

The Weekly Rigor

No. 90

“A mathematician is a machine for turning coffee into theorems.”

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An Essential Skill for Calculus Students: Difference Quotients (Part 2)

A challenging combination of the aforementioned types is a mixture of types 2 and 3, e.g., the function $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$. To resolve its difference quotient, perform the following steps:

a. Write out: $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$ $f(x+h) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+h}}$.

b. Substitute:

$$\frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{x+h}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}}{h} = \dots$$

c. Resolve:

$$\begin{aligned} \dots &= \frac{\frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+h}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x+h}}{\sqrt{x+h}}}{h} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}\sqrt{x+h}} - \frac{\sqrt{x+h}}{\sqrt{x}\sqrt{x+h}}}{h} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{x+h}}{\sqrt{x}\sqrt{x+h}}}{h} = \\ &= \frac{\frac{\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{x+h}}{\sqrt{x}\sqrt{x+h}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x+h}}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x+h}}}{h} = \frac{\frac{x - (x+h)}{\sqrt{x}\sqrt{x+h}(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x+h})}}{h} = \frac{\frac{x - x - h}{\sqrt{x}\sqrt{x+h}(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x+h})}}{h} = \\ &= \frac{\frac{-h}{\sqrt{x}\sqrt{x+h}(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x+h})}}{h} = \frac{\frac{-h}{\sqrt{x}\sqrt{x+h}(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x+h})}}{\frac{h}{1}} = \frac{-h}{\sqrt{x}\sqrt{x+h}(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x+h})} \cdot \frac{1}{h} = \\ &= \frac{-1}{\sqrt{x}\sqrt{x+h}(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x+h})}. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore: $\frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{x}\sqrt{x+h}(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x+h})}$.

A final challenging variation looks similar to a Conjugate Type. It is $f(x) = \sqrt[3]{x}$. However, to resolve it requires an appeal to the difference of cubes formula from algebra,

$$a^3 - b^3 = (a - b)(a^2 + ab + b^2).$$

Here is a procedure for resolving this function's difference quotient, where $a = \sqrt[3]{x+h}$ and $b = \sqrt[3]{x}$.

a. Write out: $f(x) = \sqrt[3]{x}$ $f(x+h) = \sqrt[3]{x+h}$.

b. Substitute:

$$\frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \frac{\sqrt[3]{x+h} - \sqrt[3]{x}}{h} = \dots$$

c. Resolve:

$$\begin{aligned} \dots &= \frac{\sqrt[3]{x+h} - \sqrt[3]{x}}{h} \cdot \frac{\sqrt[3]{(x+h)^2} + \sqrt[3]{x+h}\sqrt[3]{x} + \sqrt[3]{x^2}}{\sqrt[3]{(x+h)^2} + \sqrt[3]{x+h}\sqrt[3]{x} + \sqrt[3]{x^2}} = \\ &= \frac{\sqrt[3]{(x+h)^3} + \sqrt[3]{(x+h)^2}\sqrt[3]{x} + \sqrt[3]{x+h}\sqrt[3]{x^2} - \sqrt[3]{(x+h)^2}\sqrt[3]{x} - \sqrt[3]{x+h}\sqrt[3]{x^2} - \sqrt[3]{x^3}}{h(\sqrt[3]{(x+h)^2} + \sqrt[3]{x+h}\sqrt[3]{x} + \sqrt[3]{x^2})} = \\ &= \frac{(x+h) + \sqrt[3]{(x+h)^2}\sqrt[3]{x} - \sqrt[3]{(x+h)^2}\sqrt[3]{x} + \sqrt[3]{x+h}\sqrt[3]{x^2} - \sqrt[3]{x+h}\sqrt[3]{x^2} - x}{h(\sqrt[3]{(x+h)^2} + \sqrt[3]{x+h}\sqrt[3]{x} + \sqrt[3]{x^2})} = \\ &= \frac{x+h-x}{h(\sqrt[3]{(x+h)^2} + \sqrt[3]{x+h}\sqrt[3]{x} + \sqrt[3]{x^2})} = \frac{h}{h(\sqrt[3]{(x+h)^2} + \sqrt[3]{x+h}\sqrt[3]{x} + \sqrt[3]{x^2})} = \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{(x+h)^2} + \sqrt[3]{x+h}\sqrt[3]{x} + \sqrt[3]{x^2}}. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore: $\frac{f(x+h)-f(x)}{h} = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{(x+h)^2} + \sqrt[3]{x+h}\sqrt[3]{x} + \sqrt[3]{x^2}}$.

“Only he who never plays, never loses.”