

#1 WW

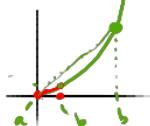
$$s = \frac{t^3}{6}$$

### Avg Velocity

Formula: A.V. on  $[a, b]$  of  $f(x)$  is <sup>position as function of time</sup>

$$\frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a}$$

"slope formula  
b/w  $a \frac{1}{2} b$ "



$$[1, 3] \quad a \quad b \quad \frac{1}{6} \quad \frac{1}{6} f = \frac{t^3}{6}$$

← time  
← displacement

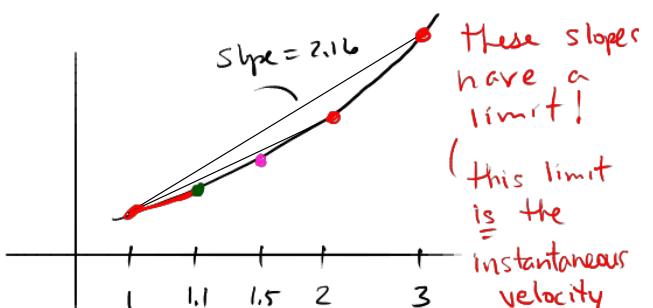
$$\begin{array}{c|cc} t & 1 & 3 \\ \hline \frac{t^3}{6} & \frac{1}{6} & \frac{27}{6} \end{array}$$

On  $[1, 3]$ , A.V. is

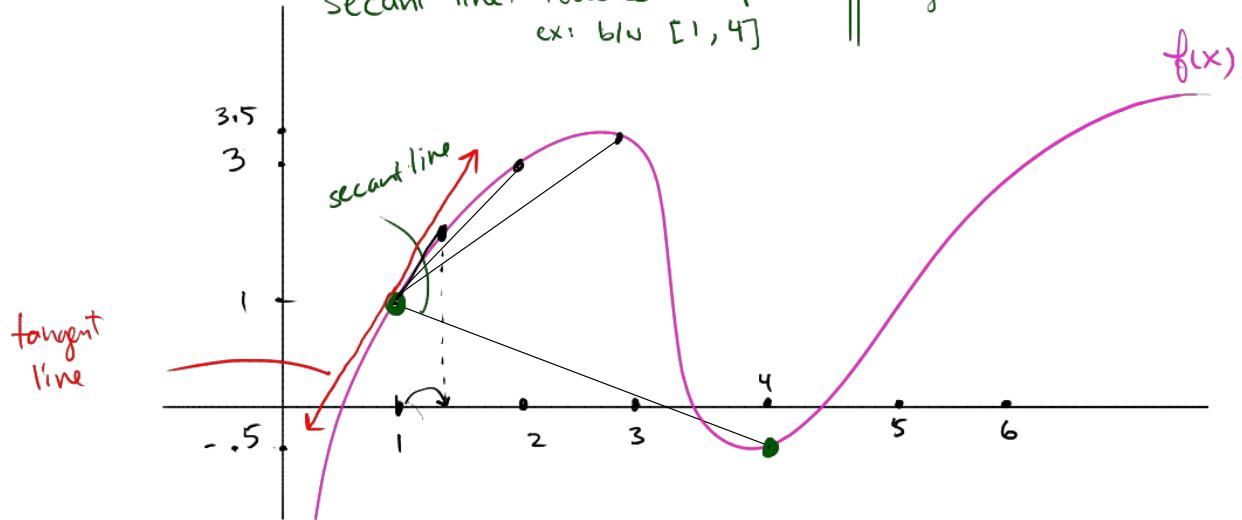
$$\frac{\frac{27}{6} - \frac{1}{6}}{3 - 1} = \frac{\frac{26}{6}}{2} = \frac{26}{12} = 2\frac{1}{6} = \frac{13}{6}$$

(a)  
 $\downarrow$   
slope

### Instantaneous Velocity



Slopes of Secant Lines  $\nsubseteq$  Slope of tangent line \_\_\_\_\_  
secant line: touches two points || tangent line: touches exactly once  
ex: b/w  $[1, 4]$



## Techniques for Finding Limits

①  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{2}{(x-4)^3}$  (DNE)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 4^-} \frac{2}{(x-4)^3} = -\infty \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 4^+} \frac{2}{(x-4)^3} = +\infty$$

use table w/  $x = 3.9, 3.99, \dots$

$$f(x) = \frac{2}{(-\frac{1}{10})^3} = \frac{-2}{(\frac{1}{10})^3} = -2000 \quad \frac{2}{(3.99-4)^3} = \frac{2}{(-\frac{1}{100})^3} = -20000$$

#18  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{\sqrt{x+11} - 4}{x^2 - 25} = \frac{0}{0}$  (keep going)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{\sqrt{x+11} - 4}{x^2 - 25} \cdot \left( \frac{\sqrt{x+11} + 4}{\sqrt{x+11} + 4} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{x+11 - 16}{(x^2 - 25)(\sqrt{x+11} + 4)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{\cancel{x-5}}{\cancel{(x-5)}(x+5)(\sqrt{x+11} + 4)}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{1}{(x+5)(\sqrt{x+11} + 4)} = \frac{1}{10(8)} = \frac{1}{80}$$

Ex.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{x}\right)$

what is  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\pi}{x} = +\infty$

