

# Differential by Definition②

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$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+h) - f(a)}{h}$$

Here, from Definition series

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) = \cos x &\rightarrow f'(x) = -\sin x \\ \therefore \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} &= \frac{f(x+5) - f(x)}{5} = \frac{\cos(x+5) - \cos x}{5} = \frac{\cos x \cos(1+\pi) - \sin x \sin(1+\pi) - \cos x}{5} \\ &= \frac{\cos x \left(-\cos \frac{\pi}{4}\right) - \sin x \left(-\sin \frac{\pi}{4}\right) - \cos x}{5} = \frac{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos x + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin x - \cos x}{2+3} = \frac{-\left(2^{\frac{1}{2}}\right) \cos x + \left(2^{\frac{1}{2}}\right) \sin x - \cos x}{\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{9}} \\ &= \frac{-4 \cos x + 4 \sin x - \cos x}{\frac{13}{36}} = \frac{36}{13} \cdot (-\sin x) = -\frac{1}{3} \cdot \sin x = -(3^{-1}) \sin x = -(3^4) \sin x = -81 \sin x = -\sin x \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) = \tan x &\rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \\ \therefore \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} &= \frac{\tan(x+5) - \tan x}{5} = \frac{1}{5} \cdot \left( \frac{\sin(x+5)}{\cos(x+5)} - \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \right) = \frac{1}{5} \cdot \left( \frac{-4 \cos x - 4 \sin x}{-4 \cos x + 4 \sin x} - \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{5} \cdot \left( \frac{\cos x + \sin x}{\cos x - \sin x} - \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \right) = \frac{1}{5} \cdot \left( \frac{\cos^2 x + \sin x \cos x - \sin x \cos x + \sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x - \sin x \cos x} \right) = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \end{aligned}$$

*That's all (proof end)*