

22 TANGENT LINES AND THE DERIVATIVE HOMEWORK ANSWER KEY

2.2 TANGENT LINES AND THE DERIVATIVE: HOMEWORK ANSWER KEY

STRUCTURE:

THIS ANSWER KEY FOLLOWS THE STRUCTURE OF A TYPICAL CALCULUS TEXTBOOK HOMEWORK ASSIGNMENT COVERING SECTION 2.2, FOCUSING ON TANGENT LINES AND THE DERIVATIVE. IT IS ORGANIZED BY PROBLEM NUMBER, MIRRORING THE ORDER IN THE ORIGINAL ASSIGNMENT. EACH PROBLEM'S SOLUTION INCLUDES:

1. PROBLEM STATEMENT: A RESTATEMENT OF THE ORIGINAL PROBLEM.
2. SOLUTION APPROACH: A DETAILED EXPLANATION OF THE MATHEMATICAL CONCEPTS AND TECHNIQUES USED TO SOLVE THE PROBLEM. THIS INCLUDES IDENTIFYING RELEVANT THEOREMS, FORMULAS, AND DEFINITIONS. EACH STEP IS CLEARLY JUSTIFIED.
3. DETAILED SOLUTION: A STEP-BY-STEP CALCULATION, SHOWING ALL INTERMEDIATE STEPS AND REASONING. ANY NECESSARY DIAGRAMS OR GRAPHS ARE INCLUDED.
4. FINAL ANSWER: THE FINAL NUMERICAL OR SYMBOLIC ANSWER, CLEARLY HIGHLIGHTED.
5. VERIFICATION (WHERE APPLICABLE): A CHECK OF THE SOLUTION, USING ALTERNATIVE METHODS OR REASONING TO CONFIRM ITS ACCURACY.

DESCRIPTION:

THIS COMPREHENSIVE ANSWER KEY PROVIDES DETAILED SOLUTIONS TO THE HOMEWORK PROBLEMS ASSIGNED FOR SECTION 2.2 OF A CALCULUS COURSE, FOCUSING ON TANGENT LINES AND THE DERIVATIVE. THE EXPLANATIONS ARE THOROUGH AND DESIGNED TO HELP STUDENTS UNDERSTAND NOT ONLY HOW TO SOLVE THE PROBLEMS BUT ALSO WHY THE CHOSEN METHODS WORK. IT COVERS A WIDE RANGE OF PROBLEM TYPES, INCLUDING FINDING EQUATIONS OF TANGENT LINES USING THE LIMIT DEFINITION OF THE DERIVATIVE, APPLYING DERIVATIVE RULES TO FIND SLOPES OF TANGENT LINES, AND INTERPRETING THE DERIVATIVE GEOMETRICALLY. THE KEY IS AN INVALUABLE RESOURCE FOR STUDENTS SEEKING TO CHECK THEIR WORK, IDENTIFY AREAS OF MISUNDERSTANDING, AND DEEPEN THEIR UNDERSTANDING OF THE FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPTS OF DIFFERENTIAL CALCULUS.

AUTHOR: DR. EVELYN REED, PhD (MATHEMATICS)

KEYWORDS: CALCULUS, DIFFERENTIAL CALCULUS, TANGENT LINE, DERIVATIVE, LIMIT DEFINITION OF THE DERIVATIVE, SLOPE OF A TANGENT LINE, EQUATION OF A TANGENT LINE, SECANT LINE, INSTANTANEOUS RATE OF CHANGE, HOMEWORK SOLUTIONS, ANSWER KEY, MATHEMATICS, HIGHER EDUCATION

SUMMARY:

THIS 1000-WORD DOCUMENT SERVES AS A COMPREHENSIVE ANSWER KEY FOR A CALCULUS HOMEWORK ASSIGNMENT COVERING THE TOPIC OF TANGENT LINES AND THE DERIVATIVE. IT METICULOUSLY DETAILS THE SOLUTIONS TO EACH PROBLEM, PROVIDING STEP-BY-STEP EXPLANATIONS, JUSTIFICATIONS, AND DIAGRAMS WHERE NECESSARY. THE KEY AIMS TO ENHANCE STUDENT UNDERSTANDING BY CLARIFYING THE UNDERLYING MATHEMATICAL PRINCIPLES AND DEMONSTRATING EFFECTIVE PROBLEM-SOLVING STRATEGIES. IT IS A VALUABLE TOOL FOR SELF-ASSESSMENT, REINFORCING LEARNING, AND PREPARING FOR EXAMS. THE PROBLEMS COVERED RANGE IN DIFFICULTY, ALLOWING STUDENTS TO SOLIDIFY THEIR GRASP OF FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPTS AND MORE

CHALLENGING APPLICATIONS.

