

# Higher Order Derivatives

From Physics:

$s(t)$  position function [sometimes called  $x(t)$ ]

$s'(t) = v(t)$  velocity function

$s''(t) = a(t)$  acceleration function

$s'''(t) = j(t)$  jerk

or  $a(t) = v'(t)$   
 $a'(t) = j(t)$

In general:

$y'$  first derivative

$y''$  second derivative

The second can also be written as

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2}$$

$y'''$  third derivative

$y^{(4)}$  fourth derivative

$y^{(n)}$   $n^{\text{th}}$  derivative

$$y^{(4)} = \frac{d^4 y}{dx^4}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} \quad y'$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} f(x) = f'(x)$$

See page 129 #116

Given:  $v(t) = \frac{100t}{2t+15}$  in  $\frac{ft}{sec}$

Find:  $a(5)$ ,  $a(10)$ ,  $a(20)$

We'll need to find  $a(t)$  first.

$a(t) = v'(t)$

$a(t) = \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{100t}{2t+15} \right)$   
*416t*  
*low*

$a(t) = \frac{d}{dt} (v(t))$

What rule will we need? What units will we use?

$a(t) = \frac{(2t+15)(100) - (100t)(2)}{(2t+15)^2}$

$a(t) = \frac{1500}{(2t+15)^2}$

$t$	$a(t)$	$\frac{ft}{sec^2}$
5	$\frac{1500}{625}$	
10	$\frac{1500}{1225}$	
20	$\frac{1500}{3025}$	

Let  $f(x) = 4\cos x$ . Find  $f''(x)$

$$f'(x) = -4\sin x$$

$$f''(x) = -4\cos x$$

$$f'''(x) = 4\sin x$$

$$f^{(4)}(x) = 4\cos x$$

Let  $g(x) = \csc x$ . Find  $g''(x)$

$$g'(x) = -\csc x \cot x$$

$$g''(x) = \underbrace{\csc x}_{\text{I}} \underbrace{\cot x}_{\text{II}} + \underbrace{(-\csc^2 x)}_{\text{II}'} \underbrace{(-\csc x)}_{\text{I}}$$

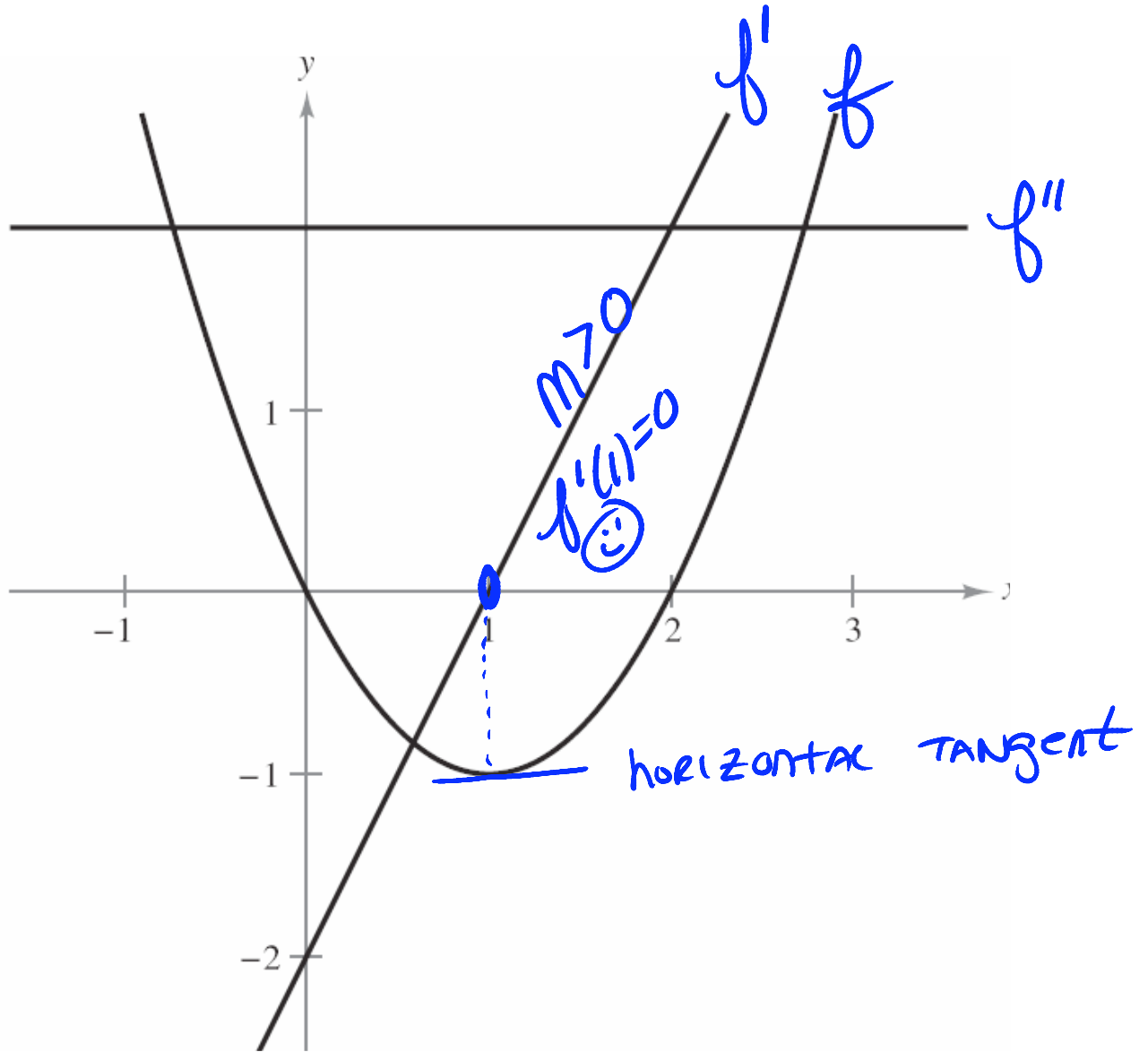
Let  $h(x) = \frac{2x^3 - 3x + 1}{x}$ . Find  $h''(x)$

$$h(x) = 2x^2 - 3 + x^{-1}$$

$$h'(x) = 4x - x^{-2}$$

$$h''(x) = 4 + 2x^{-3}$$

See page 128 # 110



Which is  $f$ ,  $f'$ ,  $f''$ ?

