

Unit 1 HW 2

1. $g(x) = x^2 + x$

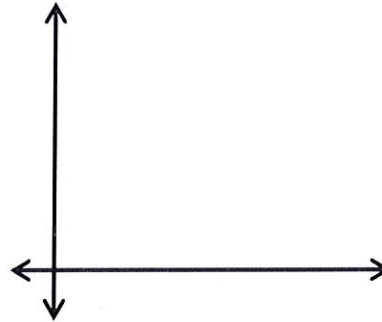
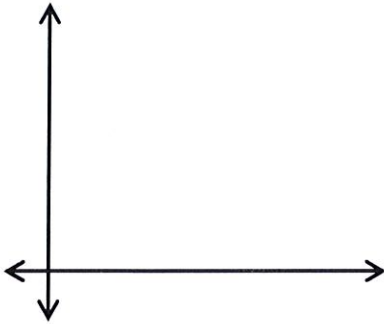
a. Find the instantaneous ROC at $x = 2$.

b. Find average ROC over the interval $[-1, 3]$

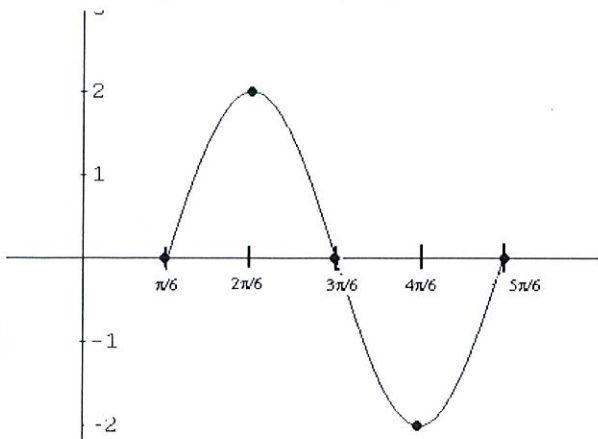
2. $f(x) = x^3 + 1$

a. Find the slope of the secant line from $x = 2$ to $x = 5$; graph to represent.

b. Find the slope of the tangent line at $x = 3$; graph to represent.



3. Compute the average speed over the interval $[\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$



4. Find the slope at $x = 4$ of the function

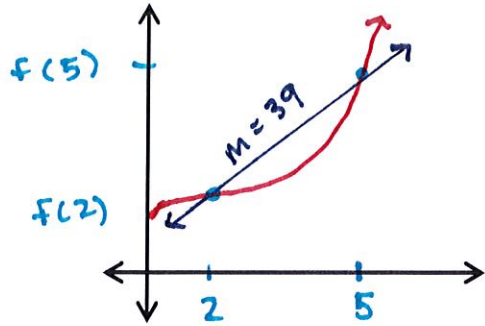
$$y = \sqrt{x}$$

Answers

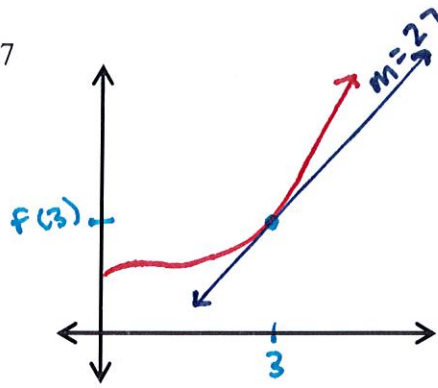
1a. 5

b. 3

2a. 39



b. 27



*graphs are not perfect

3. 0

4. $\frac{1}{4}$

1. $g(x) = x^2 + x$

a. Find the instantaneous ROC at $x = 2$.

