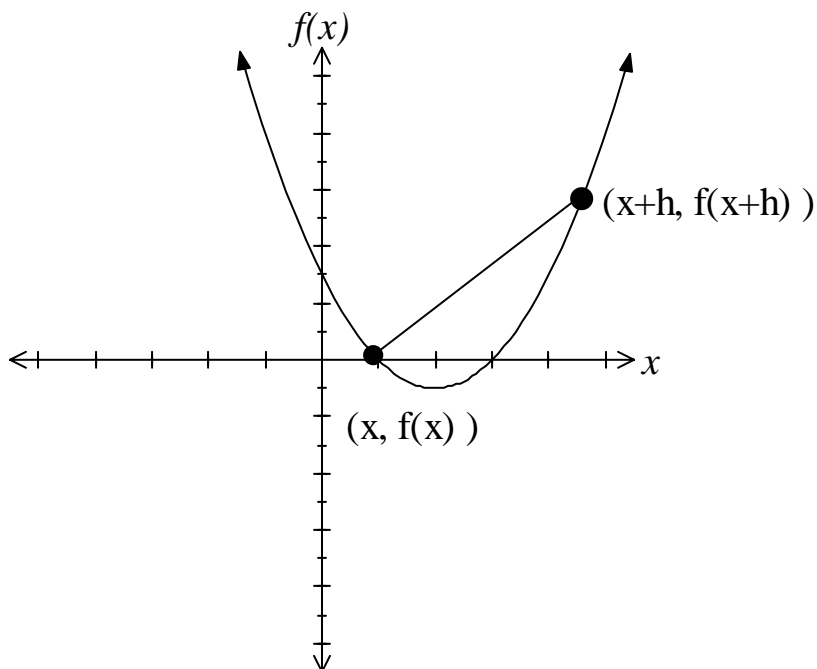


USE OF CAS IN TEACHING DIFFERENTIAL CALCULUS

by FIRST PRINCIPLES

We will first define the function to be $f(x) = x^2 - 4x + 3$



Consider the points on the function $y = f(x)$ at x and $x + h$

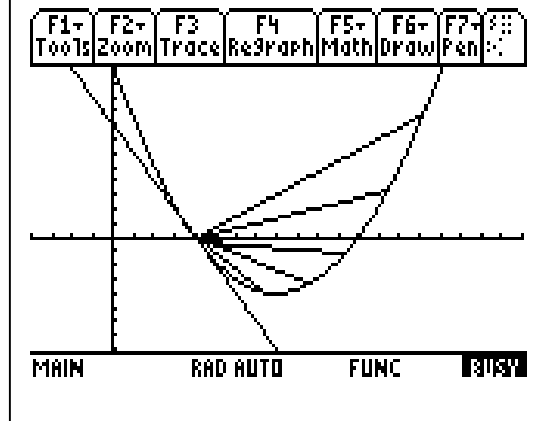
The co-ordinates of these points are given above. If we use our knowledge of the gradient between points we know that the gradient of the secant will be:

$$m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$$

So for the points on the graph above we have:

$$\begin{aligned} m &= \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{x+h-x} \\ &= \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} \end{aligned}$$

NOTE: It is possible to animate a sequence of pictures, which will demonstrate the idea of a secant approaching the tangent at a point.



For a given function we can easily calculate this using CAS:

$f(x+h) = (x+h-3)(x+h-1)$
 $f(x+h) - f(x) = 2 \cdot h \cdot x + h^2 - 4 \cdot h$
 $\frac{2 \cdot h \cdot x + h^2 - 4 \cdot h}{h} = 2 \cdot x + h - 4$

Hence the **gradient of the secant** between the two given points is given by $2x + h - 4$. We can then discuss the idea of the horizontal distance between points becoming smaller and smaller, ie as $h \rightarrow 0$, and hence the **gradient of the tangent**. Initially this can be calculated by evaluating the expression when $h = 0$.

$\frac{2 \cdot h \cdot x + h^2 - 4 \cdot h}{h} = 2 \cdot x + h - 4$
 $2 \cdot x + h - 4 | h=0 = 2 \cdot x - 4$

Note the use of the `| h = 0` command

Consider the function $f(x) = 2x^2$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Gradient of the secant} &= \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} \\ &= \frac{2(x+h)^2 - 2x^2}{h} \\ &= \frac{4hx + 2h^2}{h} \\ &= 4x + 2h \end{aligned}$$

$\text{expand}(f(x+h) - f(x)) = 4 \cdot h \cdot x + 2 \cdot h^2$
 $\frac{4 \cdot h \cdot x + 2 \cdot h^2}{h} = 2 \cdot (2 \cdot x + h)$
 $2 \cdot (2 \cdot x + h) | h=0 = 4 \cdot x$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Gradient of the tangent} &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (4x + 2h) \\ &= 4x \end{aligned}$$

$\frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = 2 \cdot (2 \cdot x + h)$
 $\text{expand}(2 \cdot (2 \cdot x + h)) = 4 \cdot x + 2 \cdot h$
 $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (4 \cdot x + 2 \cdot h) = 4 \cdot x$
 $\text{limit}(4 \cdot x + 2 \cdot h, h, 0)$

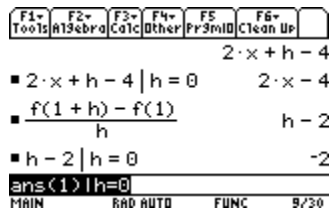
Use the following functions to find the gradient of the tangent to the curve at any point on the curve:

1. $f(x) = x^2$ 2. $f(x) = x^3 - 2x + 1$ 3. $f(x) = x^4 - 2x^3 + 1$

Ensure that all working is shown. Include in your calculations the expressions for

$f(x+h)$, $f(x+h) - f(x)$ and $\frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$

How would your calculations change if you want to evaluate the gradient at a given point?



Here we can see that we can use the point $x = 1$.

NOTE(for teachers): It can be seen that the use of CAS eliminates the occurrence of incorrect evaluation and simplification of expressions. Also, it is possible to go through this procedure many times in a short period of time.