

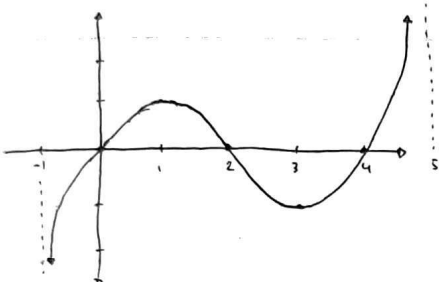
AP Calc AB: 2.1B.4.W

12. a. Runner A ran the race at a constant pace, but runner B began slow but eventually sped up.

b. Probably about $t=8s$

c. Around $t=10s$

24.



43.

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+h) - f(a)}{h} &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{80(h+4) - 6(h+4)^2 - 224}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{80h + 320 - 6(h^2 + 8h + 16) - 224}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{80h + 320 - 6h^2 - 48h - 96 - 224}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-6h^2 + 32h}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} -6h + 32 \\ &= 32 \text{ m/s} \end{aligned}$$

46. $-50 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}/\text{min}$

50. a. i. $\frac{9.4-5.3}{11-4} = -6.23 \text{ copies/mL/day}$
 ii. $\frac{9.4-1.8}{11-8} = -2.87 \text{ copies/mL/day}$
 iii. $\frac{5.2-9.4}{15-11} = -1.05 \text{ copies/mL/day}$
 iv. $\frac{3.6-9.4}{22-11} = -0.52 \text{ copies/mL/day}$

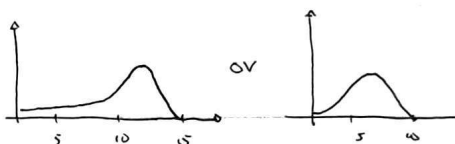
b. $\frac{5.2-1.8}{15-8} = -1.82 \text{ copies/mL/day}$

This represents the rate of change in copies/mL on day 11.

54. a. $f'(5)$ represents the rate of growth of bacteria after 5 hours. Units would be bacteria/hour.

b. If it were unlimited, you could expect exponential growth of bacteria. This would mean $f'(0) > f'(5)$.

If it were limited, then it would depend on the amount of nutrients. Growth could look like



~~54. a.~~

56. a. $f'(5)$ represents the rate of change of quantity at \$8. The units would be lb/dollar

b. Positive. If it were negative you would be giving less coffee per lb per dollar, meaning it would cost less to buy more.

58. a. Rate of change of speed at temperature T. Units would be cm/s/°C

b. $S'(15) \approx 1 \text{ cm/s/}^\circ\text{C}$
 $S'(25) \approx -2 \text{ cm/s/}^\circ\text{C}$ } Rate of change in speed at certain temperature

~~58. a. Because $\sin(\frac{1}{x})$ oscillates infinitely fast as $x \rightarrow 0$, the derivative would not be known as it would be oscillating faster and faster.~~

60. Yes. $-1 < \sin(\frac{1}{x}) < 1$
 $-x^2 < x^2 \sin(\frac{1}{x}) < x^2$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} -x^2 = 0 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^2$ ✓
 Therefore, because $f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)$, $f(x)$ is and \therefore differentiable.