Lecture 6: Fundamental theorem

Calculus is the theory of **differentiation** and **integration**. We explore this still in a discrete setup and practice differentiation and integration. We fix a positive constant h and take differences and sums. Without taking limits, we prove a fundamental theorem of calculus. You can so differentiate and integrate polynomials, exponentials and trigonometric functions. Later we will do the same with real derivatives and integrals. But now, we can work with arbitrary continuous functions.

> Given a function $f(x)$, define the **differential quotient**
>
> $$\boxed{Df(x) = (f(x+h) - f(x))\,\frac{1}{h}}$$
>
> If f is continuous then Df is a continuous. We call it also "derivative".

1 Lets take the constant function $f(x) = 5$. We get $Df(x) = (f(x+h) - f(x))/h = (5-5)/h = 0$ everywhere. You can see that in general, if f is a constant function, then $Df(x) = 0$.

2 $f(x) = 3x$. We have $Df(x) = (f(x+h) - f(x))/h = (3(x+h) - 3x)/h$ which is $\boxed{3}$. You see in general that if f is a linear function $f(x) = ax + b$, then $Df(x) = a$ is constant.

3 If $f(x) = ax + b$, then $Df(x) = \boxed{a}$.

> For constant functions, the derivative is zero. For linear functions, the derivative is the slope.

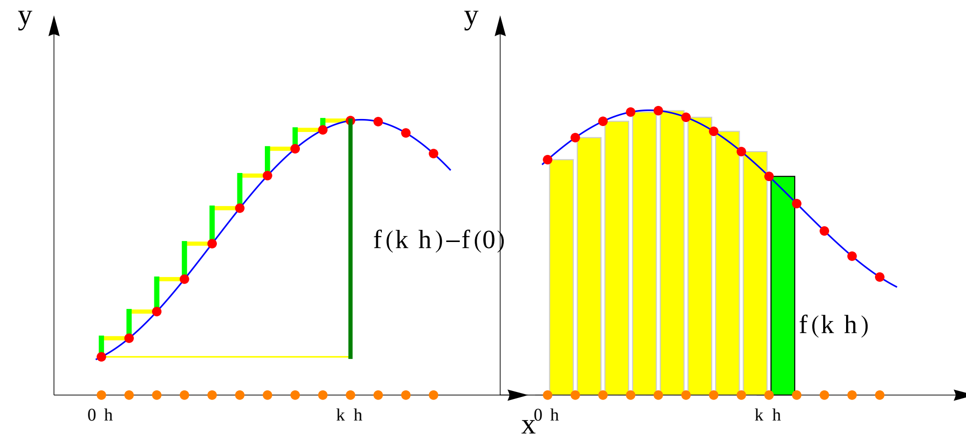
4 For $f(x) = x^2$ we compute $Df(x) = ((x+h)^2 - x^2)/h = (2hx + h^2)/h$ which is $\boxed{2x + h}$.

> Given a function f, define a new function $Sf(x)$ by summing up all values of $f(jh)$, where $0 \leq jh < x$. That is, if k is such that $(k-1)h$ is the largest below x, then
>
> $$\boxed{Sf(x) = h[\, f(0) + f(h) + f(2h) + \cdots + f((k-1)h)\,]}$$
>
> We call Sf also the "integral" or "antiderivative" of f.

5 Compute $Sf(x)$ for $f(x) = 1$. **Solution**. We have $Sf(x) = 0$ for $x \leq h$, and $Sf(x) = h$ for $h \leq x < 2h$ and $Sf(x) = 2h$ for $2h \leq x < 3h$. In general $S1(jh) = j$ and $S1(x) = kh$ where k is the largest integer such that $kh < x$. The function g grows linearly but grows in quantized steps.

The difference	$Df(x)$	will become the	**derivative**	$f'(x)$.
The sum	$Sf(x)$	will become the	**integral**	$\int_0^x f(t)\,dt$.

Df	means	rise over run	and is close to	the slope of the	graph of f.
Sf	means	areas of rectangles	and is close to	the area under the	graph of f.



Theorem: Sum the differences and get $SDf(kh) = f(kh) - f(0)$

Theorem: Difference the sum and get $DSf(kh) = f(kh)$

6 For $f(x) = [x]_h^m = x(x-h)(x-2h)...(x-mh+h)$ we have

$$f(x+h) - f(x) = (x(x-h)(x-2h)...(x-kh+2h))\,((x+h) - (x-mh+h)) = [x]^{m-1}hm$$

and so $D[x]_h^m = m[x]_h^{(m-1)}$. Lets leave the h away to get the important formula $\boxed{D[x]^m = m[x]^{m-1}}$

We can establish from this differentiation formulas for **polynomials**.

7 If $f(x) = [x] + [x]^3 + 3[x]^5$ then $Df(x) = 1 + 3[x]^2 + 15[x]^4$.

The fundamental theorem allows us to integrate and get the right values at the points k/n:

8 Find Sf for the same function. The answer is $Sf(x) = [x]^2/2 + [x]^4/4 + 3[x]^6/6$.

> Define $\exp_h(x) = (1+h)^{x/h}$. It is equal to 2^x for $h = 1$ and morphs into the function e^x when h goes to zero. As a rescaled exponential, it is continuous and monotone.

9 You have already computed the derivative in a homework. Lets do it again. The function $\exp_h(x) = (1+h)^{x/h}$ satisfies $D\exp_h(x) = \exp_h(x)$. **Solution**: $\exp_h(x+h) = (1+h)\exp(x)$ shows that. $\boxed{D\exp_h(x) = \exp_h(x)}$

10 Define $\exp(a \cdot x) = (1+ah)^{x/h}$. It satisfies $\boxed{D\exp_h(a \cdot x) = a\exp_h(a \cdot x)}$ We write a dot because $\exp_h(ax)$ is not equal to $\exp_h(a \cdot x)$. What is important to us is only the differentiation rule for this function.

