## Homework Due Thursday October 5

Read reread section 3.3 pages 102–120 several times.

- 1. Pages 116–120 2ab, 3, 6, 7(This is tricky so don't be shy about asking for help), 10ab, 11ab, 18, 19.
- 2. This exercise is in part a review of notation relating to functions. This will come up repeatedly in the future so is is worth getting right now. This should also throw some light on problem 3 on page 116. Let f be the function  $f(t) = t^3$ .
  - (a) Expand the expressions f(a+h) and f(a-h).
  - (b) Compute and simplify the expressions

$$Q_1 = \frac{f(a+h) - f(a-h)}{2h}$$
 and  $Q_2 = \frac{f(a+h) - f(a)}{h}$ 

Both  $Q_1$  and  $Q_2$  are quotients  $\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta t}$  that estimate f'(a).

- (c) If h = .1 which is smaller h or  $h^2$ ? If h = .01 which is smaller h or  $h^2$ ? What is the general pattern here?
- (d) How do the formulas for  $Q_1$  and  $Q_2$  together with the observations above about the size of h and  $h^2$  help explain why  $Q_1$  gives the better estimate for f'(a)?

## Homework Due Thursday October 5

Read reread section 3.3 pages 102–120 several times.

- Pages 116–120 2ab, 3, 6, 7(This is tricky so don't be shy about asking for help), 10ab, 11ab, 18, 19.
- 2. This exercise is in part a review of notation relating to functions. This will come up repeatedly in the future so is is worth getting right now. This should also throw some light on problem 3 on page 116. Let f be the function  $f(t) = t^3$ .
  - (a) Expand the expressions f(a+h) and f(a-h).
  - (b) Compute and simplify the expressions

$$Q_1 = \frac{f(a+h) - f(a-h)}{2h}$$
 and  $Q_2 = \frac{f(a+h) - f(a)}{h}$ 

Both  $Q_1$  and  $Q_2$  are quotients  $\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta t}$  that estimate f'(a).

- (c) If h = .1 which is smaller h or  $h^2$ ? If h = .01 which is smaller h or  $h^2$ ? What is the general pattern here?
- (d) How do the formulas for  $Q_1$  and  $Q_2$  together with the observations above about the size of h and  $h^2$  help explain why  $Q_1$  gives the better estimate for f'(a)?