

a) initial loan: S

1 month: $S \cdot 1.003 + 1000$

2 months: $* \cdot 1.003 - 1000 = S \cdot (1.003)^2 - (1000 + 1.003 \cdot 1000)$

3

$S \cdot (1.003)^3 - (1000 + 1.003 \cdot 1000 + 1.003^2 \cdot 1000)$

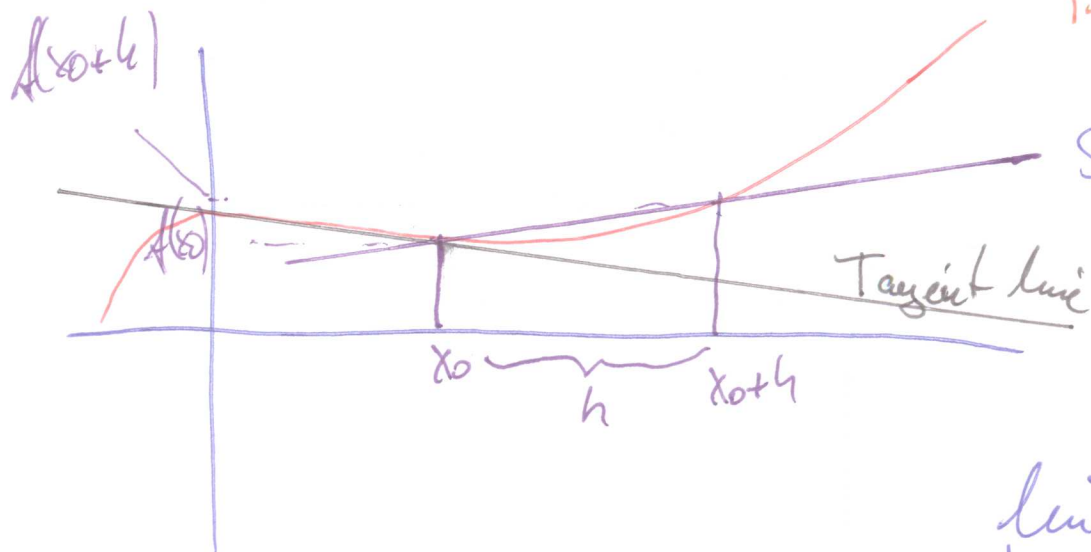
k

Formula $L(k) = \dots$

$k=3$
paid to bank

b) set $L(360) = 0$, solve for S

c) New formula (for 1100), Find k st. $L_{\text{new}}(k) \leq 0$
Same S as in b)



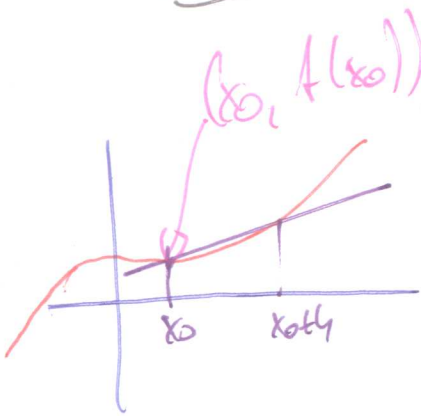
Difference
Q which

Slope: $\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{f(x_0 + h) - f(x_0)}{x_0 + h - x_0}$

Now consider limit as $h \rightarrow 0$

$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + h) - f(x_0)}{h}$

Def: If the limit $L = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0+h) - f(x_0)}{h}$ exists then:



