

HWS

SOLUTIONS

1. $s(t) = 5t^2$

a) $s(1) - s(0) = 5 - 0 = \boxed{5 \text{ m}}$

b) $s(2) - s(1) = 5(2)^2 - 5(1)^2 = 20 - 5 = \boxed{15 \text{ m}}$

c) $v_{\text{AVG}} = \frac{s(5) - s(4)}{5 - 4} = \frac{125 - 80}{1} = \boxed{45 \text{ m/s}}$

d) $v_{\text{AVG}} = \frac{s(4.01) - s(4)}{4.01 - 4} = \frac{0.4005}{0.01} = \boxed{40.05 \text{ m/s}}$

e) $v = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{s(4+h) - s(4)}{h} \right) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{s(4+h)^2 - 80}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{5(16 + 8h + h^2) - 80}{h}$
 $= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h(40 + h^2)}{h} = \boxed{40 \text{ m/s}}$

2. ~~a)~~ $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$

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

$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h}{h(\sqrt{x+h} + \sqrt{x})} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+h} + \sqrt{x}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x}} = \boxed{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}}$

b) $f(x) = \frac{3}{x}$

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

$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-3h}{h(x)(x+h)} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-3}{x(x+h)} = \frac{-3}{x(x)} = \boxed{\frac{-3}{x^2}}$

c) $f(x) = \frac{x}{x+1}$

$f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{x+h}{x+h+1} - \frac{x}{x+1}}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{(x+h)(x+1) - x(x+h+1)}{h(x+1)(x+h+1)}}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 + x + hx + h - x^2 - xh - x}{h(x+1)(x+h+1)}$

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

3. a) $f'(0) = 0$

$$f'(2) \approx \frac{6-1}{4-1} = \frac{5}{3}$$

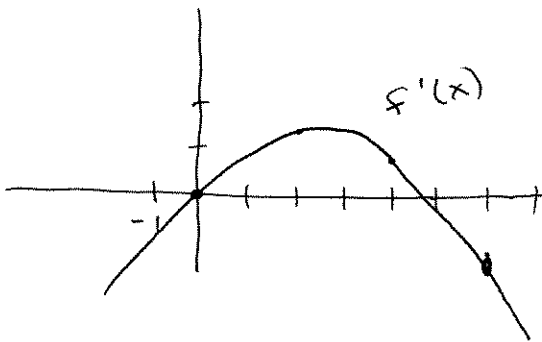
$$f'(4) \approx \frac{3}{4}$$

$$f'(6) \approx \frac{3}{2}$$

b) x-COORDINATES OF VERTICES ARE $x=0$ + $x \approx 4.8$

THE DERIVATIVES AT THESE TWO POINTS IS ZERO.

(c)



4. $f(x)$ IS THE SOLID LINE

$f'(x)$ IS THE DOTTED LINE.