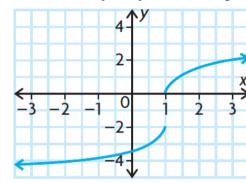
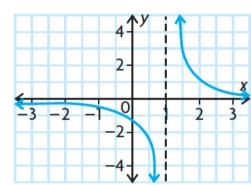
Section 2.1, pp. 73–75

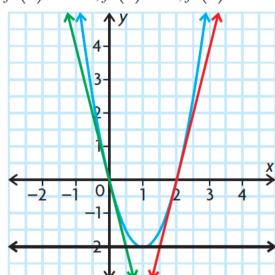
- 1. **a.** $\{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x \neq -2\}$
 - **b.** $\{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x \neq 2\}$
 - c. $\{x \in \mathbb{R}\}$
 - **d.** $\{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x \neq 1\}$
 - e. $\{x \in \mathbb{R}\}$
 - **f.** $\{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x > 2\}$
- **2.** The derivative of a function represents the slope of the tangent line at a give value of the independent variable or the instantaneous rate of change of the function at a given value of the independent variable.
- **3.** Answers may vary. For example:



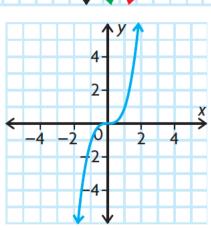


- **4. a.** 5a + 5h 2; 5h
 - **b.** $a^2 + 2ah + h^2 + 3a + 3h 1$; $2ah + h^2 + 3h$
 - **c.** $a^3 + 3a^2h + 3ah^2 + h^3 4a$ -4h+1;
 - $3a^2h + 3ah^2 + h^3 4h$
 - **d.** $a^2 + 2ah + h^2 + a + h 6$; $2ah + h^2 + h$
 - **e.** -7a 7h + 4; -7h
 - **f.** $4 2a 2h a^2 2ah h^2$; $-2h - h^2 - 2ah$
- **5. a.** 2
- **b.** 9
- **d.** -5
- **6. a.** −5
- **d.** -5 **c.** $18x^2 7$
- **b.** 4x + 4 **d.** $\frac{3}{2\sqrt{3x+2}}$

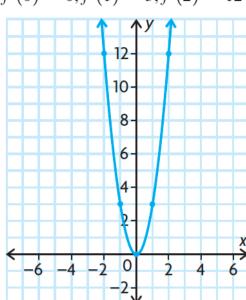
- **c.** 6*x*
- **8.** f'(0) = -4; f'(1) = 0; f'(2) = 4



9. a.



b. f'(-2) = 12; f'(-1) = 3;f'(0) = 0; f'(1) = 3; f'(2) = 12



- **d.** graph of f(x) is cubic; graph of f'(x) seems to be a parabola
- **10.** s'(0) = 8 m/s; s'(4) = 0 m/s;s'(6) = -4 m/s
- **11.** x 6y + 10 = 0
- **12. a.** 0
- **c.** *m*
- **b.** 1
- **d.** 2ax + b
- **13.** Since $3x^2$ is nonnegative for all x, the original function never has a negative slope.
- **14. a.** -1.6 m/s
 - **b.** h'(2) measures the rate of change in the height of the ball with respect to time when t = 2.
- **c.** d.
- **15. a.** e. **b.** f. **16.** $\lim_{h \to 0^{-}} \frac{f(0+h) f(0)}{h}$ $= \lim_{h \to 0^{-}} \frac{-(0+h)^{2} - (-0^{2})}{h}$ $= \lim_{h \to 0^-} \frac{-h^2}{h}$ $=\lim_{h\to 0^-}(-h)$

$$= 0$$

$$\lim_{h \to 0^{+}} \frac{f(0+h) - f(0)}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \to 0^{+}} \frac{(0+h)^{2} - (0^{2})}{h}$$

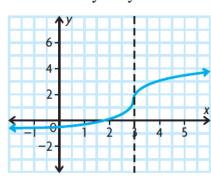
$$= \lim_{h \to 0^{+}} \frac{h^{2}}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \to 0^{+}} (h)$$

Since the limits are equal for both sides, the derivative exists and f'(0)=0.

17. 3

18. Answers may vary. For example:



- **19.** (3, -8)
- **20.** 2x + y + 1 = 0 and 6x y 9 = 0