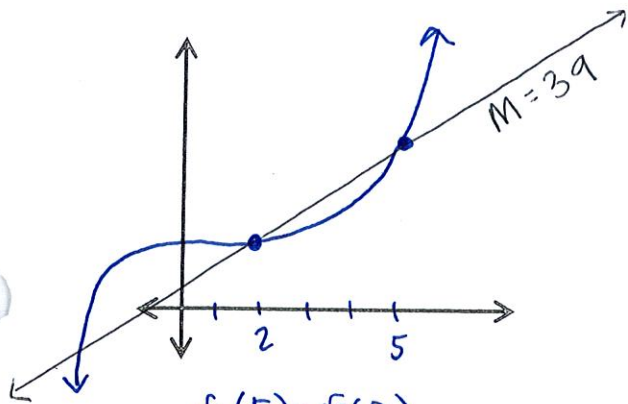
$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(2+h) - g(2)}{h}$$

$$= \frac{(2+h)^2 + (2+h) - 6}{h} = \frac{4+4h+h^2+2+h-6}{h}$$

$$= \frac{\cancel{6} + 5h + \cancel{h^2} - \cancel{6}}{h} = \frac{5h + h^2}{h} = \frac{\cancel{h}(5+h)}{\cancel{h}}$$

2. $f(x) = x^3 + 1 = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} 5 + 0 = \boxed{5}$

a. Find the slope of the secant line from $x = 2$ to $x = 5$; graph to represent.

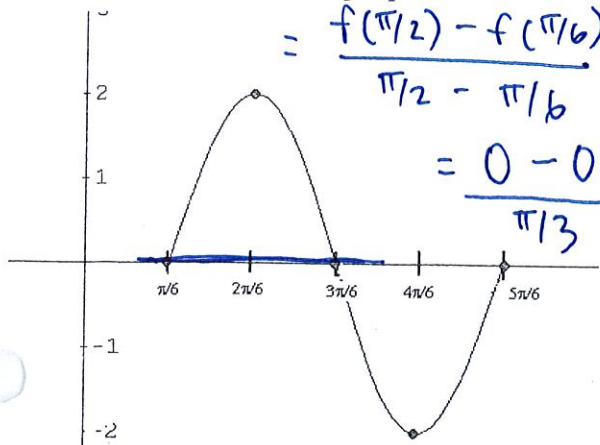


$$= \frac{f(5) - f(2)}{5 - 2}$$

$$= \frac{126 - 9}{3} = \frac{117}{3}$$

$$= \boxed{39}$$

3. Compute the average speed over the interval $[\pi/6, \pi/2]$



$$= \frac{f(\pi/2) - f(\pi/6)}{\pi/2 - \pi/6}$$

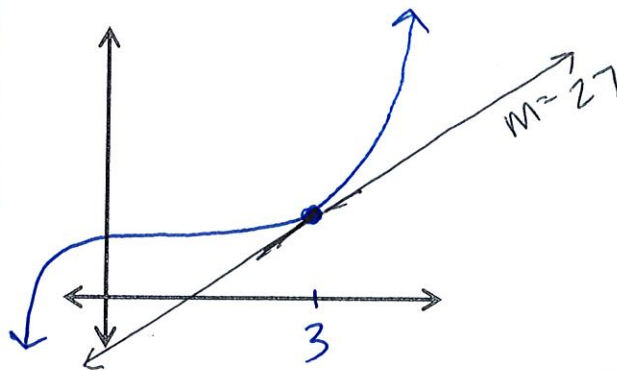
$$= \frac{0 - 0}{\pi/3} = \boxed{0}$$

b. Find average ROC over the interval $[-1, 3]$

$$= \frac{g(3) - g(-1)}{3 - (-1)}$$

$$= \frac{(12) - (0)}{4} = \boxed{3}$$

b. Find the slope of the tangent line at $x = 3$; graph to represent.



$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(3+h) - f(3)}{h} = \frac{(3+h)^3 + 1 - 28}{h}$$

$$= \frac{h^3 + 9h^2 + 27h + \cancel{27} + \cancel{1} - \cancel{28}}{h}$$

$$= \frac{\cancel{h^3} + 9h^2 + \cancel{27h} + \cancel{27}}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} h^2 + 9h + 27$$

$$= 0^2 + 9(0) + 27 = \boxed{27}$$

4. Find the slope at $x = 4$ of the function

$$y = \sqrt{x}$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(4+h) - f(4)}{h}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{4+h} - 2}{h} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{4+h} + 2}{\sqrt{4+h} + 2}$$

$$= \frac{\cancel{4+h} - 4}{h(\sqrt{4+h} + 2)} = \frac{\cancel{h}}{h(\sqrt{4+h} + 2)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4+h} + 2}$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{4+h} + 2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4} + 2} = \boxed{\frac{1}{4}}$$