See page 128 #105-108

Given:  $g(2) = 3$ ,  $g'(2) = -2$ ,  $h(2) = -1$ ,  $h'(2) = 4$

Find  $f'(2)$

105.  $f(x) = 2g(x) + h(x)$

$$f'(x) = 2g'(x) + h'(x)$$

$$f'(2) = 2g'(2) + h'(2)$$
$$= 2(-2) + 4$$



106.  $f(x) = 4 - h(x)$

$$f'(x) = -h'(x)$$

$$f'(2) = -h'(2) = -4$$

107.  $f(x) = \frac{g(x)}{h(x)}$

$$f'(x) = \frac{h(x)g'(x) - g(x)h'(x)}{h^2(x)}$$

$$f'(2) = \frac{h(2)g'(2) - g(2)h'(2)}{[h(2)]^2}$$

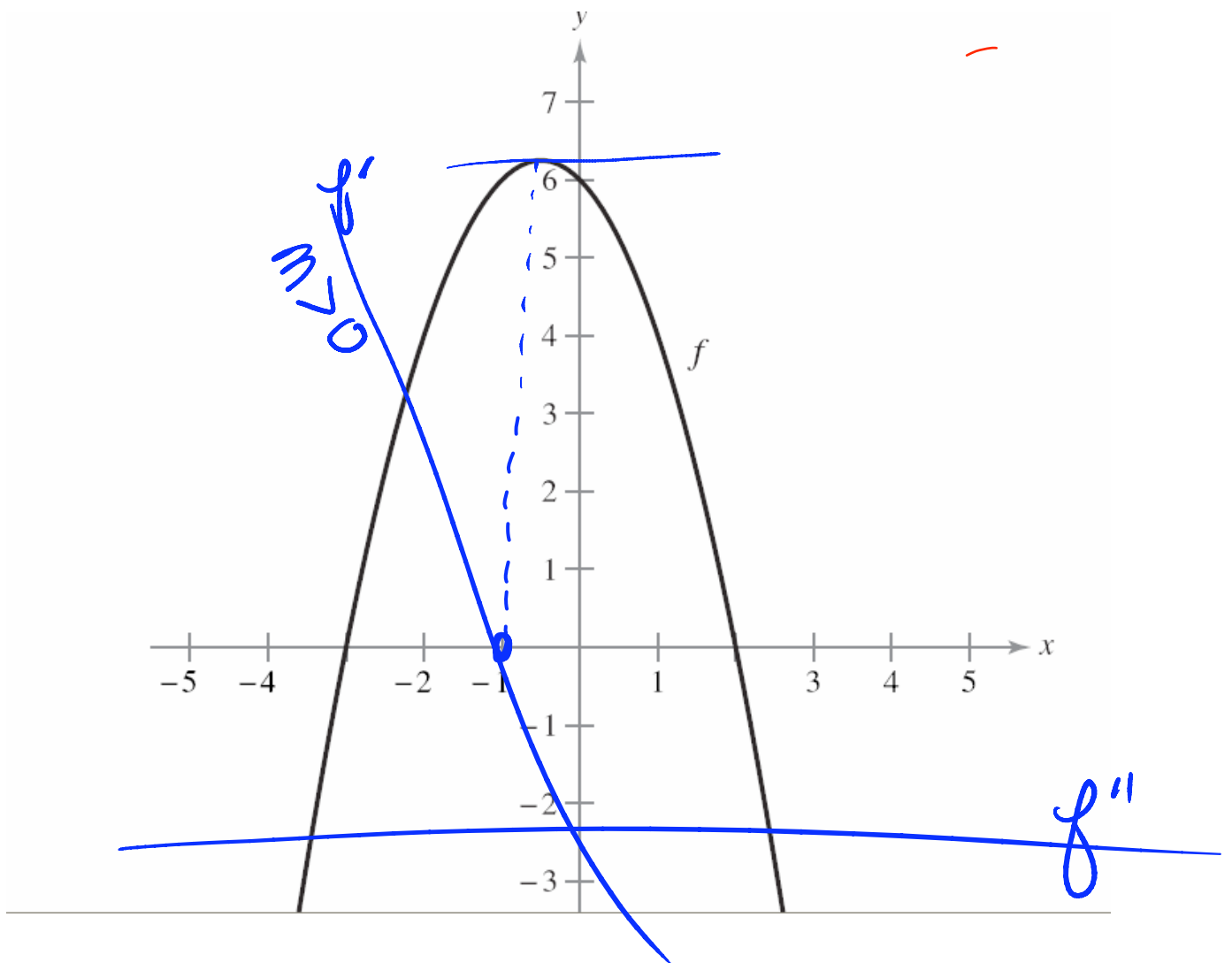
108.  $f(x) = \underline{g(x)}\underline{h(x)}$

$$f'(x) = g'(x)h(x) + h'(x)g(x)$$

$$f'(2) = g'(2)h(2) + h'(2)g(2)$$
$$= 14$$

$$= \frac{2 - 12}{(-1)^2}$$

See page 128 #111 Sketch  $f'$  and  $f''$



Homework: page 128 #94-102 evens, plus page 129 #118a