

Use the *definition* of the derivative. You may *not* use any advanced differentiation techniques. You must show all your work to receive credit.

1.] (a.) (2pts) Compute $f'(x)$ (the derivative of $f(x)$), if $f(x) = \frac{1}{x+2}$.

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{x+h+2} - \frac{1}{x+2}}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{(x+2)(x+h+2) - (x+2)(x+2)}{(x+h+2)(x+2)}}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{x+2 - (x+h+2)}{h(x+2)(x+h+2)} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-h}{h(x+2)(x+h+2)} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-1}{(x+2)(x+h+2)} = \frac{-1}{(x+2)(x+2)} \\ &= \frac{-1}{(x+2)^2} \end{aligned}$$

(b.) (1pts) Find the slope of the line that is tangent to the graph of $f(x)$ at $x = 1$.

$$f'(1) = \frac{-1}{(1+2)^2} = -\frac{1}{9}$$

2.] (a.) (2pts) Compute the derivative of the function $f(x) = 9 - 4x$.

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{9 - 4(x+h) - (9 - 4x)}{h} &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{9 - 4x - 4h - 9 + 4x}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-4h}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} -4 = -4 = f'(x) \end{aligned}$$

(b.) (2pts) Find the *equation* of the line that is tangent to the graph of $f(x)$ at the point $\left(\frac{1}{4}, f\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)\right)$. Does your answer confuse you?

$$m_{\text{tan}} = f'\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) = -4. \quad f\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) = 9 - 4\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) = 8.$$

$$\begin{aligned} y &= mx + b \\ 8 &= -4\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) + b \\ 9 &= b. \end{aligned}$$

So $y = -4x + 9$. This makes sense because the tangent line

3.] (3pts) Find the rate of change $\frac{dy}{dx}$ at $x = -11$ for $y = 3x^2 - 5$.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dy}{dx} &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{[3(x+h)^2 - 5] - [3x^2 - 5]}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{3x^2 + 6xh + 3h^2 - 5 - 3x^2 + 5}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{6xh + 3h^2}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} 6x + 3h = 6x + 3(0) = 6x. \end{aligned}$$

So, $\frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_{x=-11} = 6(-11) = \boxed{-66}$.