f at $[a, f(a)]$. We say that the point $[x, f(x)]$ lies below the tangent T_a if

$$f(x) < f(a) + f'(a) \cdot (x - a).$$

We say that the point $[x, f(x)]$ lies above the tangent T_a if the opposite inequality holds.

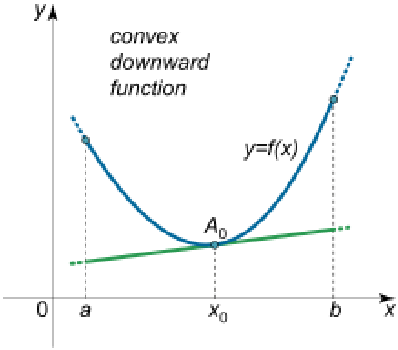


Figure: https://www.math24.net/convex-functions/

Definition

Suppose that a function f has a finite derivative at $a \in \mathbb{R}$ and let T_a denote the tangent to the graph of f at $[a, f(a)]$. We say that a is an inflection point of f if there is $\Delta > 0$ such that

(i) $\forall x \in (a - \Delta, a)$: $[x, f(x)]$ lies below the tangent T_a,

(ii) $\forall x \in (a, a + \Delta)$: $[x, f(x)]$ lies above the tangent T_a,

Definition

Suppose that a function f has a finite derivative at $a \in \mathbb{R}$ and let T_a denote the tangent to the graph of f at $[a, f(a)]$. We say that a is an inflection point of f if there is $\Delta > 0$ such that

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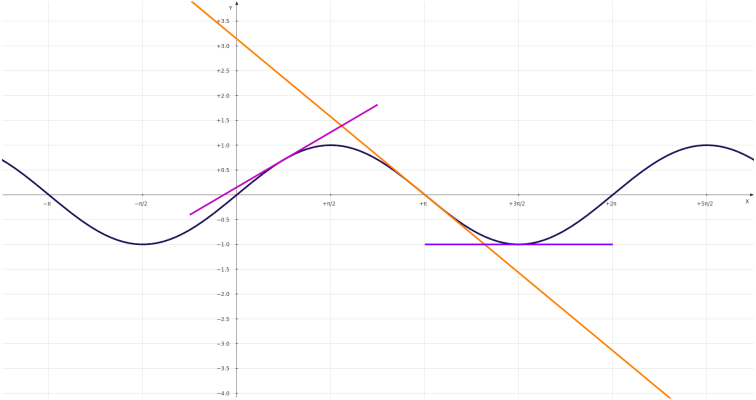
(ii) $\forall x \in (a, a + \Delta)$: $[x, f(x)]$ lies above the tangent T_a,

or

(i) $\forall x \in (a - \Delta, a)$: $[x, f(x)]$ lies above the tangent T_a,

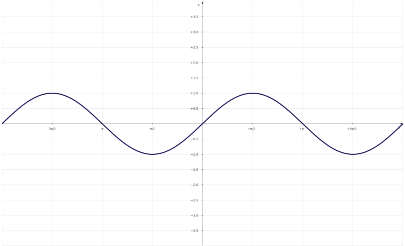
(ii) $\forall x \in (a, a + \Delta)$: $[x, f(x)]$ lies below the tangent T_a.

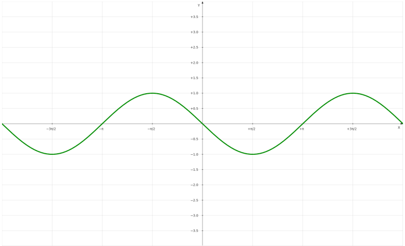


https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Inflection_point#/media/File:Animated_illustration_of_inflection_point.gif

Theorem 14 (necessary condition for inflection)

Let $a \in \mathbb{R}$ be an inflection point of a function f. Then $f''(a)$ either does not exist or equals zero.





