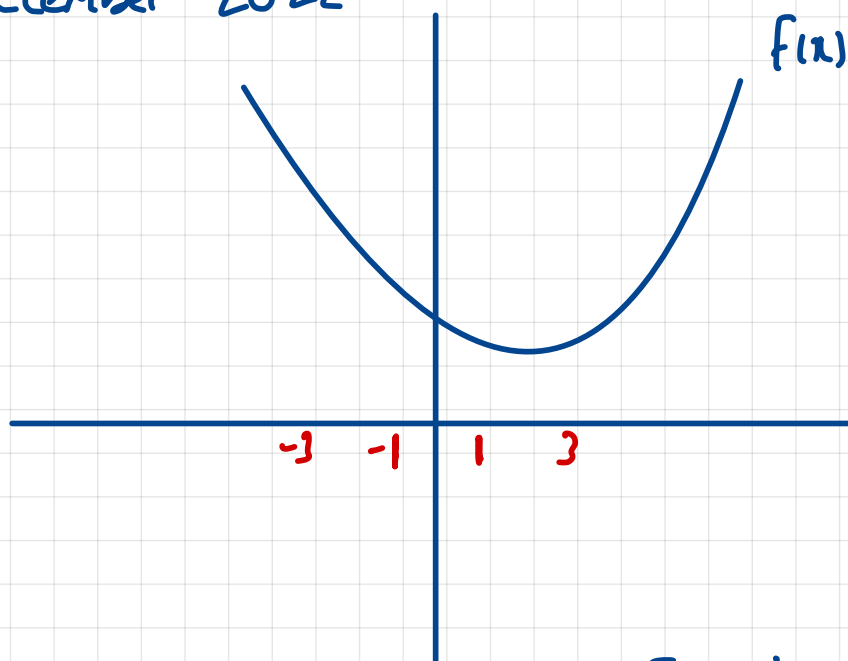


6 December 2022



x	gradient
-1	-1
-3	-1.5
2	0
4	1

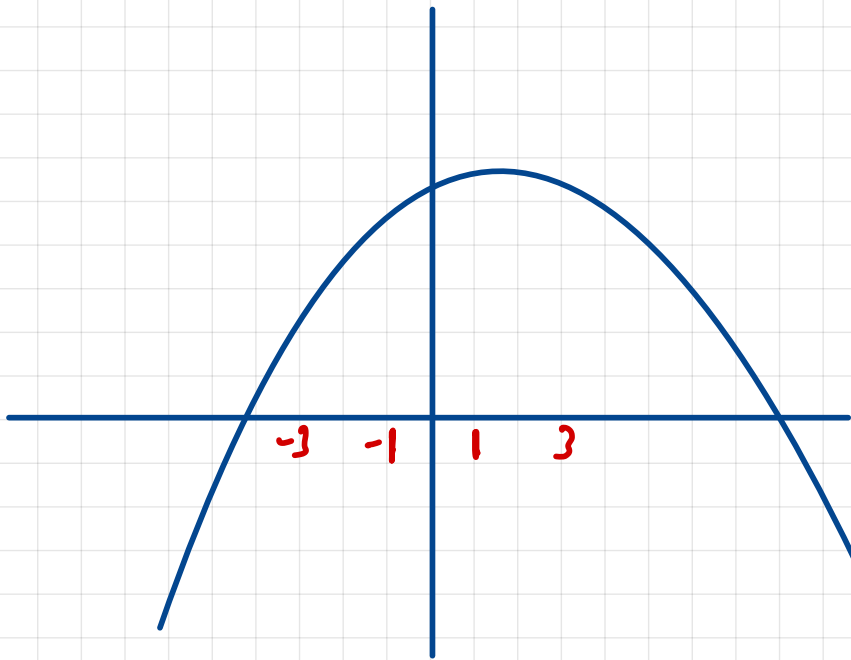
$x=2$ $f(x)$ is a minimum
tangent line is
horizontal

