

## Section 2.7 Derivatives and Rates of Change

### EX.8

Find an equation of the tangent line to the curve at the given point.

$$y = \frac{2x+1}{x+2}, \quad (1, 1)$$

(sol)

$$m = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\frac{2x+1}{x+2} - 1}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x-1}{(x-1)(x+2)} = \frac{1}{3}$$

tangent line :  $y - 1 = \frac{1}{3}(x - 1)$

### EX.10

(a) Find the slope of the tangent to the curve  $y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$  at the point where  $x = a$ .

(b) Find equations of the tangent lines at the points  $(1, 1)$  and  $(4, \frac{1}{2})$ .

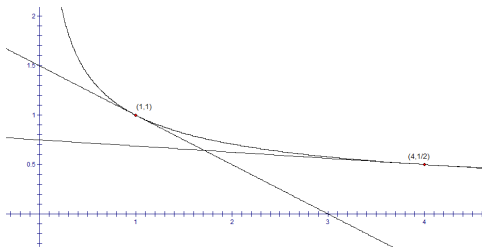
(c) Graph the curve and both tangents on a common screen.

(sol)

$$(a) m = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}}}{x-a} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{-\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{ax}(\sqrt{x}-\sqrt{a})(\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{a})} = \frac{-1}{2a\sqrt{a}}$$

$$(b) \begin{cases} a = 1 \Rightarrow m = -\frac{1}{2} \\ a = 4 \Rightarrow m = -\frac{1}{16} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{tangent line : } \begin{cases} y - 1 = -\frac{1}{2}(x - 1) & \text{at } (1, 1) \\ y - \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{1}{16}(x - 4) & \text{at } (4, \frac{1}{2}) \end{cases}$$

(c)



### EX.20

If the tangent line to  $y = f(x)$  at  $(4, 3)$  passes through the point  $(0, 2)$ , find  $f(4)$  and  $f'(4)$ .

(sol)

$$f(4) = 3$$

$$m = \frac{3-2}{4-0} = \frac{1}{4} = f'(4)$$

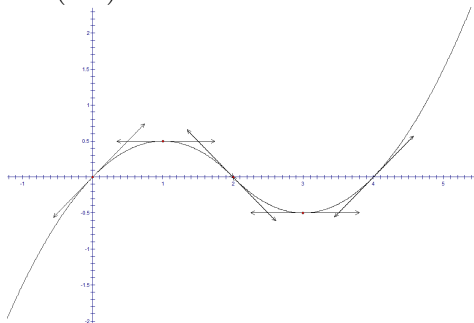
## EX.22

Sketch the graph of a function  $g$  for which

$$g(0) = g(2) = g(4) = 0, g'(1) = g'(3) = 0, g'(0) = g'(4) = 1$$

$$g'(2) = -1, \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} g(x) = \infty, \text{ and } \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} g(x) = -\infty$$

(sol)



## EX.31

Find  $f'(a)$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{1 - 2x}$$

(sol)

$$\begin{aligned} f'(a) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\sqrt{1 - 2x} - \sqrt{1 - 2a}}{x - a} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{(1 - 2x) - (1 - 2a)}{(x - a)(\sqrt{1 - 2x} + \sqrt{1 - 2a})} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{-2}{\sqrt{1 - 2x} + \sqrt{1 - 2a}} = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1 - 2a}} \end{aligned}$$

## EX.35

Each limit represents the derivative of some function  $f$  at some number  $a$ . State such an  $f$  and  $a$  in each case.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{2^x - 32}{x - 5}$$

(sol)

$$f(x) = 2^x, a = 5$$

## EX.36

Each limit represents the derivative of some function  $f$  at some number  $a$ . State such an  $f$  and  $a$  in each case.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\tan x - 1}{x - \frac{\pi}{4}}$$

(sol)

$$f(x) = \tan x, a = \frac{\pi}{4}$$