11 If we allow a to become complex, we get $\exp(1+ia)(1+aih)^{x/h}$. We still have $D\exp_h^{ai}(x) = ai\exp_h^{ai}(x)$. Taking real and imaginary parts define new functions $\exp_h^{ai}(x) = \cos_h(a\cdot x) + i\sin_h(a\cdot x)$. Despite the fact that we have for a moment escaped to the complex, these functions exist and morph into the familiar cos and sin functions for $h \to 0$. But in general, for any $h > 0$ and any a, we have $\boxed{D\cos_h(a\cdot x) = -a\sin_h(a\cdot x) \text{ and } D\sin_h(a\cdot x) = a\cos_h(a\cdot x).}$ If h is the size of the Planck constant $h = 1.616\cdot 10^{-35}m$, we would notice a difference between the cos and $\cos_h$ only if an x-ray traveling for 13 billion years. It would appear as a gamma ray burst.

Homework

We leave the h away in this homework. To have more fun, also define $\log_h$ as the inverse of $\exp_h$ and define $1/[x]_h = D\log_h(x)$ for $x > 0$. If we start integrating from 1 instead of 0 as usual we write $S_1 f$ and get $S_1 1/[x]_h = \log_h(x)$. We also write here x^n for $[x]_h^n$ and write $\exp(a\cdot x) = e^{a\cdot x}$ instead of $\exp_h^a(x)$ and $\log(x)$ instead of $\log_h(x)$ because we are among friends. Use the differentiation and integration rules on the right to find derivatives and integrals of the following functions:

1 Find the derivatives $Df(x)$ of the following functions:

a) $f(x) = x^6 + 6x^4 + x$
a) $f(x) = x^2 + 3\log(x)$
c) $f(x) = -3x^3 + 17x^2 - 5x$. What is $Df(0)$?

2 Find the integrals $Sf(x)$ of the following functions:

a) $f(x) = x^4$.
b) $f(x) = x^2 + 6x^7 + x$
c) $f(x) = -3x^3 + 17x^2 - 5x$. What is $Sf(1)$?

3 Find the derivatives $Df(x)$ of the following functions

a) $f(x) = \exp(3\cdot x) + x^6$
b) $f(x) = 4\exp(-3\cdot x) + 9x^6$
c) $f(x) = -\exp(5\cdot x) + x^6$

4 Find the integrals $Sf(x)$ of the following functions

a) $f(x) = \exp(6\cdot x) - 3x^6$
b) $f(x) = \exp(8\cdot x) + x^6$
c) $f(x) = -\exp(5\cdot x) + x^6$

5 Define $f(x) = \sin(4\cdot x) - \exp(2\cdot x) + x^4$ and assume $h = 1/100$ in part c).
a) Find $Df(x)$
b) Find $Sf(x)$
c) Determine the value of

$$\frac{1}{100}[f(\frac{0}{100}) + f(\frac{1}{100}) + \cdots + f(\frac{99}{100})] .$$

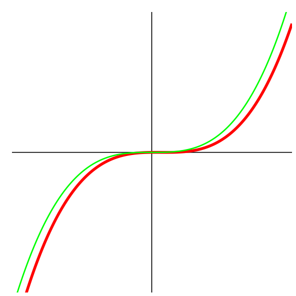
All calculus on 1/3 page

Fundamental theorem of Calculus: $DSf(x) = f(x)$ and $SDf(x) = f(x) - f(0)$.

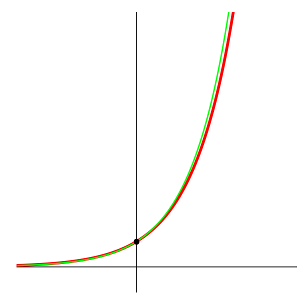
Differentiation rules	**Integration rules (for $x = kh$)**
$Dx^n = nx^{n-1}$	$Sx^n = x^{n+1}/(n+1)$
$De^{a\cdot x} = ae^{a\cdot x}$	$Se^{a\cdot x} = e^{a\cdot x}/a$
$D\cos(a\cdot x) = -a\sin(a\cdot x)$	$S\cos(a\cdot x) = \sin(a\cdot x)/a$
$D\sin(a\cdot x) = a\cos(a\cdot x)$	$S\sin(a\cdot x) = -\cos(a\cdot x)/a$
$D\log(x) = 1/x$	$S\frac{1}{x} = \log(x)$

Fermat's extreme value theorem: If $Df(x) = 0$ and f is continuous, then f has a local maximum or minimum in the open interval $(x, x+h)$.

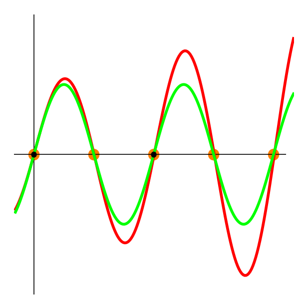
Pictures



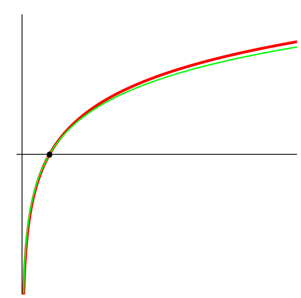
$[x]_h^3$ for $h = 0.1$



$\exp_h(x)$ for $h = 0.1$



$\sin_h(x)$ for $h = 0.1$



$\log_h(x)$ for $h = 0.1$