

Quiz 2

Use the function $g(x) = 3x^2 - 4x + 6$ to answer questions 1 - 3

$g(4) = 3(4)^2 - 4(4) + 6 = 3(16) - 16 + 6 = 48 - 16 + 6 = 38$

1) Use the original limit definition of the derivative to find $g'(x)$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(x+h) - g(x)}{h}$$

$$g(x+h) = 3(x+h)^2 - 4(x+h) + 6$$

$$g(x+h) = 3(x^2 + 2xh + h^2) - 4x - 4h + 6$$

$$g(x+h) = 3x^2 + 6xh + 3h^2 - 4x - 4h + 6$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cancel{3x^2} + 6xh + \cancel{3h^2} - \cancel{4x} - 4h + \cancel{6} - \cancel{3x^2} + \cancel{4x} - \cancel{6}}{h}$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{6xh + 3h^2 - 4h}{h}$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} 6x + 3h - 4 = \boxed{6x - 4 = g'(x)}$$

2) Find the equation of a tangent line at $x = 4$

$x = 4, g(4) = 38, g'(4) = 6(4) - 4 = 24 - 4 = 20$
original $g(x)$

$$y - 38 = 20(x - 4)$$

3) Find the equation of a normal line at $x = 4$

$\perp \rightarrow$ perpendicular (opposite, reciprocal)

$$y - 38 = \frac{1}{20}(x - 4)$$

4) If $f(x) = \sqrt{3x}$ use the alternative definition of the derivative to find $f'(2)$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f'(2) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{f(x) - f(2)}{x - 2} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(\sqrt{3x} - \sqrt{6}) (\sqrt{3x} + \sqrt{6})}{(x - 2) (\sqrt{3x} + \sqrt{6})} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{3x - 6}{(x - 2) (\sqrt{3x} + \sqrt{6})}
 \end{aligned}$$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{3(x-2)}{(x-2)(\sqrt{3x} + \sqrt{6})}$
 $\frac{3}{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{6}}$
 $f'(2) = \frac{3}{2\sqrt{6}}$

If M.C $\frac{3}{2\sqrt{6}} \frac{\sqrt{6}}{\sqrt{6}} \rightarrow \frac{3\sqrt{6}}{12}$
 $\frac{\sqrt{6}}{4}$
 Same answer

Using calculus (LIMITS), explain whether or not $f(x)$ is continuous at $x = 3$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 7x + 6, & x < 3 \\ x^3, & x \geq 3 \end{cases}$$

$$7(3) + 6 = (3)^3$$

$$27 = 27$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} f(x) = f(3) = 27 \quad \text{yes.}$$

Using calculus (LIMITS), explain whether or not $f(x)$ is differentiable at $x = 4$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 5x - 4, & x \leq 4 \\ x^2, & x > 4 \end{cases}$$

↳ But ALWAYS check continuity 1st

$$5(4) - 4 = 4^2 \quad \text{True } \cup$$

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} 5, & x < 4 \\ 2x, & x > 4 \end{cases}$$

$$5 \neq 2(4) \quad \text{Not differentiable}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 4^-} f'(x) \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow 4^+} f'(x)$$