

121 HW #6

Section 3.1 # 48, 50

Section 3.2 # 10

Section 3.3 # 1, 2

3.1 # 48

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x^2 - 1}{3x^4 + 2} = 0 \quad (\text{bottom has bigger degree})$$

3.1 # 50

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^4 - x^3 - 3x}{7x^2 + 9} \approx \text{DNE} \quad (\text{top has bigger degree})$$

3.2 # 10

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 25}{x + 5} \quad \begin{array}{l} x + 5 = 0 \\ x = -5 \end{array}$$

It's discontinuous at $x = -5$, and

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -5} \frac{x^2 - 25}{x + 5} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -5} \frac{(x-5)(x+5)}{x+5} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -5} x - 5 = -5 - 5 = -10$$

3.3 # 1Avg rate of change for $y = x^2 + 2x$ between $x=1$, $x=3$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{f(3) - f(1)}{3 - 1} &= \frac{3^2 + 2 \cdot 3 - (1^2 + 2 \cdot 1)}{3 - 1} = \frac{9 + 6 - (3)}{2} \\ &= \frac{12}{2} = 6 \end{aligned}$$

3.3 # 2Avg rate of change for $y = -4x^2 - 6$ between $x=2$, $x=6$

$$\frac{f(6) - f(2)}{6 - 2} = \frac{-4 \cdot 6^2 - 6 - (-4 \cdot 2^2 - 6)}{6 - 2} = \frac{-144 - 6 + 16 + 6}{4} = -32$$