Theorem 15 (necessary condition for inflection)

Let $a \in \mathbb{R}$ be an inflection point of a function f. Then $f''(a)$ either does not exist or equals zero.

$$(x^4 - x)'' = 12x^2$$

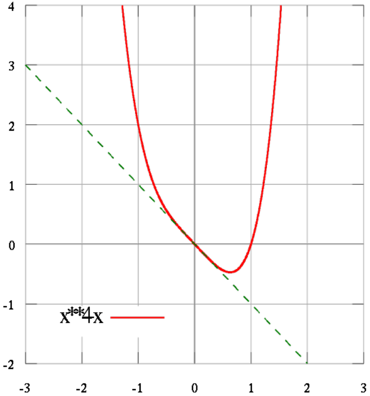


Figure:

Theorem 16 (necessary condition for inflection)

Let $a \in \mathbb{R}$ be an inflection point of a function f. Then $f''(a)$ either does not exist or equals zero.

Theorem 16 (necessary condition for inflection)

Let $a \in \mathbb{R}$ be an inflection point of a function f. Then $f''(a)$ either does not exist or equals zero.

Theorem 17 (sufficient condition for inflection)

Suppose that a function f has a continuous first derivative on an interval (a, b) and $z \in (a, b)$. Suppose further that

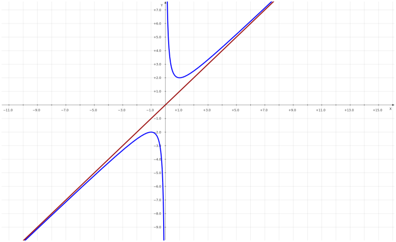
- $\forall x \in (a, z) : f''(x) > 0,$
- $\forall x \in (z, b) : f''(x) < 0.$

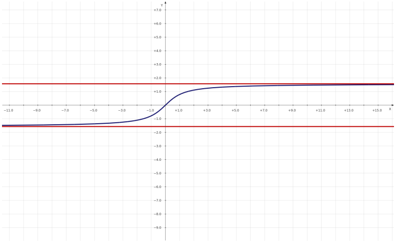
Then z is an inflection point of f.

Definition

The line which is a graph of an affine function $x \mapsto kx + q$, $k, q \in \mathbb{R}$, is called an asymptote of the function f at $+\infty$ (resp. v $-\infty$) if

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} (f(x) - kx - q) = 0, \quad \text{(resp.} \lim_{x \to -\infty} (f(x) - kx - q) = 0\text{)}.$$





Definition

The line which is a graph of an affine function $x \mapsto kx + q$, $k, q \in \mathbb{R}$, is called an asymptote of the function f at $+\infty$ (resp. v $-\infty$) if

$$\lim_{x\to+\infty} (f(x) - kx - q) = 0, \quad (\text{resp. } \lim_{x\to-\infty} (f(x) - kx - q) = 0).$$

Proposition 18

A function f has an asymptote at $+\infty$ given by the affine function $x \mapsto kx + q$ if and only if

$$\lim_{x\to+\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = k \in \mathbb{R} \quad \textit{and} \quad \lim_{x\to+\infty} (f(x) - kx) = q \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Exercise

Let us assume that a function $y = f(x)$ is continuous at $\mathbb{R}$. Sketch f.

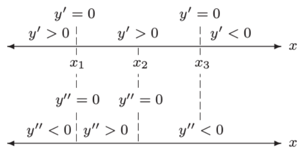


Figure: Calculus, Hughes-Hallet, Gleason, McCallum

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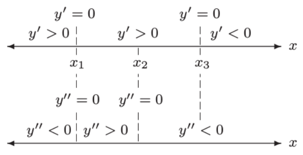
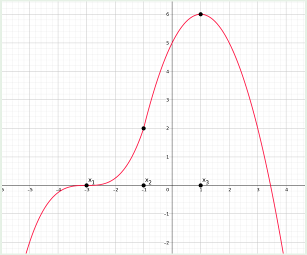


Figure: Calculus, Hughes-Hallet, Gleason, McCallum



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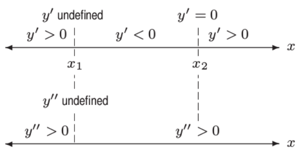

