

Calculus AB Chapter 2 Review

$$\textcircled{1} f(x) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{x+1} & ; 0 \leq x \leq 3 \\ 5-x & ; 3 < x \leq 5 \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{a} \quad \sqrt{3+1} = 5-3 \\ 2 = 2$$

$$\textcircled{b} \quad f'(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}(x+1)^{-\frac{1}{2}} & ; 0 \leq x \leq 3 \\ -1 & ; 3 < x \leq 5 \end{cases}$$

$$f'(2) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}}$$

	<u>continuous:</u>	<u>diff:</u>
\textcircled{c}	$k\sqrt{3+1} = 3m+2$	$m = \frac{k}{2}(3+1)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$
	$2k = 3m+2$	$m = \frac{k}{4}$

$$2k = \frac{3k}{4} + 2$$

$$8k = 3k + 8$$

$$5k = 8$$

$$\textcircled{2} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{2}+h\right) - \cos\frac{3\pi}{2}}{h} = \frac{d}{dx} \cos x \Big|_{x=\frac{3\pi}{2}} = -\sin\frac{3\pi}{2} = \boxed{1}$$

$k = \frac{8}{5} \quad m = \frac{2}{5}$

$$\textcircled{3} f(x) = \sin^2(3-x) \\ f'(x) = 2\sin(3-x)\cos(3-x)(-1) \\ f'(0) = -2\sin 3 \cos 3 \quad \textcircled{b}$$

$$(4) f(5) = 3 \quad f'(5) = 4$$

~~the~~ equation of tangent line:

$$y - 3 = 4(x - 5)$$

$$y = 4(x - 5) + 3$$

$$= 4(4.8 - 5) + 3$$

$$= 4(-0.2) + 3 = -0.8 + 3$$

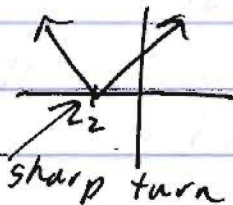
$$f(4.8) \approx 2.2$$

$$(5) \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{(3+h)} - e^3}{h} \quad @ \quad \frac{d}{dx} e^x \Big|_{x=3}$$

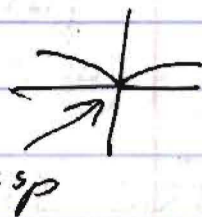
$$e^3$$

$$(6) y = |x + 2|$$

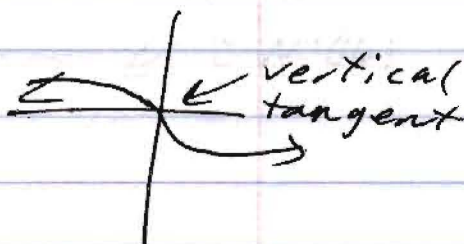
A.M.V.



$$y = x^{2/3}$$



$$y = \sqrt[3]{x}$$



$$(7) f(x) = x^3 + 7x \quad f(1) = 8$$

$$f'(x) = 3x^2 + 7 \quad f'(1) = 10$$

$$y - 8 = 10(x - 1)$$

$$8(a) \quad w'(8) \approx \frac{257 - 184}{12 - 4} \approx 9.125$$

use Ave. Rt. of change

$$(b) \quad w(0) = 150$$

$$w(24) = 357$$

- function is continuous.
- $150 < 265 < 357$
- there must be a t value on $[0, 24]$ where $w(t) = 265$ by I.V.T.

$$(c) \quad \text{Ave. Rt of change on } [12, 16]$$

$$\frac{294 - 257}{16 - 12} = 9.25 \approx w'(14)$$

$$\text{Ave Rt of change on } [12, 20]$$

$$\frac{327 - 257}{20 - 12} = 8.75 \approx w'(16)$$

≈ 9

$$(a) \quad \frac{d}{dx} (x \sin x + \cos x) = \cancel{\sin x} + x \cos x - \cancel{\sin x}$$

$$= x \cos x$$

$$(10) \quad f(x) = \frac{x+1}{x-1}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{(x-1) - (x+1)}{(x-1)^2} = \frac{-2}{(x-1)^2}$$

$$\frac{-2}{(x-1)^2} = -\frac{1}{2} \quad (x-1)^2 = 4$$

$$x-1 = \pm 2$$

$$x = 1 \pm 2 = 3 \text{ or } -1$$

$2y + x = 6$
 ~~$y = -\frac{1}{2}x + 3$~~
 $y = -\frac{1}{2}x + 3$
 $f(3) = 2$
 $f(-1) = 0$
 $y - 2 = -\frac{1}{2}(x - 3)$
 $y = -\frac{1}{2}(x + 1)$