

Skill Builder: Topics 2.1 – The Definition of the Derivative

Find the instantaneous rate of change at the given x-value. Use the form $f'(c) = \lim_{x \rightarrow c} \frac{f(x) - f(c)}{x - c}$

1. $f(x) = 7\sqrt{x}$ at $x = 2$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(2) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{7\sqrt{x} - 7\sqrt{2}}{x - 2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{7(\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{2})(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{2})}{(x - 2)(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{2})} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{7(\cancel{x - 2})}{(\cancel{x - 2})(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{2})} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{7}{(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{2})} \\ &= \frac{7}{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2}} \\ f'(2) &= \frac{7}{2\sqrt{2}} \end{aligned}$$

2. $g(x) = 5x - 2x^2$ at $x = -2$

$-10 - 8 = -18$

$$\begin{aligned} g'(-2) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{[5x - 2x^2] - [5(-2) - 2(-2)^2]}{x - (-2)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{-2x^2 + 5x + 18}{x + 2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{-(2x^2 - 5x - 18)}{x + 2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{-(x + 2)(2x - 9)}{x + 2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} (-2x + 9) \\ &= -2(-2) + 9 \\ g'(-2) &= 13 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &2x^2 - 5x - 18 \\ &2x^2 - 9x + 4x - 18 \\ &x(2x - 9) + 2(2x - 9) \\ &(2x - 9)(x + 2) \end{aligned}$$

3. $h(x) = \frac{1}{x+3}$ at $x = 5$

$\frac{1}{8}$

$$\frac{dh}{dx}\bigg|_{x=5} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{\left(\frac{1}{x+3} - \frac{1}{5+3}\right) \cdot (x+3)(8)}{(x-5) \cdot (x+3)(8)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{8 - (x+3)}{8(x-5)(x+3)}$$

$-x+5$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{-(x-5)}{8(x-5)(x+3)}$$

$$\frac{dh}{dx}\bigg|_{x=5} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{-1}{8(x+3)}$$

$$\frac{dh}{dx}\bigg|_{x=5} = \frac{-1}{8(5+3)}$$

$$\frac{dh}{dx}\bigg|_{x=5} = \frac{-1}{64}$$

4. $k(x) = 10x^2 + 5x - 3$ at $x = -1$

$10 - 8 = 2$

$$k'(-1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{[10x^2 + 5x - 3] - [10(-1)^2 + 5(-1) - 3]}{x - (-1)}$$

$$k'(-1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{10x^2 + 5x - 3 - 2}{x + 1}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{10x^2 + 5x - 5}{x + 1}$$

$5(2x^2 + 1x - 1)$
 $5[2x^2 + 2x - x - 1]$
 $5[2x(x+1) - (x+1)]$
 $5[(x+1)(2x-1)]$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{5(x+1)(2x-1)}{x+1}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} 5(2x-1)$$

$$= 5(2(-1)-1)$$

$$k'(-1) = -15$$