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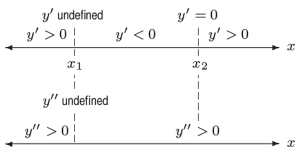
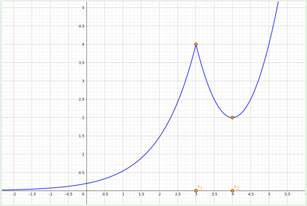


Figure: Calculus, Hughes-Hallet, Gleason, McCallum



Investigation of a function

1. Determine the domain and discuss the continuity of the function.
2. Find out symmetries: oddness, evenness, periodicity.
3. Find the limits at the "endpoints of the domain".
4. Investigate the first derivative, find the intervals of monotonicity and local and global extrema. Determine the range.
5. Find the second derivative and determine the intervals where the function is concave or convex. Find the inflection points.
6. Find the asymptotes of the function.
7. Draw the graph of the function.

Taylor polynomial

$$T_n^{f,x_0}(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)\cdot(x-x_0) + \frac{1}{2}f''(x_0)\cdot(x-x_0)^2 + \frac{1}{3!}f'''(x_0)\cdot(x-x_0)^3 + \ldots + \frac{1}{n!}f^{(n)}(x_0)\cdot(x-x_0)^n$$

Taylor expansion with remainder in form of Peano

Let f be n times differentiable at a point x_0. Then

$$f(x) = T_n^{f,x_0}(x) + o((x-x_0)^n)$$

Taylor expansion with remainder in form of Lagrange

Let f be $n+1$ times differentiable on an interval I. Let $x_0, x \in I$. Then $\exists \xi \in (x_0, x)$:

$$f(x) = T_n^{f,x_0}(x) + \frac{1}{(n+1)!}f^{(n+1)}(\xi)(x-x_0)^{n+1}$$

Proof: Peano

$n = 1.$

$$\lim_{x \to x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} = f'(x_0)$$

$$\frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} = f'(x_0) + o(1)$$

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + \underbrace{(x - x_0)o(1)}_{=o(x-x_0)}$$

Proof: Peano: l'Hopitalle

$n = 2$

$$\lim_{x\to x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0) - f'(x_0)(x - x_0)}{(x - x_0)^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x\to x_0} \frac{f'(x) - f'(x_0)}{x - x_0} = \frac{1}{2} f''(x_0)$$

Proof: Peano: l'Hopitalle

$n = 2$

$$\frac{f(x) - f(x_0) - f'(x_0)(x - x_0)}{(x - x_0)^2} = \frac{1}{2} f''(x_0) + o(1)$$

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + \frac{1}{2} f''(x_0)(x - x_0)^2 + \underbrace{o(1) \cdot (x - x_0)^2}_{o((x-x_0)^2)}$$

Proof: Peano: l'Hopitalle

general $n+1$: $\left(T_n^{f,x_0}(x)\right)' = T_{n-1}^{f',x_0}(x)$

$$\lim_{x\to x_0} \frac{f(x) - T_n^{f,x_0}(x)}{(x-x_0)^{n+1}} = \frac{1}{n+1} \lim_{x\to x_0} \frac{f'(x) - T_n^{f,x_0}(x)}{(x-x_0)^n}$$

$$= \frac{1}{n+1} \lim_{x\to x_0} \frac{f'(x) - T_{n-1}^{f',x_0}(x)}{(x-x_0)^n} = \frac{1}{n+1} \cdot \frac{1}{n!} f^{(n+1)}(x_0)$$

$$\frac{f(x) - T_n^{f,x_0}(x)}{(x-x_0)^{n+1}} = \frac{1}{(n+1)!} f^{(n+1)}(x_0) + o(1)$$

$$f(x) = T_n^{f,x_0}(x) + \frac{1}{(n+1)!} f^{(n+1)}(x_0)(x-x_0)^{n+1} + \underbrace{o(1)(x-x_0)^{n+1}}_{o((x-x_0)^{n+1})}$$

