$$\frac{1}{49} = \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1$$

$$\frac{410}{5'(x)} = \frac{1 - x + x^2 - x^3 + x^4}{5'(x)} = \frac{1 - x + x^2 - x^3 + x^4}{41}$$

$$\frac{\pm 11}{9(2)} = 32^3 + 22^2$$

$$9'(2) = 92^2 + 42 + 1$$

$$\frac{\#12}{p'(x)} = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{x^4}{24}$$

$$\frac{p'(x)}{6} = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{x^4}{6}$$

3 (a) 
$$h(t) = 0$$
 when  $-16t^{2} + 2t + 15 = 0$ 
 $4/u$  guid. formula:  $t = -2 \pm \sqrt{4 - 4(-16)(15)}$ 
 $t = -32$ 
 $t = 1.033$ 

© 
$$V(t) = 0$$
 when  $-32t + 2 = 0$   
 $2 = 32t$  +1
$$t = \frac{1}{16} = 0.06 \frac{15}{5} = 0.06 \frac{15}{5}$$

The beight is then h(0.0625) = 15.0625 feet (-0.5 if sunits are ignored)

4 @ The slope of the tangent me is o at a critical point.
3/3 This means & is flat near that point. +1 for some explanation.

(b) 
$$f(t) = t^2 + t + 1$$
  
 $f'(t) = 2t + 1$   
 $f'(t) = 0 \implies 2t + 1 \implies t = -\frac{1}{2} + 1$ 

(c) 
$$f(t)=3-7t$$
  
 $f'(t)=-7 \pm 0$ , so this function has no critical points.

$$5 \int f(t) = \frac{1}{t}$$

$$\frac{4}{4} f'(t) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{1}{t + h} - \frac{1}{t} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{\left(t - (t + h)\right)}{t(t + h)} \cdot \frac{1}{h} + 2 \text{ for }$$

$$= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{-h}{\left(t^2 + th\right) \cdot h} \quad \text{work}$$

$$= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{-1}{t^2 + th} = -\frac{1}{t^2} \cdot \frac{1}{t^2}$$

with power rule: f(t) = t-1

$$(f'(t) = -1 \cdot t^{-2} = -\frac{1}{t^2})$$
, so they match!  
to for checking with the power rule.

G 
$$G(s) = 14 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}s} = 14 + (2s)^{1/2}$$
  
=  $14 + 62^{-1/2} \cdot s^{-1/2}$ 

$$G'(s) = O + 2^{-1/2} \cdot (-\frac{1}{2}) \cdot 8^{-3/2}$$

$$G'(4) = 2^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot (-\frac{1}{2}) \cdot (4^{-\frac{3}{2}}) = -0.0442$$

$$C_{7}(4) = 2^{-1/2} \cdot (-\frac{1}{2}) \cdot (4^{-3/2}) = -0.0442$$

Tangent Line:

 $N_{7} = ms + b$ , has the point  $(4, 14.354)$  for  $m = -0.0442$ 

work.

\* only take off 1 point if they say the derivative is 
$$G'(s) = -\frac{1}{2}(2s)^{-3/2}$$
.