$f(x)$ is increasing
when $x > 2$ tangent line is
positive

$f(x) < 2$
 $f(x)$ is decreasing
tangent line is
negative



Q1

 $f(2)$ 

$$f(x) < 2$$

$f(x)$ is increasing

tangent line is positive

$x = 2$ $f(x)$ is a maximum

tangent line = 0

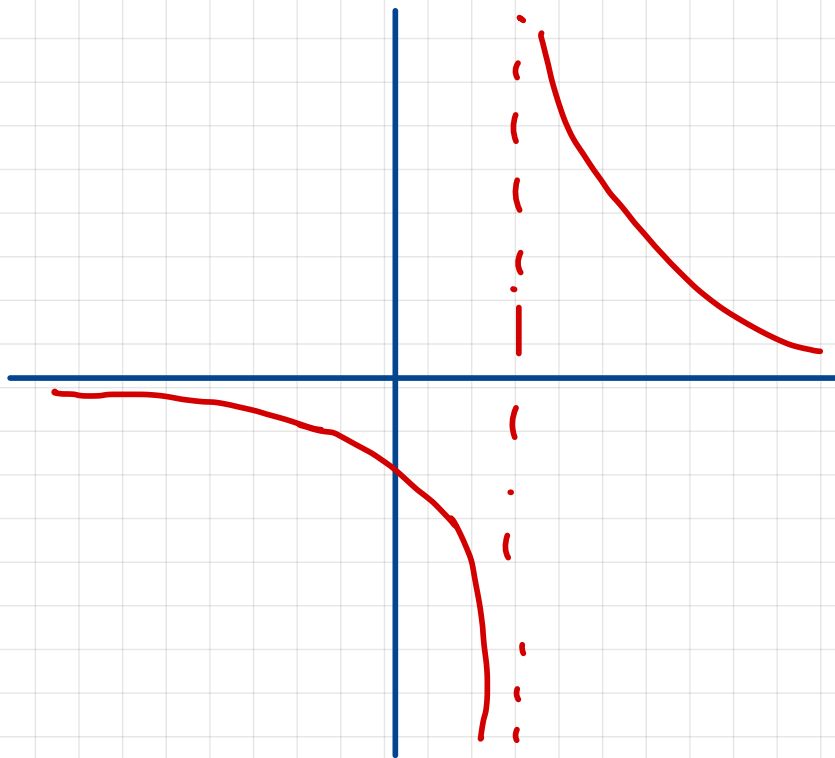
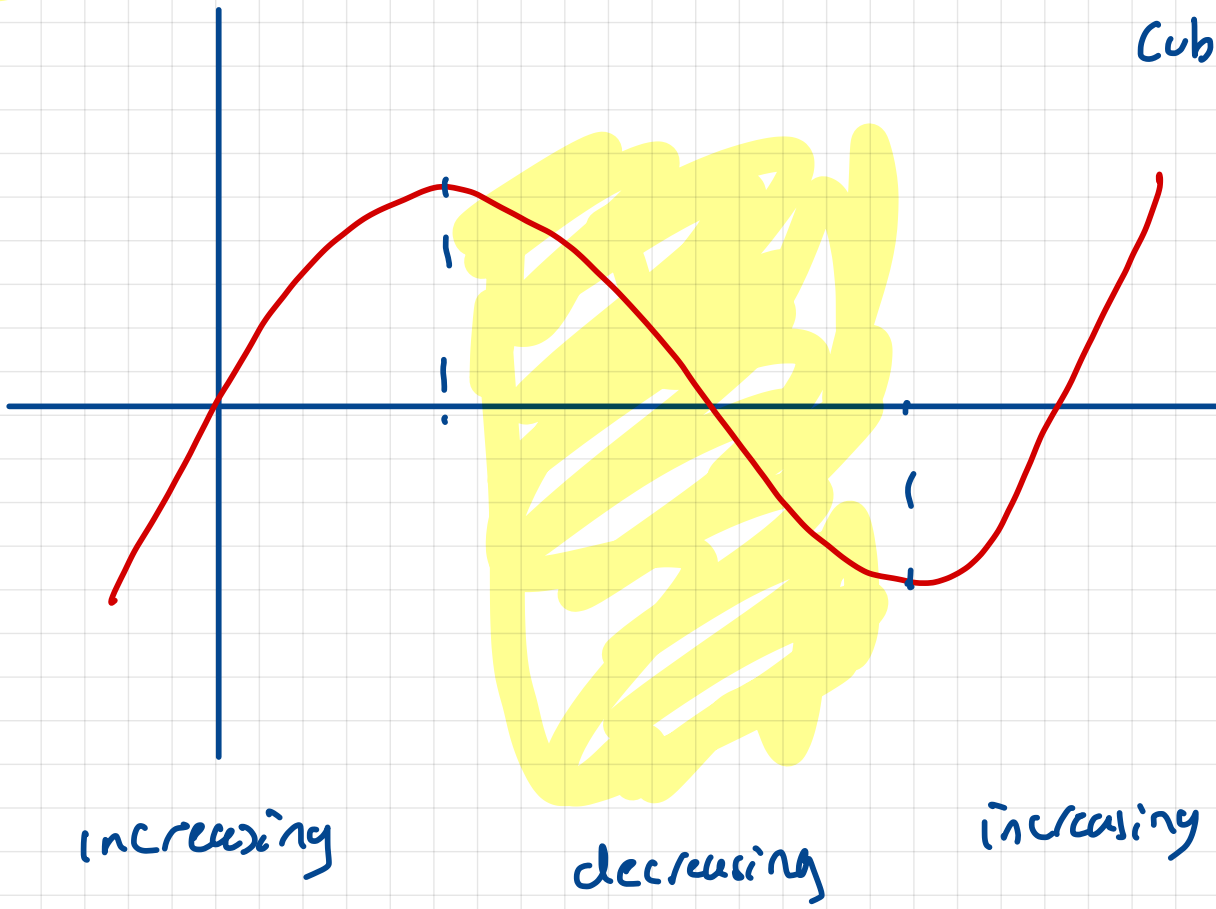
$x > 2$ $f(x)$ is decreasing

