

2.7 Exercises

~~$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+a) - f(a)}{x} = \frac{f(-3(x+a)^2 + 4(x+a)) - f(4x-3x^2)}{(-3(x^2 + 2ax + a^2) + 4x + 4a) - (4x - 3x^2)}$$~~

~~$$\frac{-3x^2 + 3x^2 - 6ax - 3a^2 + 4x + 4a - 4x}{-3a^2}$$~~

~~$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(2+x) - f(2)}{x} = \frac{-3(x+2)^2 + 4(x+2) - (-4)}{x}$$~~

~~$$\frac{-3(x^2 + 4x + 4) + 4x + 8 + 4}{x}$$~~

~~$$\frac{-3x^2 - 12x - 12 + 4x + 12}{x}$$~~

~~$$\frac{-3x^2 - 8x}{x} = -3x - 8 = \boxed{-8}$$~~

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(ax) - f(a)}{x} = \frac{-3(ax)^2 + 4(ax) + 3a^2 - 4a}{-3a^2 + -6ax + -3x^2 + 4a + 4x + 3a^2 - 4a}$$

$$\frac{3x^2 - 6ax + 4x}{x} = -3x - 6a + 4$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} -3x - 6a + 4 = \boxed{-6a + 4}$$

$$6. \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+h) - f(a)}{h} = \frac{[(a+h)^3 - 3(a+h) + 1] - (a^3 - 3a + 1)}{h}$$

$$a^3 + 3ha^2 + 3ah^2 + h^3 - 3a - 3h + 1 - a^3 + 3a - 1$$

$$\frac{h^3 + 3ha^2 + 3ah^2 - 3h}{h} = h^2 + 3a^2 + 3ah - 3$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} = 3a^2 - 3$$

$$7. \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+h) - f(a)}{h} = \frac{\sqrt{a+h} - \sqrt{a}}{h}$$

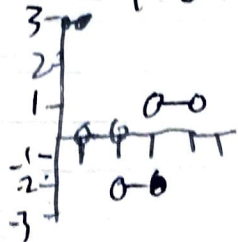
magic rule

$$\boxed{\frac{1}{25x}}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} x^n = nx^{n-1}$$

$$(a+h)^{-0.5} = \frac{1}{2} (a+h)^{-1.5} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{a+h}} - \frac{1}{25a}$$

11. The graph moves to the
right from 0-1 seconds, still from 1-2,
left from 2-3, still from 3-4, and
right from 4-6



I don't really know
how to draw this :)

14. a. ~~$10 - 1.86 = 8.14 \text{ m/s}$~~

b. ~~$\sqrt{10a - 1.86a^2} = 10 - 1.86a$~~

c.

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(hta) - f(a)}{h} = \frac{10(hta) - 1.86(hta)^2}{h} - \frac{10a + 1.86a^2}{h}$$

$$10h + 10a - 1.86(h^2 + 2ah + a^2) - 10a + 1.86a^2$$

$$\frac{10h + 2ah - 1.86h^2}{h} = 10 - 3.72a$$

a. $10 - 3.72 = 6.28$

b. $10 - 3.72a$

c. $0 = 10 - 1.86t$

$t = 0$ or $0 = 10 - 1.86t$

$10 = 1.86t$

$t = 5.38$

d.

$10 - 5.38 \cdot 3.72 = -10.01 \text{ m/s}$

$$16. \quad \zeta = \frac{d}{dx} t^2 - \frac{d}{dx} 8t + \frac{d}{dx} 18 = 2t - 8$$

a. i. ~~10~~

$$\frac{2 \cdot 3 - 8 + 2 \cdot 4 - 8}{2} = -1 \text{ m/s}$$

ii.

$$\frac{7 - 4 + 0}{2} = -0.5 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\text{iii. } \frac{0 + 2}{2} = 1 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\text{iii. } \frac{0 + 1}{2} = 0.5 \text{ m/s}$$

$$b. \quad 2 \cdot 4 - 8 = 0$$

$$17. \quad g'(-2) > g'(2) > g'(4) > 0 > g'(0)$$

$g'(2)$ has the steepest instantaneous change, $g'(0)$ is negative slope

18.

