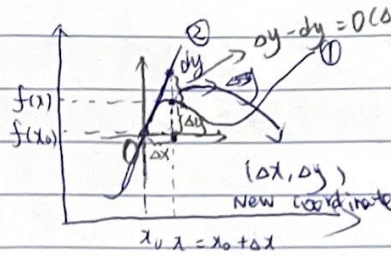
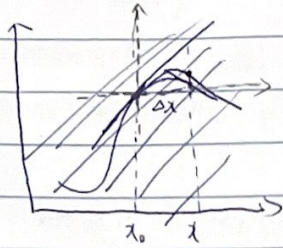


Derivative



The curve:

$$\Delta y = f(x) - f(x_0) = f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)$$

$$(x_0, f(x_0)) \rightarrow (x_0 + \Delta x, f(x_0 + \Delta x))$$

New coordinate
 $O = (x_0, f(x_0))$

$$(x, y) \rightarrow (\Delta x, \Delta y)$$

① $\Delta y = f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)$ change in $f(\cdot)$
 $\Delta y = g(\Delta x) \rightarrow$ in new coordinate.

② $\Delta y = A\Delta x + o(\Delta x)$

$\hookrightarrow \Delta y = A\Delta x$ or $dy = A dx$ $dy = A dx$ (straight line in new coordinate)

$\hookrightarrow o(\Delta x) = \Delta y - A\Delta x$

Taylor

expansion

1715.01c

增量及其逆

$$y \approx f(x_0) + \underbrace{f'(x_0)}_{\frac{dy}{dx}} (x - x_0) + o(\Delta x)$$

$y - f(x_0) = f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + o(\Delta x)$

$$y = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + \frac{f''(x_0)}{2!}(x - x_0)^2 + \frac{f'''(x_0)}{3!}(x - x_0)^3 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!}(x - x_0)^n + R_n(x)$$

where $R_n(x) = o((x - x_0)^n)$

examples:

$e^x: (e^x)' = e^x$

$$e^x \Big|_{x_0} = e^0 + e^0(x - 0) + \frac{e^0}{2!}(x - 0)^2 + \frac{e^0}{3!}(x - 0)^3 + \dots = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \dots + \frac{x^n}{n!} + o(x^n)$$