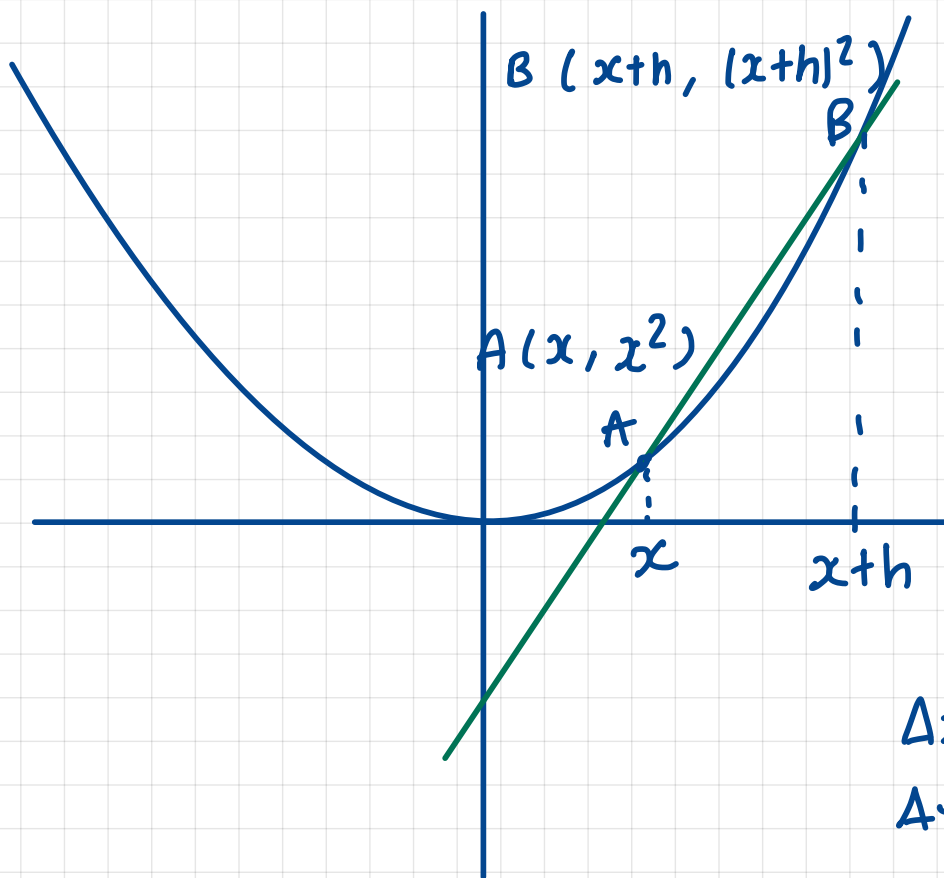
tangent line is negative

tangent line gradient (x)