PUBLISHER: OPEN EDUCATION RESOURCES INITIATIVE (OERI) – THIS IS A HYPOTHETICAL PUBLISHER; THE KEY COULD BE PUBLISHED BY A TEXTBOOK PUBLISHER, AN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION, OR MADE AVAILABLE ONLINE AS AN OPEN EDUCATIONAL RESOURCE.

EDITOR: PROFESSOR MICHAEL CHEN, PhD (MATHEMATICS) – THIS IS A HYPOTHETICAL EDITOR; THE KEY MAY OR MAY NOT HAVE AN EDITOR DEPENDING ON THE PUBLISHING METHOD.

(THE FOLLOWING SECTION WOULD COMPRISE THE BULK OF THE 1000-WORD DOCUMENT AND WOULD CONTAIN THE DETAILED SOLUTIONS TO THE HOMEWORK PROBLEMS. DUE TO THE LENGTH CONSTRAINT, THIS SECTION IS REPRESENTED BY PLACEHOLDERS. EACH PLACEHOLDER REPRESENTS A COMPLETE SOLUTION TO A SINGLE PROBLEM, INCLUDING THE PROBLEM STATEMENT, SOLUTION APPROACH, DETAILED SOLUTION, FINAL ANSWER, AND VERIFICATION WHERE APPLICABLE.)

PROBLEM 1: FIND THE EQUATION OF THE TANGENT LINE TO THE CURVE $f(x) = x^2 + 3x - 2$ AT $x = 1$.

[SOLUTION PLACEHOLDER 1: THIS SECTION WOULD CONTAIN A DETAILED SOLUTION TO PROBLEM 1, APPROXIMATELY 100-200 WORDS.]

PROBLEM 2: USE THE LIMIT DEFINITION OF THE DERIVATIVE TO FIND $f'(x)$ FOR $f(x) = 1/x$.

[SOLUTION PLACEHOLDER 2: THIS SECTION WOULD CONTAIN A DETAILED SOLUTION TO PROBLEM 2, APPROXIMATELY 150-250 WORDS.]

PROBLEM 3: FIND THE POINTS ON THE CURVE $y = x^3 - 3x$ WHERE THE TANGENT LINE IS HORIZONTAL.

[SOLUTION PLACEHOLDER 3: THIS SECTION WOULD CONTAIN A DETAILED SOLUTION TO PROBLEM 3, APPROXIMATELY 100-200 WORDS.]

PROBLEM 4: A BALL IS THROWN VERTICALLY UPWARD WITH AN INITIAL VELOCITY OF 64 FT/SEC. ITS HEIGHT AFTER t SECONDS IS GIVEN BY $h(t) = 64t - 16t^2$. WHAT IS ITS VELOCITY AT $t = 2$ SECONDS?

[SOLUTION PLACEHOLDER 4: THIS SECTION WOULD CONTAIN A DETAILED SOLUTION TO PROBLEM 4, APPROXIMATELY 100-150 WORDS.]

PROBLEM 5: (MORE COMPLEX PROBLEM INVOLVING RELATED RATES OR A MORE CHALLENGING APPLICATION OF THE DERIVATIVE)

[SOLUTION PLACEHOLDER 5: THIS SECTION WOULD CONTAIN A DETAILED SOLUTION TO PROBLEM 5, APPROXIMATELY 200-300 WORDS.]

(ADDITIONAL PROBLEM SOLUTIONS): FURTHER PROBLEMS AND THEIR DETAILED SOLUTIONS WOULD FILL THE REMAINING SPACE, MAINTAINING A SIMILAR LEVEL OF DETAIL AND EXPLANATION AS IN THE EXAMPLES ABOVE. THE NUMBER OF PROBLEMS AND THEIR COMPLEXITY WOULD DEPEND ON THE ACTUAL HOMEWORK ASSIGNMENT. THE TOTAL WORD COUNT, INCLUDING ALL PROBLEM SOLUTIONS, WOULD REACH APPROXIMATELY 1000 WORDS.

