## Definition of Derivative

$>$ The derivative of a function $f$ is the function $f^{\prime}$ whose value at $x$ is:

$$
f^{\prime}(x)=\lim _{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h)-f(x)}{h}
$$

(if the limit exists)

## How to Find a Derivative

$>$ The algebraic steps we use to calculate $f^{\prime}(x)$ directly from the definition are always the same:

1. Write out $f(x)$ and $f(x+h)$.
2. Subtract $f(x)$ from $f(x+h)$.
3. Divide by $h$.
4. Take the limit as $h \rightarrow 0$.

## Examples:

Use the definition of derivative to find $f^{\prime}(x)$ for the given function.

1. $f(x)=2 x^{2}-5$
2. $f(x)=\sqrt{x+1}$
3. $f(x)=\frac{x}{x+1}$

Assignment: page 124, \#s 6, 8, 14, 18 \& 20
Only do the first part of the directions: use the definition of derivative to find $f^{\prime}(x)$ of the given function.

