5. Which of the following are correct calculations for difference quotient of: $r(m) = 2 m^2 + 3 m + 6$ $r(m) = 2 m^2 + 3 m + 6$ $r(m+h) = 2 (h+m)^2 + 3 (h+m) + 6$

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\begin{split} r\left(m\right) &= 2\ m^{2} + 3\ m + 6 \\ r\left(m+h\right) &= 2\ \left(h+m\right)^{2} + 3\ \left(h+m\right) + 6 \\ &= 2\ h^{2} + 4\ h\ m + 3\ h + 2\ m^{2} + 3\ m + 6 \\ \frac{r\left(m+h\right) - r\left(m\right)}{h} &= \frac{\left(2\ h^{2} + 4\ m\ h + 3\ h + 2\ m^{2} + 3\ m + 6\right) - \left(2\ \left(m+1\right)^{2} + 3\ \left(m+1\right) + 6\right)}{h} \\ &= \frac{2\ h^{2} + 4\ m\ h + 3\ h}{h} \\ &= \frac{h\left(2\ h + 4\ m + 3\right)}{h} \\ &= 2\ h + 4\ m + 3 \end{split}
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\begin{split} r\left(m\right) &= 2\ m^2 \,+\, 3\ m\,+\, 6 \\ r\left(m\!+\!h\right) &= 2\ \left(h\,+\,m\right)^2 \,+\, 3\ \left(h\,+\,m\right) \,\,+\, 6 \\ &= 2\ h^2 \,+\, 4\ h\ m\,+\, 7\ h\,+\, 2\ m^2 \,+\, 7\ m\,+\, 11 \\ \frac{r\left(m\!+\!h\right) - r\left(m\right)}{h} &= \frac{\left(2\ h^2 + 4\ m\ h + 7\ h + 2\ m^2 + 7\ m + 11\right) - \left(2\ m^2 + 3\ m + 6\right)}{h} \\ &= \frac{2\ h^2 + 4\ m\ h + 3\ h}{h} \\ &= \frac{h\left(2\ h + 4\ m + 3\right)}{h} \\ &= 2\ h\,+\, 4\ m\,+\, 3 \end{split}
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\begin{split} r\left(m\right) &= 2\ m^2 \,+\, 3\ m\, +\, 6 \\ r\left(m\! +\! h\right) &= 2\ \left(h\, +\, m\right)^2 \,+\, 3\ \left(h\, +\, m\right)\, \,+\, 6 \\ &= 2\ h^2 \,+\, 4\ h\, m\, +\, 3\ h\, +\, 2\ m^2 \,+\, 3\ m\, +\, 6 \\ \frac{r\left(m\! +\! h\right) -r\left(m\right)}{h} &= \frac{\left(2\ h^2 +\! 4\ m\ h +\! 3\ h +\! 2\ m^2 +\! 3\ m +6\right) -\left(2\ m^2 +\! 3\ m +6\right)}{h} \\ &= \frac{2\ h^2 +\! 4\ m\ h +\! 3\ h}{h} \\ &= \frac{h\left(2\ h +\! 4\ m +\! 3\right)}{h} \\ &= 2\ h\, +\, 4\ m\, +\, 3 \end{split}
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\begin{split} r\left(m\right) &= 2\ m^2 \ +\ 3\ m\ +\ 6 \\ r\left(m\!+\!h\right) &= 2\ \left(h\ +\ m\right)^2 \ +\ 3\ \left(h\ +\ m\right)\ +\ 6 \\ &= 2\ h^2 \ +\ 4\ h\ m\ -\ h\ +\ 2\ m^2 \ -\ m\ +\ 5 \\ &\frac{r\left(m\!+\!h\right) - r\left(m\right)}{h} = \frac{\left(2\ h^2 + 4\ m\ h + 11\ h + 2\ m^2 + 11\ m + 20\right) - \left(2\ m^2 + 3\ m + 6\right)}{h} \\ &= \frac{2\ h^2 + 4\ m\ h + 3\ h}{h} \\ &= \frac{h\left(2\ h + 4\ (m\!+\!1)\ + 3\right)}{h} \\ &= 2\ h\ +\ 4\ m\ +\ 3 \end{split}
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Solution