Proof: Lagrange

$n = 0$: Lagrange:

$$\frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} = f'(\xi).$$

Proof: Lagrange

$$n = 1: \qquad g(y) = f(y) - f(x_0) - f'(x_0)(y - x_0)$$
$$- (f(x) - f(x_0) - f'(x_0)(x - x_0)) \frac{(y - x_0)^2}{(x - x_0)^2}$$

$g(x_0) = 0 \quad g(x) = 0$. Rolle: $\exists \eta \in (x_0, x): \quad g'(\eta) = 0.$

$$g'(y) = f'(y) - f'(x_0) - (f(x) - f'(x_0)(x - x_0)) \frac{2(y - x_0)}{(x - x_0)^2}$$

We see that $g'(x_0) = 0$. Rolle: $\exists \xi \in (x_0 \eta): \quad g''(\xi) = 0.$

$$g''(y) = f''(y) - \frac{(f(x) - f'(x_0)(x - x_0))}{\frac{1}{2}(x - x_0)^2}.$$

Since $g''(\xi) = 0$, then $f(x) = f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + \frac{1}{2} f''(\xi)(x - x_0)^2$.

Proof: Lagrange

General n. Fix $x, x_0 \in I$.

$$g(y) = f(y) - T_n^{f,x_0}(y) - \left(f(x) - T_n^{f,x_0}(x)\right) \frac{(y - x_0)^{n+1}}{(x - x_0)^{n+1}}$$

$g(x_0) = 0 : \ f(x_0) = T_n^{g,x_0}(x_0); \quad g(x) = 0.$
Rolle: $\exists \eta_1 \in (x_0, x) : \ g'(\eta_1) = 0.$

$$g'(y) = f'(y) - T_{n-1}^{f',x_0}(y) - \left(f(x) - T_n^{f,x_0}(x)\right) \frac{(n+1)(y - x_0)^n}{(x - x_0)^{n+1}}$$

$g'(x_0) = 0 : \ f'(x_0) = T_{n-1}^{f',x_0}(x_0); \qquad g'(\eta_1) = 0.$
Rolle: $\exists \eta_2 \in (x_0, \eta_1) : \ g''(\eta_2) = 0.$

Proof: Lagrange remainder

$$g^{(n)}(y) = f^{(n)}(y) - \underbrace{T_0^{f^{(n)},x_0}(y)}_{=f^{(n)}(x_0)} - \left(f(x) - T_n^{f,x_0}(x)\right) \frac{(n+1)!(y-x_0)}{(x-x_0)^{n+1}}$$

$g^{(n)}(x_0) = 0; \qquad g^{(n)}(x) = 0.$
Rolle: $\exists \xi \in (x_0, \eta_n): \; g^{(n+1)}(\xi) = 0.$

$$g^{(n+1)}(y) = f^{(n+1)}(y) - \left(f(x) - T_n^{f,x_0}(x)\right) \frac{(n+1)!}{(x-x_0)^{n+1}}$$

Since $g^{(n+1)}(\xi) = 0$,we have

$$f(x) = T_n^{f,x_0}(x) + \frac{1}{(n+1)!} f^{(n+1)}(\xi)(x-x_0)^{n+1}$$

Application: Newton approximation method

Let $f(x) = 0$, and x_0 be some point.

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + o(x - x_0)$$

$$\underbrace{f(x)}_{=0} \approx f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0)$$

$$x \approx x_0 - \frac{f(x_0)}{f'(x_0)}$$

Practical application

Take any x_1, and then define $x_{n+1} = x_n - \frac{f(x_n)}{f'(x_n)}$

Examples

$f(x) = x^2 - a$. Then $x_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2}x_n + \frac{a}{2x_n}$.
$f(x) = x^2 + 1$. Then $x_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2}x_n - \frac{1}{2x_n}$

Definition

A polynomial is a function P of the form

$$P(x) = a_0 + a_1 x + \cdots + a_n x^n, \quad x \in \mathbb{R},$$

where $n \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$ and $a_0, a_1, \ldots, a_n \in \mathbb{R}$. The numbers $a_0, \ldots, a_n$ are called the coefficients of the polynomial P.