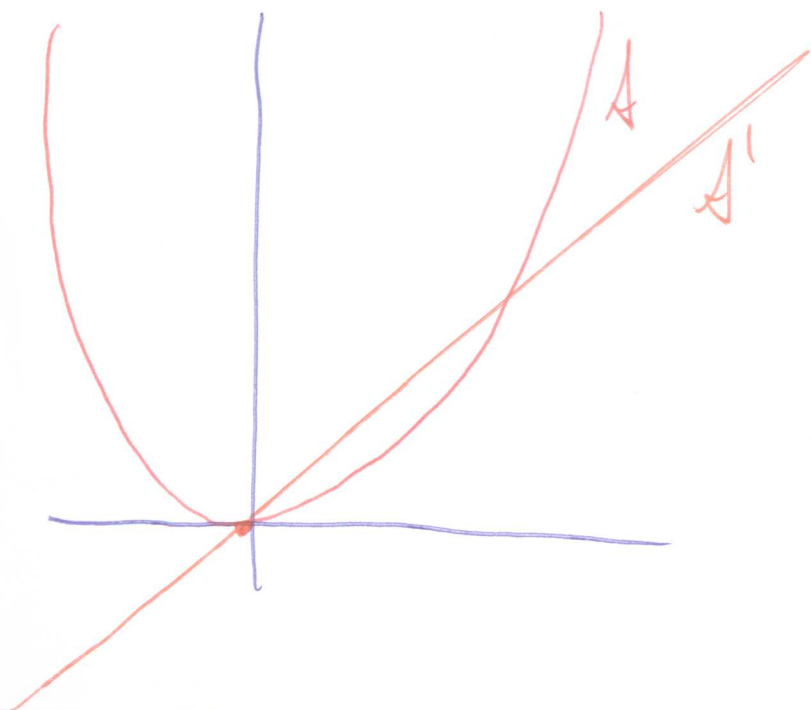
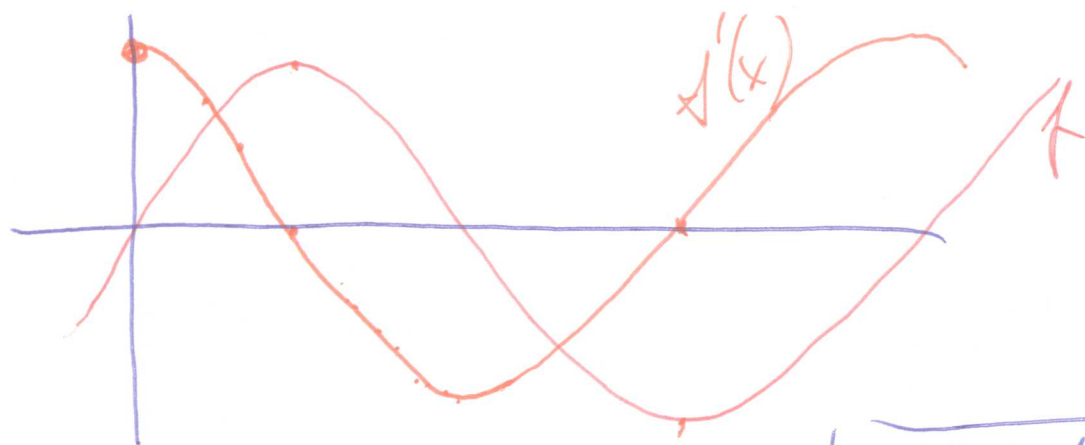
- L is the slope of the tangent line to the graph of f at the point $(x_0, f(x_0))$
- We say that f is differentiable at x_0
- L is called the value of the derivative of f at x_0 : $f'(x_0)$ or $\left. \frac{d}{dx} f \right|_{x=x_0}$

Note: If f is not continuous at x_0 , then the limit cannot exist

Ex: f is not differentiable



If f is differentiable at every point. Make a new fct:
 $f' : x \mapsto f'(x)$ $f' = \frac{d}{dx} f$



Formulas for the derivative.	
$f(x)$	$f'(x)$
$1 \cdot x^0$	0
x	1
x^n (n ∈ ℝ)	$n \cdot x^{n-1}$
$a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + \dots + a_n x^n$	$0 + a_1 \cdot 1 + 2a_2 x + 3a_3 x^2 + \dots + n \cdot a_n x^{n-1}$