

Test TOMORROW over derivatives (chain rule, product rule, power rule, quotient rule, DEFINITION of DERIVATIVE!)

Bellwork: Use the **DEFINITION OF DERIVATIVE** to find the derivative of $f(x) = 3 - 2x^2$. Then, check with a rule.

@ER_FutureOinc

$$f(x) = 3 - 2x^2$$

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

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

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

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-4xh - 2h^2}{h}$$

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} -4x - 2h = -4x$$

$$f'(x) = -4x$$

#1 Where is the tangent line to

$$f(x) = \frac{2x^3}{3} - \frac{7x^2}{2} + 6x$$
 a horizontal line?
 $m=0$

$$f'(x) = 2x^2 - 7x + 6$$

$$2x^2 - 7x + 6 = 0$$

$$(2x-3)(x-2) = 0$$

$$2x-3=0 \quad x-2=0$$

$$A \quad x = \frac{3}{2} \quad B \quad x = 2$$



For each of the following, find the equation of the tangent line at the indicated point. Verify by calculator.

19. $y = \sqrt{x^2 + 2x + 8}$ at $(2, 4)$

20. $y = \sqrt[3]{3x^3 + 4x}$ at $(2, 2)$

21. $y = \sqrt{\frac{3x-1}{2x+1}}$ at $(-1, 2)$

$$y = (x^2 + 2x + 8)^{1/2}$$

$$y' = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + 2x + 8)^{-1/2}(2x + 2)$$

$$y' = \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 2x + 8}}$$

@ $(2, 4) \rightarrow$ plug in $x=2$ to find slope.

$$y'(2) = \frac{2+1}{\sqrt{2^2 + 2 \cdot 2 + 8}}$$

$$y'(2) = \frac{3}{\sqrt{16}} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$y - 4 = \frac{3}{4}(x - 2)$$

Given the following information, find the value of the derivative of the functions at $x = 3$. Be careful, not all the information is needed to calculate these. Answers are next to the problem.

x	$f(x)$	$g(x)$	$f'(x)$	$g'(x)$
3	1	8	-3	-5
6	3	-2	4	5
8	-1	3	π	4
1	2	-6	5	0

22. $f(x) + g(x)$ (Ans: -8) 23. $f(x)g(x)$ (Ans: -29) 24. $\frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$ (Ans: $\frac{-19}{64}$)

$$f'(x) + g'(x)$$

$$f'(3) + g'(3)$$

$$25. \frac{g(x)}{f(x)} \quad (\text{Ans: } 19) \quad -3 + 5 = -8$$

$$26. (f(x))^2 \quad (\text{Ans: } -6)$$

$$26. 2(f(x)) \cdot f'(x)$$

$$2(f(3)) \cdot f'(3)$$

$$2 \cdot 1 \cdot -3 = -6$$

$$27. \frac{1}{g(x)} \quad (\text{Ans: } \frac{5}{64})$$

$$(g(x))^{-1}$$

$$-1 \cdot (g(x))^{-2} \cdot g'(x)$$

$$-1 \cdot 8^{-2} \cdot -5 = -5$$

$$28. \sqrt{f(x)} \quad (\text{Ans: } \frac{-3}{2})$$

$$29. \sqrt{f(x) + g(x)} \quad (\text{Ans: } \frac{-4}{3})$$

$$30. f^3(x)g(x) \quad (\text{Ans: } -77)$$

$$30. f^3(x)g(x)$$

$$f^3(x) \cdot g'(x) + g(x) \cdot 3(f(x))^2 \cdot f'(x)$$

$$1^3 \cdot -5 + 8 \cdot 3 \cdot 1^2 \cdot -3$$

$$-5 - 72$$

$$-77$$

$$y = x^2 - 4x - 2$$

$$y' = 2x - 4$$

$$y'(0) = -4 \rightarrow \text{slope of tangent line at } x=0.$$

$$\perp \rightarrow \frac{1}{4}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{4}x - 2 \quad \text{eqn of normal line}$$

$$y + 2 = \frac{1}{4}(x - 0)$$