

#Jenny



Finally I get this ebook, thanks for all these I can get now!

#Rio



Cool! I'am really happy

#Markus Jensen



I did not think that this would work, my best friend showed me this website, and it does! I get my most wanted eBook

#Hun Tsu



wtf this great ebook for free?!

#Che Salsa



My friends are so mad that they do not know how I have all the high quality ebook which they do not!

#Diego Butler



so many fake sites. this is the first one which worked! Many thanks

Handwritten mathematical solutions for various calculus problems:

- 6) $f(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{3(2x+h) - 2x}{h}$
 $= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{6x + 3h - 2x}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{4x + 3h}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{4x}{h} + 3 \right)$
 $= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{4x}{h} + 3 = \infty + 3 = \infty$
- 7) $y' = 0$ since π is a number
- 8) $f(x) = -1$, the derivative at any point along $f(x)$ will be -1 .
 \therefore at $x=2$ its -1 .
- 9) $f(x) = 2x-2$, \therefore the slope on f at a will be $2a-2$.
- 10) $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2} = (x^{-1})^2$
 $f'(x) = -\frac{1}{(x^{-1})^3} = -1$
 Equation for $\tan^{-1} y = -1 \Rightarrow (x-2)$
- 11) $f(x) = 12x^2 - 18x + 5$
- 12) $f(x) = \frac{(x-1)(x^2-4)}{(x^2)^2}$
 $= \frac{2x^3 - 4x^2 - x^2 + 4}{x^4} = \frac{2x^3 - 5x^2 + 4}{x^4}$
 $= \frac{2x^3}{x^4} - \frac{5x^2}{x^4} + \frac{4}{x^4} = \frac{2}{x} - \frac{5}{x^2} + \frac{4}{x^4}$
- 13) $f(x) = 2x + 2(-\sin x) = 2x - 2\sin x$
 $f'(x) = \frac{d}{dx} [2x - 2\sin x] = 2 - 2\cos x$
 $f'(0) = 2 - 2\cos(0) = 2 - 2(1) = 0$
- 14) $\frac{d}{dx} [x^{-2}] = -2x^{-3} = -\frac{2}{x^3}$
- 15) $\frac{d}{dx} [4\cos x - 5(-\sin x) + 1] = -4\sin x + 5\cos x + 0$
- 16) $g(x) = 9f(x)$
 $g'(4) = 9f'(4) = -54$
- 17) $w = 7(3z)^4$
 $\frac{dw}{dz} = 7(3z)^4(4z^3) = \frac{84z^7}{z^3} = \frac{84z^4}{z^3}$
- 18) $f(x) = 2\cos x$
 $f'(0) = 2\cos(0) = 2(1) = 2$
 $f'(0) = 2 \sin(0) = 2(0) = 0$
 Using $(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{3})$ is $\pi/3$ and writing the equation in standard form:
 $y - \frac{1}{3} = (x - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}) \cdot \frac{1}{3}$
 $3y - 1 = x - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$
 $3y - 3 = x - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$
 $3y - 3 = x + 3$
- 19) $S'(t) = 6t + 2$
 $S'(2) = 6(2) + 2 = 14$ m/s
- 20) $S = 2t^3 - 5t + 38$ initial velocity = 51 m/s
 $S'(t) = 6t^2 - 5$ initial position = 38 ft
 $S'(2) = 6(2)^2 - 5 = 24 - 5 = 19$ velocity at $t = 2$ is 19 m/s

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