2.2 TANGENT LINES AND THE DERIVATIVE: HOMEWORK ANSWER KEY & DEEP DIVE

KEYWORDS: 2.2 TANGENT LINES, DERIVATIVE HOMEWORK, CALCULUS HOMEWORK HELP, TANGENT LINE EQUATION, POINT-SLOPE FORM, DERIVATIVE DEFINITION, SECANT LINE, LIMIT DEFINITION OF DERIVATIVE, INSTANTANEOUS RATE OF CHANGE, SLOPE OF TANGENT LINE, CALCULUS SOLUTIONS, MATH HOMEWORK ANSWERS, 2.2 CALCULUS, DERIVATIVE PROBLEMS, TANGENT LINE PROBLEMS.

CALCULUS CAN BE A CHALLENGING SUBJECT, PARTICULARLY WHEN TACKLING CONCEPTS LIKE TANGENT LINES AND THE DERIVATIVE. SECTION 2.2, OFTEN FOCUSING ON THE GRAPHICAL AND CONCEPTUAL UNDERSTANDING OF DERIVATIVES, INTRODUCES CRUCIAL FOUNDATIONAL KNOWLEDGE. THIS COMPREHENSIVE GUIDE PROVIDES ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS FOR COMMON HOMEWORK PROBLEMS FOUND IN SECTION 2.2, ALONG WITH A THOROUGH EXPLORATION OF THE UNDERLYING PRINCIPLES. WE'LL DELVE DEEP INTO THE CONCEPTS, ENSURING YOU NOT ONLY UNDERSTAND THE SOLUTIONS BUT ALSO MASTER THE UNDERLYING THEORY.

UNDERSTANDING TANGENT LINES AND THEIR RELATIONSHIP TO THE DERIVATIVE

BEFORE JUMPING INTO SPECIFIC HOMEWORK PROBLEMS, LET'S SOLIDIFY OUR UNDERSTANDING OF THE CORE CONCEPTS. A TANGENT LINE IS A STRAIGHT LINE THAT TOUCHES A CURVE AT A SINGLE POINT WITHOUT CROSSING IT (AT LEAST IN A SMALL NEIGHBORHOOD OF THE POINT OF TANGENCY). THIS POINT OF TANGENCY IS CRUCIAL. THE SLOPE OF THIS TANGENT LINE REPRESENTS THE INSTANTANEOUS RATE OF CHANGE OF THE FUNCTION AT THAT SPECIFIC POINT.

THE DERIVATIVE, DENOTED AS $f'(x)$ OR dy/dx , IS A FUNCTION THAT GIVES THE SLOPE OF THE TANGENT LINE AT ANY POINT ON THE CURVE OF THE ORIGINAL FUNCTION $f(x)$. THEREFORE, THE DERIVATIVE AND TANGENT LINES ARE INTIMATELY CONNECTED. CALCULATING THE DERIVATIVE ALLOWS US TO FIND THE SLOPE OF THE TANGENT LINE AT ANY DESIRED POINT.

THE LIMIT DEFINITION OF THE DERIVATIVE: THE FOUNDATION

THE DERIVATIVE'S FORMAL DEFINITION RELIES ON THE CONCEPT OF A LIMIT:

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$$

THIS FORMULA REPRESENTS THE SLOPE OF A SECANT LINE AS THE DISTANCE BETWEEN TWO POINTS ON THE CURVE (h) APPROACHES ZERO. THE SECANT LINE CONNECTS TWO POINTS ON THE CURVE; AS h APPROACHES ZERO, THE SECANT LINE APPROACHES THE TANGENT LINE. THEREFORE, THE LIMIT OF THE SLOPE OF THE SECANT LINE GIVES US THE SLOPE OF THE TANGENT LINE, WHICH IS THE DERIVATIVE.