Q2

Cubic function





$$f(x) = x^2$$

green line
secant line,
crosses $f(x)$

m is gradient
of the line

Δx change in x
 Δy change in y

$$m(x) = \frac{\text{RISE}}{\text{RUN}} = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x}$$

$$m(x) = \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{(x+h) - x} = \frac{(x+h)^2 - x^2}{h}$$

$$m(x) = \frac{\cancel{x^2} + 2xh + h^2 - \cancel{x^2}}{h} = \frac{2xh + h^2}{h} \quad \begin{array}{l} h=0 \\ \text{get } \frac{0}{0} \end{array}$$

$$m(x) = \frac{\cancel{h}(2x+h)}{\cancel{h}} = 2x+h$$

$$m(x)_{h \rightarrow 0} = 2x$$

↑ move $B \rightarrow A$

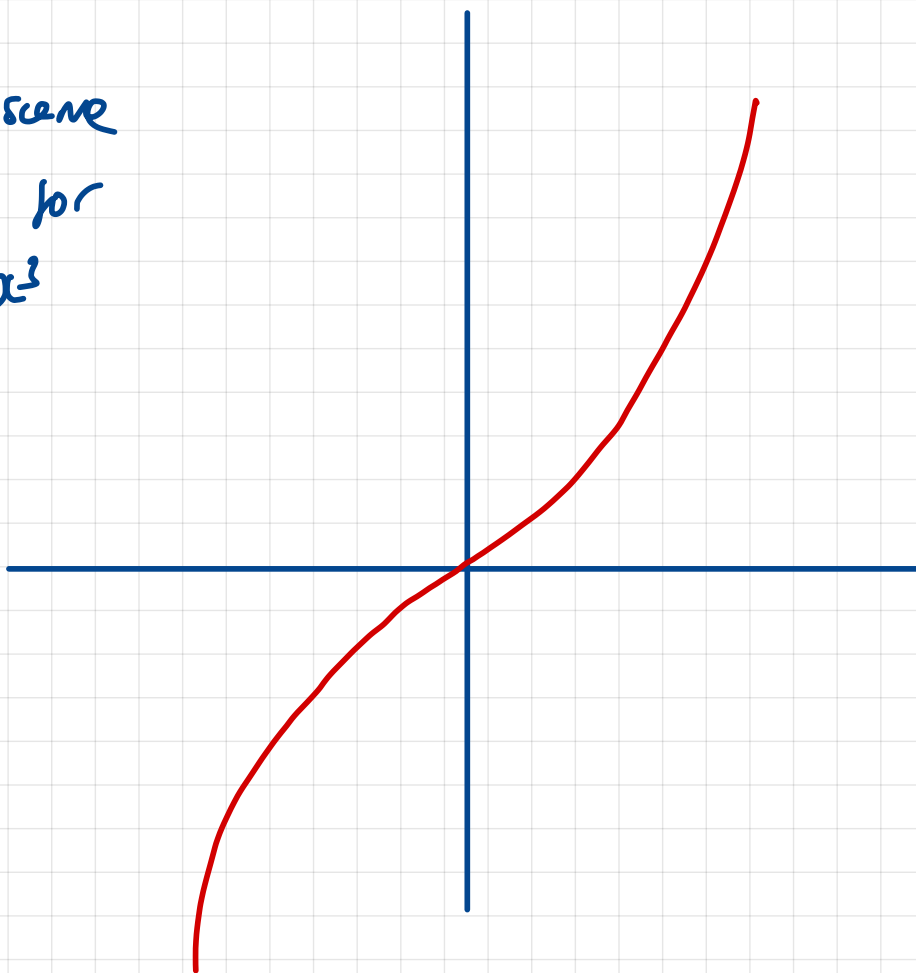
taking the limit

Q1

$$f(x) = x^2$$

do the same
analysis for

$$f(x) = x^3$$



$$f(x) = x^n$$

$$n = 4, 5, \dots$$

$(x+h)^n$ pascals triangle

$$(x+h)^0 = 1$$

$$(x+h)^1 = x+h$$

$$(x+h)^2 = x^2 + 2xh + h^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} (x+h)^3 &= (x+h)(x^2 + 2xh + h^2) \\ &= x^3 + 3x^2h + 3xh^2 + h^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (x+h)^4 &= (x+h)(x^3 + 3x^2h + 3xh^2 + h^3) \\ &= x^4 + 4x^3h + 6x^2h^2 + 4xh^3 + h^4 \end{aligned}$$

