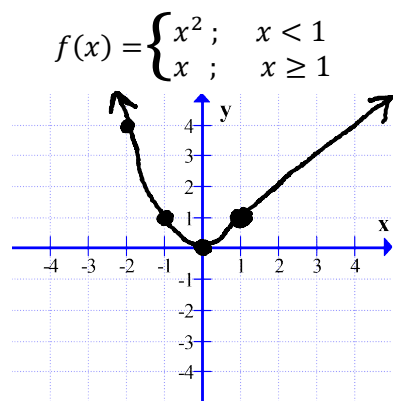


C12 - 2.6 - Piece/Find k Derivatives Notes



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

$\neq$ Not Differentiable

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

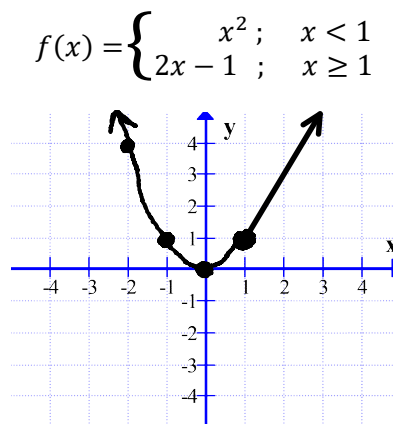
$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= x^2 \\ \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{(x+h)^2 - (x^2)}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{x^2 + 2xh + h^2 - x^2}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{2xh + h^2}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{h(2x + h)}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} 2x + h \\ f'(x) &= \textcircled{2x} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= x \\ \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{(x+h) - (x)}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{h}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} 1 \\ f'(x) &= \textcircled{1} \end{aligned}$$

$y = mx + b$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f'(x) = 1$
 $f'(1) = 1^*$

$$\begin{aligned} m &= f'(1) = 2(1) \quad x = 1 \\ m &= f'(1) = \textcircled{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= x^2 \\ f'(x) &= 2x \\ f'(1) &= 2(1) \\ f'(2) &= 2^* \end{aligned}$$



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

$=$ Differentiable

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

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= 2x - 1 \\ \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{2(x+h) - 1 - (2x - 1)}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{2x + 2h - 1 - 2x + 1}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{2h}{h} \\ f'(x) &= \textcircled{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y &= mx + b \\ f(x) &= 2x - 1 \\ f'(x) &= 2 \\ f'(1) &= 2^* \end{aligned}$$

Find k so differentiable.

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \begin{cases} 2x - k; & x \geq 1 \\ x^2; & x < 1 \end{cases} \\ 2x - k &= x^2 \\ 2(1) - k &= (1)^2 \\ 2 - k &= 1 \\ k &= \textcircled{1} \end{aligned}$$

Sub x value and equate

Take derivatives
Sub x and equate

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= 2x - k \\ f'(x) &= 2 \\ f'(2) &= 2 \\ 2 &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

Nothing to solve for.