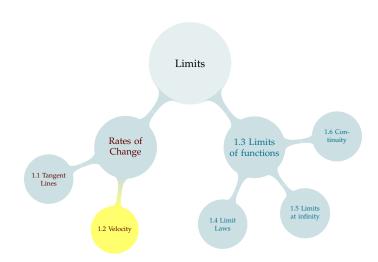
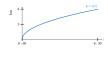
TABLE OF CONTENTS









8:07 is highlighted to emphasize that I was not ravelling at a constant speed: half the distance was covered in only 7 minutes, the other half took 23. I've found that the bike example is a good concept check. When students answer the multiple choice question there's usually a lot who get it wrong, so it's an opportunity to fix misconceptions.



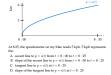
It took $\frac{1}{2}$ hour to bike 6 km. 12 kph represents the:

- A. secant line to y = s(t) from t = 8 : 00 to t = 8 : 30
- B. slope of the secant line to y = s(t) from t = 8 : 00 to t = 8 : 30
- C. tangent line to y = s(t) at t = 8:30
- D. slope of the tangent line to y = s(t) at t = 8:30



At 8:25, the speedometer on my bike reads 5 kph. 5 kph represents the:

- A. secant line to y = s(t) from t = 8 : 00 to t = 8 : 25
- B. slope of the secant line to y = s(t) from t = 8 : 00 to t = 8 : 25
- C. tangent line to y = s(t) at t = 8:25
- D. slope of the tangent line to y = s(t) at t = 8:25

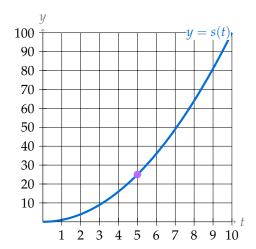


Now we move into using limits for instantaneous rates of change. Students are usually tired of the bike by now so we change the example.

For next slide: in "one way," remind verbally that instantaneous rate of change is slope of tangent line. Use a straight edge to draw the tangent and make use of the graph paper to get a decent approximation.

We use *y* for the vertical axis instead of *h* because *h* is used later for something else

Suppose the distance from the ground s (in meters) of a helium-filled balloon at time t over a 10-second interval is given by $s(t) = t^2$. Try to estimate how fast the balloon is rising when t = 5.



Let's look for an algebraic way of determining the velocity of the balloon when t = 5.

OUR FIRST LIMIT

Average Velocity, t = 5 to t = 5 + h:

$$\frac{\Delta s}{\Delta t} = \frac{s(5+h) - s(5)}{h}$$

$$= \frac{(5+h)^2 - 5^2}{h}$$

$$= 10 + h \quad \text{when } h \neq 0$$

When h is very small,

$$\text{Vel}\approx 10$$

Now we recap what we did: the informal calculation first, then using it to introduce limit notation

LIMIT NOTATION

We write:

$$\lim_{h \to 0} (10 + h) = 10$$

We say: "The limit as h goes to 0 of (10 + h) is 10."

It means: As h gets extremely close to 0, (10 + h) gets extremely close to 10.