240116.notebook January 16, 2024

Hi Jesse!

If you're already registered on WebAssign, I hope you used your D2L address.

Charlie Dominas, whose username is cdominas should register on WebAssign with the e-mail cdominas@online.aims.edu

Grades/Activities

Orientation Stuff (Registering for WebAssign with correct name and e-mail address, e-mail settings on D2L.) - 10%

WebAssign Homework - 20%

WebAssign Tests - 25%

Written Midterm, Written Final - Room to be arranged (Most likely in Horizon Hall) - 25%

Written Chapter Assignments (Writing Projects) - 20%

Stay Tuned for a Gradebook Template.

What is differential calculus?

Recall: The difference quotient gives the average rate of change of a function over a given interval.

In differential calculus, we take the two points on the curve arbitrarily close to one another, using a *limit*.

$$(x,f(x))$$

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$$(x,f(x))$$

$$(x,y,z) = (x_2,f(x_2)) = (x+h, f(x+h))$$

$$(x,y,z)$$

$$Tangen + Ling$$

$$College Algebra$$

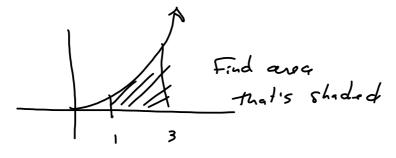
$$Avy Slope = \frac{y_2-y_1}{x_2-x_1} = \frac{f(x_2)-f(x_1)}{y_2-x_1} = \frac{f(x_{11})-f(x_1)}{h}$$

$$h \to 0 \Rightarrow f'(x) = Slope \text{ of } f \text{ at } x.$$

$$Sakulus!$$

Find the average rate of change of $f(x) = x^2$ — the interval [x, x+h]. $\frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \frac{(x+h)^2 - x^2}{h} = \frac{x^2 + 2xh + h^2 - x^2}{h}$ $= \frac{2xh + h^2}{h} = \frac{h(2x+h)}{h} = 2x + h$ (if $h \neq 0$) of $f(x) = x^2$ (if $h \neq 0$) $g(x) = x^2$

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Take the limit as

The width of the rectangles

approaches zero, then I

get the exact area under

the runne.