Consider the size of \( \frac{dP}{dT} \). In the interval \( 0 \leq T \leq 700 \),

resistance of the thermometer most sensitive and least sensitive to temperature change.

where \( T \) is the temperature in degrees Celsius. Where in the interval from 0°C to 700°C is the

\[ R = 10 + 0.04124 T - 1.779 \times 10^{-5} T^2 \]

Platinum resistance thermometer is given by

In the temperature range between 0°C and 700°C, the resistance \( R \) is

\[ R = 10 + 0.04124 T - 1.779 \times 10^{-5} T^2 \]
\[ f(x, y) \cdot g(x, y) = (f(x) \cdot g(x)) \]

If & would be nice if:

\[ f(x) \cdot g(x) = f(x) + g(x) \]

Hence we have
The "Mishell Thmиться" Formulas Don't Work. Example: Show that

\[ f(x) = x^2 \quad g(x) = x + 1 \]

\[ f(x) \cdot g(x) = x^2(x+1) \]

\[ f(x) + x = 1 + x \]

\[ f(x) \cdot g(x) \neq (x^2 + x) \cdot 2 \]

\[ \frac{d}{dx} (x^2 + x) = 2x + 1 \]

Before finishing our what is true,
\[
\lim_{y \to 0} \frac{f(y)g(y)}{f(x+y)g(x+y) - f(x)g(x)}
\]

How do you prove such a thing?

Product Rule:

More complicated formulas are true.
\[
\gamma \left( x f ( x ) g ( x ) - g ( x ) \right) + \gamma \left( ( x f g ( x ) + ( y f g ( x ) - ( y + x ) f ( x ) f ( x ) - ( y + x ) g ( x ) \right) = \gamma \\
\text{All the other variables} \quad = \quad \gamma \left( x f ( x g ( x ) - f ( x ) g ( x ) \right)
\]
How can you prove this?

\[
\frac{(x \circ \tilde{B})}{x, \tilde{B}(x) + (x) \circ \tilde{B}(x), f} = \left( \frac{x \circ \tilde{B}}{x, f} \right)
\]

Quotient Rule.
\[
\frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{g(x)}{f(x)} \right) = \frac{f(x) g'(x) - g(x) f'(x)}{f(x)^2}
\]

Quotient Rule

\[
\frac{d}{dx} \left( g(x) f(x) \right) = g(x) f'(x) + f(x) g'(x)
\]

Product Rule