

1.  $f(x) = x^3 + 1$

a)  $[2, 3]$     b)  $[-1, 1]$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{avg} &= \frac{f(3) - f(2)}{3 - 2} \\ &= \frac{28 - 9}{1} \\ &= 19 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{avg} &= \frac{f(1) - f(-1)}{1 - (-1)} \\ &= \frac{2 - 0}{2} \\ &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

6.  $f(x) = 2 + \cos x$

a)  $[0, \pi]$

b)  $[-\pi, \pi]$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{avg} &= \frac{f(\pi) - f(0)}{\pi - 0} \\ &= \frac{1 - 3}{\pi} \\ &= -\frac{2}{\pi} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{avg} &= \frac{f(\pi) - f(-\pi)}{\pi - (-\pi)} \\ &= \frac{1 - 1}{2\pi} \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

7. a)

Secant	Slope
PQ <sub>1</sub>	43
PQ <sub>2</sub>	46
PQ <sub>3</sub>	50
PQ <sub>4</sub>	50

b)  $m(P) \approx 50 \text{ m/s}$

Units are meters/second

11.  $y = \frac{1}{x-1}$  at  $x=2$

a)  $m = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(2+h) - f(2)}{h}$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2+h-1} - \frac{1}{2-1}}{h}$$

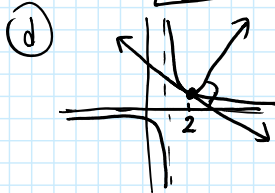
$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{1+h} - 1}{h} \cdot \frac{(1+h)}{(1+h)}$$

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

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-1}{1+h} = -1$$

b) Tan:  $y - 1 = -1(x - 2)$

c) Normal:  $y - 1 = 1(x - 2)$



13.  $y = |x|$     a)  $x=2$     b)  $x=-3$   
 $m=1$                        $m=-1$

9.  $y = x^2$  at  $x=2$

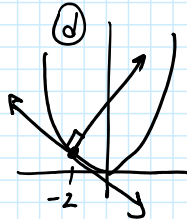
a)  $m = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(2+h) - f(2)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(2+h)^2 - (2)^2}{h}$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{4 - 4h + h^2 - 4}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-4h + h^2}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} -4 + h = -4$$

b) Tangent:  $y - 4 = -4(x - 2)$

c) Normal:  $y - 4 = \frac{1}{4}(x - 2)$



15.  $f(x) = \begin{cases} 2 - 2x - x^2 & x < 0 \\ 2x + 2 & x \geq 0 \end{cases}$  at  $x=0$   
 $f(0) = 2$

m from left =  $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{2 - 2(0+h) - (0+h)^2 - 2}{h}$

$$16. f(x) = \begin{cases} -x, & x < 0 \\ x^2 - x, & x \geq 0 \end{cases} \text{ at } x=0$$

$$f(0) = 0$$

$$m \text{ from left} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-(0+h) - 0}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-h}{h} = \boxed{-1}$$

$$m \text{ from right} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(0+h)^2 - (0+h) - 0}{h}$$

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

Yes slope from both sides = -1.

$$f(0) = 2 \quad (2x+2 \quad x \geq 0)$$

$$m \text{ from left} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 - 2(0+h) - (0+h)^2 - 2}{h}$$

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

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

$$m \text{ from right} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{2(0+h) + 2 - 2}{h}$$

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

Slopes  $\neq$  so there is no tangent to curve at  $x=0$ .

$$23. f(t) = 3t - 7 \quad t=1 \quad \text{IROC} = \text{slope at } t=1 = \boxed{3 \text{ ft/sec}}$$