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Remark

Let $n, m \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$ and

$$P(x) = a_0 + a_1 x + \cdots + a_n x^n, \quad x \in \mathbb{R},$$
$$Q(x) = b_0 + b_1 x + \cdots + b_m x^m, \quad x \in \mathbb{R},$$

where $a_0, a_1, \ldots, a_n \in \mathbb{R}$, $a_n \neq 0$, $b_0, b_1, \ldots, b_m \in \mathbb{R}$, $b_m \neq 0$. If the polynomials P and Q are equal (i.e. $P(x) = Q(x)$ for each $x \in \mathbb{R}$), then $n = m$ and $a_0 = b_0, \ldots, a_n = b_n$.

Definition

Let P be a polynomial of the form

$$P(x) = a_0 + a_1 x + \cdots + a_n x^n, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}.$$

We say that P is a polynomial of degree n if $a_n \neq 0$. The degree of a zero polynomial (i.e. a constant zero function defined on $\mathbb{R}$) is defined as -1.

Definition

Let $\{a_n\}_{n=0}^{\infty}$ be a sequence. If $\lim_{n\to\infty}(a_0 + a_1 + \cdots + a_n)$ exists, we denote it by

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k \quad \text{or} \quad a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + \dots$$

Definition

The exponential function (denoted by $\exp$) is defined by

$$\exp(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^k}{k!} = 1 + x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{6}x^3 + \frac{1}{24}x^4 + \ldots$$

for every $x \in \mathbb{R}$. The number $\exp(1)$ is denoted by e (and it is called Euler's number).

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Theorem 19 (existence of the exponential)

For every $x \in \mathbb{R}$ the limit $\lim_{n\to\infty} \sum_{k=0}^{n} \frac{x^k}{k!}$ exists and is finite.

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Definition

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Definition

Let $a, b \in (0, +\infty)$, $a \neq 1$. The general logarithm to base a is defined by

$$\log_a b = \frac{\log b}{\log a}.$$

Definition

The sine and cosine functions (denoted by sin and cos) are defined by

$$\sin x = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2k+1}}{(2k+1)!}, \qquad \cos x = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2k}}{(2k)!}$$

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Theorem 20 (existence of sine and cosine functions)

For every $x \in \mathbb{R}$ the limits $\lim\limits_{n\to\infty} \sum_{k=0}^{n} \frac{x^{2k+1}}{(2k+1)!}$, $\lim\limits_{n\to\infty} \sum_{k=0}^{n} \frac{x^{2k}}{(2k)!}$ exist and they are finite.

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$\sin x$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	1	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0
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x	0	$\frac{\pi}{6}$	$\frac{\pi}{4}$	$\frac{\pi}{3}$	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	$\frac{2\pi}{3}$	$\frac{3\pi}{4}$	$\frac{5\pi}{6}$	π
$\sin x$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	1	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0
$\cos x$	1	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	-1

- The function $\cos$ is even, the function $\sin$ is odd.
- The functions $\sin$ and $\cos$ are 2π-periodic.
- $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}:\ \sin(x+\pi) = -\sin x$, $\cos(x+\pi) = -\cos x$.
- $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}:\ \sin(x) = \cos(\frac{\pi}{2} - x)$, $\cos(x) = \sin(\frac{\pi}{2} - x)$.
- $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}:\ \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1$.
- $\forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}:\ \sin(x \pm y) = \sin x \cos y \pm \cos x \sin y$,
  $\cos(x \pm y) = \cos x \cos y \mp \sin x \sin y$.
- $\forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}:\ \sin x - \sin y = 2 \sin\left(\frac{x-y}{2}\right) \cos\left(\frac{x+y}{2}\right)$.
- $\lim\limits_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$.

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for every $x \in \mathbb{R}$ for which the fraction is defined, i.e.

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