$$m(x - x_1) = y - y_1$$

$$m = 4, x_1 = 5, y_1 = -3$$

$$4(x - 5) = y + 3$$

$$y = 4x - 23$$

$$19. \quad f(2) = 3$$

$$f'(2) = 4$$

20.

$$f(4) = 3$$

$$f'(4) = 4$$

$$43. \quad a. \frac{2 \cdot 23 - 141}{2} = 20.5$$

$$b. \quad \frac{36 \cdot 5}{2} = 18.25$$

$$ii. \quad \frac{182 - 141}{2} = 20.5$$

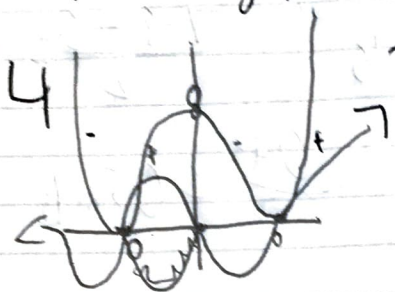
$$iii. \quad \frac{141 - 0}{2} = 70.5$$

$$c. \quad f(2002) = 141 \quad \text{okay i don't know}$$

Section 2.8

3 $a \rightarrow 2$ $b \rightarrow 4$ \oplus 1 $2 \rightarrow 7b$

match graph to number of ~~func~~ tangent lines



$$22. \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+h) - f(a)}{h} =$$

$$\frac{m(x+h) + b - (mx + b)}{mx + mh + b - mx - b}$$

23.

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

$$= \frac{mh}{h} = m$$

$$-9(t+h)^2 + 5(t+h) - (5t + 9t^2)$$

$$-9t^2 - 18th - 9h^2 - 5t + 5h - 5t - 9t^2$$

$$\frac{-9h^2 - 18th + 5h}{h}$$

$$-9h - 18t + 5$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} = -18t + 5$$

ew this was messy

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

$$\frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{x+h}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}}{h}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+h}}}{h}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{x+h}}{\sqrt{x}\sqrt{x+h}h} \times \frac{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x+h}}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x+h}}$$

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

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

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

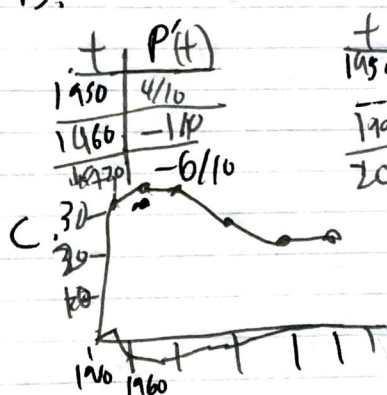
27.



$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+h) - f(a)}{h} = \frac{\sqrt{a-h-a} - \sqrt{a-h}}{h} \cdot \frac{(a-h-a) - (a-h)}{h(a-h-a) + \sqrt{a-h}} = \frac{-h}{h(a-h-a) + \sqrt{a-h}}$$

$$\frac{-h}{h(a-h-a) + \sqrt{a-h}} = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{a-h-a} + \sqrt{a-h}} = \left(\frac{-1}{2\sqrt{a-h}} \right)$$

36. $p'(t)$ is the instantaneous rate of change in percentage of
b. average under 18 at time t .



t	p'(t)
1950	-0.2
1960	0
2000	-0.2

2. Actually have the
function for $p(t)$

46.
dis is the distance
c is the velocity
b is acceleration
a is jerk

37.

no, 37 is not because it is not continuous

no, 38 is not because vertical tangent at $x=0$

39. no because of corner

40. no because discontinuous

44. $f = c$ $f' = c$ $f'' = b$ $f''' = a$
the degrees are going down

reason: 0
is always
increasing
then I
look back