

1. (1 point) Let $f(x) = 2x + 8$. Then according to the definition of derivative

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

(Your answer above will involve both h and x .)

Taking the limit of this expression gives us

$$f'(x) = \frac{2}{1}$$

(Example 4 on page 496 is similar.)

Answer(s) submitted:

•
•

(incorrect)

2. (1 point) Let $f(x) = 4x^2 + 3x + 8$. Then according to the definition of derivative

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

(Your answer above will involve both h and x .)

Taking the limit of this expression gives us

$$f'(x) = \frac{8x+3}{1}$$

(Example 2 on page 495 is similar.)

Answer(s) submitted:

•
•

(incorrect)

3. (1 point) Let $f(x) = 3x^2 - 5x - 4$. Then according to the definition of derivative

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

(Your answer above will involve both h and x .)

Taking the limit of this expression gives us

$$f'(x) = \frac{6x-5}{1}$$

Answer(s) submitted:

•
•

(incorrect)

4. (1 point) Let $f(x) = 10$. Use the definition of derivative to find $f'(x)$.

$$f'(x) = \frac{0}{1}$$

Answer(s) submitted:

•

(incorrect)

5. (1 point) If the tangent line to $y = f(x)$ at $(2, -4)$ passes through the point $(1, -9)$, find

A. $f(2) = -4$

B. $f'(2) = -5$

Answer(s) submitted:

•
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(incorrect)

$$f'(x) = \frac{d}{dx}(f(x)) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$$

General Equation to Calculate Derivatives

$$1. f(x) = 2x + 8$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} f(x+h) = 2(x+h) + 8 = 2x + 2h + 8 \\ f(x) = 2x + 8 \end{cases}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(2x + 2h + 8) - (2x + 8)}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{2h}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} 2$$

$$= 2$$

$$2. f(x) = 4x^2 + 3x + 8$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} f(x+h) &= 4(x+h)^2 + 3(x+h) + 8 \\ &= 4(x^2 + 2xh + h^2) + 3(x+h) + 8 \\ &= 4x^2 + 8xh + 4h^2 + 3x + 3h + 8 \\ &= 4x^2 + 3x + 8xh + 4h^2 + 3h + 8 \end{aligned}$$

$$\rightarrow \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(4x^2 + 3x + 8xh + 4h^2 + 3h + 8) - (4x^2 + 3x + 8)}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{4h^2 + 8xh + 3h}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h(4h + 8x + 3)}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (4h + 8x + 3)$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (4h) + \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (8x) + \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (3)$$

$$= 0 + 8x + 3$$

$$\therefore f'(x) = \frac{d}{dx} f(x) = 8x + 3$$

$$3. f(x) = 3x^2 - 5x - 4$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{d}{dx}(f(x)) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \circ f(x+h) &= 3(x+h)^2 - 5(x+h) - 4 \\ &= 3(x^2 + 2xh + h^2) - 5x - 5h - 4 \\ &= 3x^2 + 6xh + 3h^2 - 5x - 5h - 4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(3x^2 + 6xh + 3h^2 - 5x - 5h - 4) - (3x^2 - 5x - 4)}{h}$$

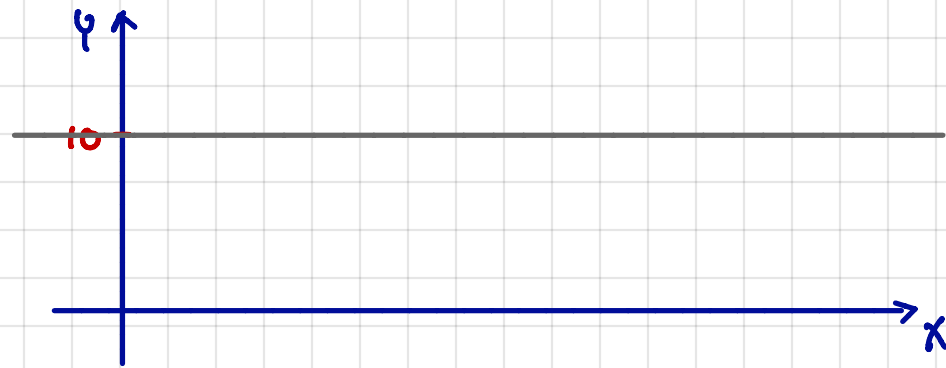
$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{3h^2 + 6xh - 5h}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h(3h + 6x - 5)}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (3h + 6x - 5)$$

