

Suggested HW pdf is on D2L
List of problems is on page 3.
Full solutions on website
www.leahhoward.com

Quiz Wed Sept 13
Section 23.1

Quick Ex: $f(x) = x^2 - 8x$

$$f(1) = -7$$

$$f(y) = y^2 - 8y$$

$$f(3+h) = (3+h)^2 - 8(3+h)$$

$$f(x+h) = (x+h)^2 - 8(x+h)$$

23.2 Slope of a Tangent Line Cont'd

Ex: Find m_{tan} to $y = x^2 + 4x$

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

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x+h)^2 + 4(x+h) - [x^2 + 4x]}{h}$$

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

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

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cancel{h}(2x + h + 4)}{\cancel{h}}$$

$$= 2x + 4$$

Follow-Up:

$$\text{At } x=0 \quad m_{\text{tan}} = 4$$

$$x=-1 \quad m_{\text{tan}} = 2$$

$$x=7 \quad m_{\text{tan}} = 18$$

Ex: Find m_{tan} to $y = 2x^2 - 6x + 3$

$$\begin{aligned}
m_{\text{tan}} &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} \\
&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{2(x+h)^2 - 6(x+h) + 3 - [2x^2 - 6x + 3]}{h} \\
&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{2(x^2 + 2xh + h^2) - \cancel{6x} - 6h + \cancel{3} - 2x^2 + \cancel{6x} - \cancel{3}}{h} \\
&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cancel{2x^2} + 4xh + 2h^2 - 6h - \cancel{2x^2}}{h} \\
&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cancel{h}(4x + 2h - 6)}{\cancel{h}} \\
&= 4x - 6
\end{aligned}$$

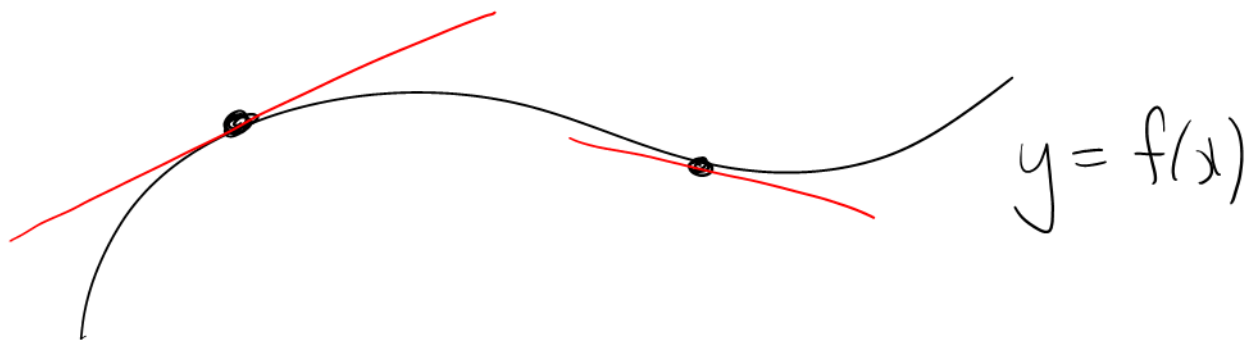
23.3 The Derivative

The derivative of $f(x)$
is written $f'(x)$.

$f'(x)$ represents :

slope of the tangent line
AND

instantaneous rate of change of $f(x)$



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

Ex: $f(x) = 2x^3 - \pi$

Find $f'(x)$ and $f'(-1)$.

Hint $(a+b)^3 = a^3 + 3a^2b + 3ab^2 + b^3$

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

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

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

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

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cancel{h} (6x^2 + 6xh + 2h^2)}{\cancel{h}}$$

$$= 6x^2$$

$$f'(x) = 6x^2$$

$$f'(-1) = 6$$