

§ 3.1 #10

(a.) find slope of tangent to  $y = 1/\sqrt{x}$  at point where  $x=a$ ,

$$\begin{aligned}
 f'(a) = m &= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \left( \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a} \right) \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \left( \frac{1/\sqrt{x} - 1/\sqrt{a}}{x - a} \right) \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \left( \frac{1}{x-a} \left[ \frac{\sqrt{a} - \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}\sqrt{a}} \right] \right) \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \left( \frac{-1}{x-a} \left[ \frac{\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{x}\sqrt{a}} \right] \left[ \frac{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{a}} \right] \right) \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \left( \frac{-(x-a)}{(x-a)\sqrt{x}\sqrt{a}(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{a})} \right) \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \left( \frac{-1}{\sqrt{x}\sqrt{a}(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{a})} \right) \\
 &= \frac{-1}{2(\sqrt{a})^3} = \text{Slope of tangent line to } y = 1/\sqrt{x} \text{ at } (a, 1/\sqrt{a})
 \end{aligned}$$

(b.) Using the point slope formula twice we obtain,

$$y = f(a) + f'(a)(x-a)$$

$$\text{for } (1,1): y = 1 + f'(1)(x-1) = \boxed{1 - \frac{1}{2}(x-1) = y}$$

$$\text{for } (4, 1/2): y = 1/2 + f'(4)(x-4) = \boxed{1/2 - \frac{1}{16}(x-4) = y}$$

Remark: You could also approach this from the other popular notation,

$$m = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{a+h}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}}}{h} \right)$$

its of the same difficulty.

§3.1 #14

Let  $H(t) = 10t - 1.86t^2$  be position above surface of Mars where the surface is at  $H = 0$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(a.) } v(1) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left[ \frac{10(1+h) - 1.86(1+h)^2 - (10 - 1.86)}{h} \right] \\
 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left[ \frac{\cancel{10} + 10h - \cancel{1.86} - 3.72h - 1.86h^2 - \cancel{10} + \cancel{1.86}}{h} \right] \\
 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left[ 10 - 3.72 - \underbrace{1.86h}_0 \right] = 10 - 3.72 = \boxed{6.28 \frac{m}{s}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(b.) } v(a) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left[ \frac{10(a+h) - 1.86(a+h)^2 - (10a - 1.86a^2)}{h} \right] \\
 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left[ \frac{\cancel{10a} + 10h - \cancel{1.86a^2} - 3.72ah - 1.86h^2 - \cancel{10a} + \cancel{1.86a^2}}{h} \right] \\
 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left[ 10 - 3.72a - \underbrace{1.86h}_0 \right] = \boxed{10 - 3.72a = v(a)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(c.) } H = 0 &= 10t - 1.86t^2 \\
 t(10 - 1.86t) &= 0 \quad \therefore \underbrace{t_1 = 0}_{\text{begin}} \neq \underbrace{t_2 = \frac{10}{1.86} \approx 5.38}_{\text{end}} \\
 &\quad \therefore \boxed{t_2 = 5.38s}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{(d.) } v(t_2) = 10 - 3.72 \left( \frac{10}{1.86} \right) = 10 - 2(1.86) \frac{10}{1.86} = 10 - 20 = -10$$

$$\boxed{v_{\text{hits ground}} = -10 \text{ m/s}}$$

no friction  
 $E_i = E_f$   
 $KE_i = KE_f$   
 since  $PE_i = PE_f$   
 digression, don't worry.