$$= 6x - 5$$

4. $f(x)=10$



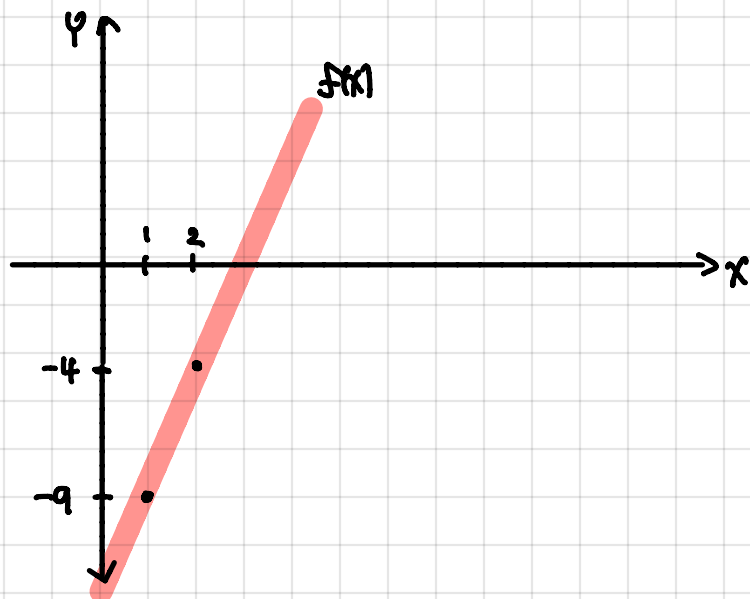
Since the slope of tangent line of this function is 0 (horizontal line), derivation is also 0.

$$f'(x)=0$$

5. $y=f(x)$ at $(2,-4)$ passes through $(1,-9)$

Find $f(2)$, $f'(2)$

1. DRAW THE GRAPH



2. FIND $f(2)$

When $x=2$, $y=-4$

$$\therefore f(2) = -4$$

3. FIND $f'(2)$

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(2+h) - f(2)}{h} \end{aligned}$$

We have the value $f(1)$, so h is -1

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1) - f(2)}{-1}$$

$$= - (f(1) - f(2))$$

$$= - (-9 + 4)$$

$$= 5$$

1. (1 point) Let $f(x) = 2x + 8$. Then according to the definition of derivative

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\quad}{\quad}$$

(Your answer above will involve both h and x .)

Taking the limit of this expression gives us

$$f'(x) = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$$

(Example 4 on page 496 is similar.)

Answer(s) submitted:

- $[(2x+2h+8) - (2x+8)]/h$
- 2

(correct)

2. (1 point) Let $f(x) = 4x^2 + 3x + 8$. Then according to the definition of derivative

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\quad}{\quad}$$

(Your answer above will involve both h and x .)

Taking the limit of this expression gives us

$$f'(x) = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$$

(Example 2 on page 495 is similar.)

Answer(s) submitted:

- $[(4x^2+3x+8xh+4h^2+3h+8) - (4x^2+3x+8)]/h$
- $8x+3$

(correct)

3. (1 point) Let $f(x) = 3x^2 - 5x - 4$. Then according to the definition of derivative

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\quad}{\quad}$$

(Your answer above will involve both h and x .)

Taking the limit of this expression gives us

$$f'(x) = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$$

Answer(s) submitted:

- $3h+6x-5$
- $6x-5$

(correct)

4. (1 point) Let $f(x) = 10$. Use the definition of derivative to find $f'(x)$.

$$f'(x) = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$$

Answer(s) submitted:

- 0

(correct)

5. (1 point) If the tangent line to $y = f(x)$ at $(2, -4)$ passes through the point $(1, -9)$, find

A. $f(2) = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$

B. $f'(2) = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$

Answer(s) submitted:

- -4
- 5

(correct)