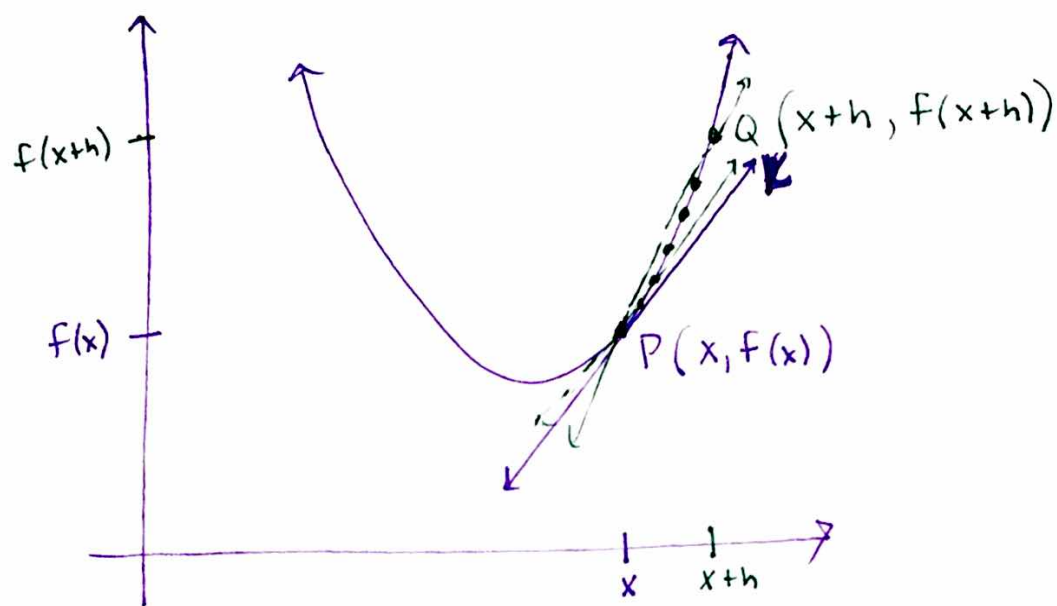


Unit 7 - Derivatives

7.1 - The Tangent Line Problem



Problem: How to find the slope of the tangent line at point P.

Answer: Approximate the slope of line k using the secant that passes through P and Q, where Q is a second point on the curve.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{slope} = m &= \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} & \text{slope } \overline{PQ} &= \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{(x+h) - x} \\ & & &= \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} \end{aligned}$$

as Q gets closer to P,
h gets closer to 0.

$$M_{\text{tangent}} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$$

Ex - Find the equation of the tangent line to the graph of f at the indicated point.

① $f(x) = x^2 + 1$; $(2, 5)$

$$m = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x+h)^2 + 1 - (x^2 + 1)}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 + 2xh + h^2 + 1 - x^2 - 1}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} 2x + h$$

$$m = 2x \quad \text{at } (2, 5)$$

$$m = 2(2) = 4$$

$$y = mx + b$$

$$5 = 4(2) + b$$

$$5 = 8 + b$$

$$-3 = b$$

$$y = 4x - 3$$

$$\textcircled{2} f(x) = x^3 + 2x ; (1, 3)$$

$$m = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x+h)^3 + 2(x+h) - (x^3 + 2x)}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cancel{x^3} + 3x^2h + 3xh^2 + h^3 + \cancel{2x} + 2h - \cancel{x^3} - \cancel{2x}}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} 3x^2 + 3xh + h^2 + 2$$

$$m = 3x^2 + 2 \text{ at } (1, 3)$$

$$m = 3(1)^2 + 2$$

$$m = 5$$

$$\boxed{y = 5x - 2}$$

$$y = mx + b$$

$$3 = 5(1) + b$$

$$3 = 5 + b$$

$$-2 = b$$

$$\textcircled{3} f(x) = \frac{1}{x+3} \text{ at } (1, \frac{1}{4})$$

$$m = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{(x+h+3)} - \frac{1}{(x+3)}}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1(x+3) - 1(x+h+3)}{(x+h+3)(x+3)} \cdot \frac{1}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cancel{x+3} - \cancel{x} - \cancel{h} - 3}{h(x+h+3)(x+3)}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-1}{(x+h+3)(x+3)}$$

$$m = \frac{-1}{(x+3)^2} \text{ at } (1, \frac{1}{4})$$

$$m = \frac{-1}{(1+3)^2} = \frac{-1}{16}$$

$$y = mx + b$$

$$\frac{1}{4} = -\frac{1}{16}(1) + b$$

$$\frac{5}{16} = b$$

$$y = -\frac{1}{16}x + \frac{5}{16}$$