

# Higher-Order Derivatives

Lecture 17

Section 2.3

Robb T. Koether

Hampden-Sydney College

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# Objectives

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- Higher-order derivatives.

# The $n$ th Derivative

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Let  $f(x)$  be a function. The **first derivative** of  $f(x)$  is  $f'(x)$ . For  $n \geq 2$ , then  **$n$ th derivative** of  $f(x)$  is the derivative of the  $(n - 1)$ st derivative of  $f(x)$ .

# Notation

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In prime notation, the derivatives are denoted

$$f'(x), f''(x), f'''(x), f^{(4)}, f^{(5)}, \dots$$

In differential notation, the derivatives are denoted

$$\frac{df}{dx}, \frac{d^2f}{dx^2}, \frac{d^3f}{dx^3}, \frac{d^4f}{dx^4}, \frac{d^5f}{dx^5}, \dots$$

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- $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$

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

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- 1 Draw the graph of  $f(x) = \frac{x^2}{x^2 + 1}$  from  $x = 0$  to  $x = 2$ .

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- 1 Draw the graph of  $f(x) = \frac{x^2}{x^2 + 1}$  from  $x = 0$  to  $x = 2$ .
- 2 Describe the shape of the graph.
- 3 Where is the graph the steepest (rising most rapidly)?

# Examples

The graph of  $f(x) = \frac{x^2}{x^2 + 1}$

