## $\begin{array}{c} \textbf{Difference Quotient Practice} \\ \text{\tiny Math~130~\textit{Kovitz}} \end{array}$

For early tests, problems 1 to 5 are necessary.

For the final exam, all 9 will be considered.

If planning to continue in Math 140 or Math 145, once you can do problems 1 to 5 correctly and smoothly, practice the rest either alone, with your study buddy, or with our FSG tutor.

1. Let the f be function with the rule  $f(x) = x^2 - x + 1$ .

Find 
$$\frac{f(x+h)-f(x)}{h}$$
.

2. Let the f be function with the rule  $f(x) = 17x^2 - 13x$ .

Find 
$$\frac{f(x+h)-f(x)}{h}$$
.

3. Let the f be function with the rule  $f(t) = -16t^2 + 9t + 10$ .

Find 
$$\frac{f(t+h)-f(t)}{h}$$
.

4. Let the g be function with the rule  $g(x) = 3x^2 - 5x + 1$ .

Find 
$$\frac{g(2+h)-g(2)}{h}.$$

5. Let the h be function with the rule  $h(x) = 7x^2 - 11x + 3$ .

(a) Find 
$$\frac{h(x+\frac{1}{2})-h(x)}{1/2}$$
.

(b) Find 
$$\frac{h(x+0.01)-h(x)}{0.01}$$
.

6. Let the f be function with the rule  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ .

Find and simplify 
$$\frac{f(x+h)-f(x)}{h}$$
.

7. Let the g be function with the rule  $g(x) = \sqrt{x}$ .

Find 
$$\frac{g(x+h)-g(x)}{h}$$

Then rationalize the numerator and simplify to a single fraction with 1 in the numerator.

8. Let the g be function with the rule  $g(x) = \frac{1}{x+2}$ .

Find and simplify to a single fraction: 
$$\frac{g(a+4)-g(a)}{4}$$
.

9. Let the f be function with the rule  $f(x) = 3(x-4)^2 - 11$ .

Find 
$$\frac{f(a+h)-f(a)}{h}$$
.

## Answers below

## Answers

1. 
$$2x - 1 + h$$

2. 
$$34x - 13 + 17h$$

3. 
$$-32t + 9 - 16h$$

4. 
$$3h + 7$$

5. (a) 
$$14x - \frac{15}{2}$$
 or  $14x - 7.5$ 

(b) 
$$(14x - 11) + 0.07$$
 or  $14x - 10.93$ 

$$6. -\frac{1}{x(x+h)}$$

$$7. \ \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+h} + \sqrt{x}}$$

8. 
$$-\frac{1}{(a+6)(a+2)}$$

9. 
$$6a - 24 + 3h$$

Multiplying out the parentheses to get the function f into general form before using it to find f(a+h) and f(a) will greatly simplify the algebra in problem 9.