

$$\frac{d}{dx} [c] = 0$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} [cx] = c$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} [c \cdot f(x)] = c \cdot \frac{d}{dx} [f(x)]$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} [x] = 1$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} [x^n] = nx^{n-1}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} [f(x) \pm g(x)] = \frac{d}{dx} [f(x)] \pm \frac{d}{dx} [g(x)]$$

ALL RULES MUST COME FROM THE LIMIT DEFINITION OF THE DERIVATIVE!

Fill in the spaces/blanks below to prove each of the rules.

1. $f(x) = c$

$$\text{Then } f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{c - c}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{0}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} 0 = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \boxed{\frac{d}{dx} [c] = 0}$$

2. $f(x) = x$

$$\text{Then } f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{x + h - x}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} 1 = 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \boxed{\frac{d}{dx} [x] = 1}$$

3. $f(x) = cx$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Then } f'(x) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{c(x+h) - cx}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{cx + ch - cx}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{ch}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} c = c \quad \Rightarrow \quad \boxed{\frac{d}{dx} [cx] = c} \end{aligned}$$

4. $f(x) = x^n$ [See back page for proof]

5. $F(x) = cf(x)$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Then } F'(x) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{F(x+h) - F(x)}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{cf(x+h) - cf(x)}{h} = c \cdot \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = c \cdot f'(x) \quad \Rightarrow \quad \boxed{\frac{d}{dx} [cf(x)] = c \frac{d}{dx} [f(x)]} \end{aligned}$$

6. $F(x) = f(x) + g(x)$ [Similar proof for $f(x) - g(x)$]

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Then } F'(x) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{F(x+h) - F(x)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) + g(x+h) - (f(x) + g(x))}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) + g(x+h) - f(x) - g(x)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} + \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(x+h) - g(x)}{h} \\ &= f'(x) + g'(x) \quad \Rightarrow \quad \boxed{\frac{d}{dx} [f(x) + g(x)] = \frac{d}{dx} [f(x)] + \frac{d}{dx} [g(x)]} \end{aligned}$$

4. $f(x) = x^n$, for n a positive integer.

Multiply the following polynomials to verify a property that we will use later:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (x - a)(x^{n-1} + x^{n-2}a + x^{n-3}a^2 + x^{n-4}a^3 + \dots + x^2a^{n-3} + xa^{n-2} + a^{n-1}) \\
 &= x \cdot (x^{n-1} + x^{n-2}a + x^{n-3}a^2 + x^{n-4}a^3 + \dots + x^2a^{n-3} + xa^{n-2} + a^{n-1}) \\
 &\quad - a \cdot (x^{n-1} + x^{n-2}a + x^{n-3}a^2 + x^{n-4}a^3 + \dots + x^2a^{n-3} + xa^{n-2} + a^{n-1}) \\
 &= \quad x \cdot x^{n-1} + x \cdot x^{n-2}a + x \cdot x^{n-3}a^2 + x \cdot x^{n-4}a^3 + \dots + x \cdot x^2a^{n-3} + x \cdot xa^{n-2} + x \cdot a^{n-1}) \\
 &\quad - (\quad x^{n-1} \cdot a + x^{n-2}a \cdot a + x^{n-3}a^2 \cdot a + x^{n-4}a^3 \cdot a + \dots + x^2a^{n-3} \cdot a + xa^{n-2} \cdot a + a^{n-1} \cdot a \quad) \\
 &= \quad x^n + x^{n-1}a + x^{n-2}a^2 + x^{n-3}a^3 + \dots + x^3a^{n-3} + x^2a^{n-2} + xa^{n-1} \\
 &\quad - (x^{n-1}a + x^{n-2}a^2 + x^{n-3}a^3 + x^{n-4}a^4 + \dots + x^2a^{n-2} + xa^{n-1} + a^n) \\
 &= \quad x^n - a^n
 \end{aligned}$$

In other words, $x^n - a^n$ factors as $(x - a)(x^{n-1} + x^{n-2}a + x^{n-3}a^2 + \dots + x^2a^{n-3} + xa^{n-2} + a^{n-1})$

$f(x) = x^n$, for n a positive integer. Find the derivative at $x = a$.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Then } f'(a) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x^n - a^n}{x - a} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{(x - a)(x^{n-1} + x^{n-2}a + x^{n-3}a^2 + \dots + x^2a^{n-3} + xa^{n-2} + a^{n-1})}{x - a} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} x^{n-1} + x^{n-2}a + x^{n-3}a^2 + \dots + x^2a^{n-3} + xa^{n-2} + a^{n-1} && \text{Note: } n \text{ terms} \\
 &= \quad a^{n-1} + a^{n-2}a + a^{n-3}a^2 + \dots + a^2a^{n-3} + aa^{n-2} + a^{n-1} && \text{Note: } n \text{ terms} \\
 &= a^{n-1} + a^{n-1} + a^{n-1} + \dots + a^{n-1} + a^{n-1} + a^{n-1} && \text{Note: } n \text{ terms} \\
 &= \underline{\quad n \quad} \cdot a^{n-1} && \text{Hint: How many } a^{n-1}\text{'s do you have?}
 \end{aligned}$$

Replace a with x and we get $f'(x) = n \cdot x^{n-1}$

$\implies$

$\frac{d}{dx} [x^n] = \quad nx^{n-1}$

$$5. F(x) = f(x) \cdot g(x)$$

Then

$$\begin{aligned}
 F'(x) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{F(x+h) - F(x)}{h} \\
 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) \cdot g(x+h) - f(x) \cdot g(x)}{h} \\
 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) \cdot g(x+h) - f(x+h) \cdot g(x) + f(x+h) \cdot g(x) - f(x) \cdot g(x)}{h} \\
 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{[f(x+h) \cdot g(x+h) - f(x+h) \cdot g(x)] + [f(x+h) \cdot g(x) - f(x) \cdot g(x)]}{h} \\
 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) \cdot [g(x+h) - g(x)] + g(x) \cdot [f(x+h) - f(x)]}{h} \\
 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) \cdot [g(x+h) - g(x)]}{h} + \frac{g(x) \cdot [f(x+h) - f(x)]}{h} \\
 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} f(x+h) \cdot \frac{g(x+h) - g(x)}{h} + \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} g(x) \cdot \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} \quad [Finish]
 \end{aligned}$$