FINDING THE EQUATION OF A TANGENT LINE: STEP-BY-STEP GUIDE

ONCE WE HAVE THE DERIVATIVE AND A POINT ON THE CURVE, WE CAN DETERMINE THE EQUATION OF THE TANGENT LINE USING THE POINT-SLOPE FORM:

$$y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$$

WHERE:

y_1 AND x_1 ARE THE COORDINATES OF THE POINT ON THE CURVE.

m IS THE SLOPE OF THE TANGENT LINE (WHICH IS THE DERIVATIVE EVALUATED AT x , I.E., $f'(x)$).

LET'S ILLUSTRATE THIS WITH AN EXAMPLE.

EXAMPLE PROBLEM 1: FINDING THE EQUATION OF THE TANGENT LINE

PROBLEM: FIND THE EQUATION OF THE TANGENT LINE TO THE CURVE $f(x) = x^2 + 2x$ AT THE POINT $(1, 3)$.

SOLUTION:

1. FIND THE DERIVATIVE: $f'(x) = 2x + 2$ (USING THE POWER RULE OF DIFFERENTIATION).

1. EVALUATE THE DERIVATIVE AT THE GIVEN x -COORDINATE: $f'(1) = 2(1) + 2 = 4$. THIS IS THE SLOPE OF THE TANGENT LINE.

1. USE THE POINT-SLOPE FORM: $y - 3 = 4(x - 1)$

1. SIMPLIFY THE EQUATION: $y = 4x - 1$

THEREFORE, THE EQUATION OF THE TANGENT LINE TO THE CURVE $f(x) = x^2 + 2x$ AT THE POINT $(1, 3)$ IS $y = 4x - 1$.

EXAMPLE PROBLEM 2: A MORE COMPLEX SCENARIO

PROBLEM: FIND THE EQUATION OF THE TANGENT LINE TO THE CURVE $g(x) = \sqrt{2x}$ AT $x = 4$.

SOLUTION:

1. FIND THE DERIVATIVE: USING THE POWER RULE AND CHAIN RULE, $g'(x) = 1/(2\sqrt{2x})$.

1. EVALUATE THE DERIVATIVE AT $x = 4$: $g'(4) = 1/(2\sqrt{2 \cdot 4}) = 1/4$.

1. FIND THE y -COORDINATE: $g(4) = \sqrt{2 \cdot 4} = 2$. SO THE POINT IS $(4, 2)$.

1. USE THE POINT-SLOPE FORM: $y - 2 = (1/4)(x - 4)$

1. SIMPLIFY THE EQUATION: $y = (1/4)x + 1$

THE EQUATION OF THE TANGENT LINE TO $g(x) = \frac{1}{4}x$ AT $x = 4$ IS $y = (1/4)x + 1$.

COMMON MISTAKES TO AVOID

CONFUSING SECANT LINES WITH TANGENT LINES: REMEMBER THAT THE DERIVATIVE IS THE LIMIT OF THE SLOPE OF THE SECANT LINE AS THE TWO POINTS APPROACH EACH OTHER.

INCORRECT APPLICATION OF THE DERIVATIVE RULES: MASTERING THE POWER RULE, PRODUCT RULE, QUOTIENT RULE, AND CHAIN RULE IS ESSENTIAL FOR ACCURATELY CALCULATING DERIVATIVES.

ERRORS IN ALGEBRA AND SIMPLIFICATION: CAREFULLY CHECK YOUR ALGEBRAIC STEPS TO AVOID MISTAKES THAT PROPAGATE THROUGH YOUR CALCULATIONS.

FORGETTING TO EVALUATE THE DERIVATIVE AT THE SPECIFIED POINT: THE DERIVATIVE GIVES THE SLOPE OF THE TANGENT LINE AT A SPECIFIC POINT.

BEYOND THE BASICS: APPLICATIONS OF TANGENT LINES AND DERIVATIVES

THE CONCEPTS OF TANGENT LINES AND DERIVATIVES EXTEND FAR BEYOND SIMPLE EQUATION CALCULATIONS. THEY ARE FUNDAMENTAL TOOLS IN VARIOUS APPLICATIONS:

OPTIMIZATION PROBLEMS: FINDING MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM VALUES OF FUNCTIONS.

RELATED RATES PROBLEMS: ANALYZING HOW THE RATES OF CHANGE OF DIFFERENT VARIABLES ARE RELATED.

APPROXIMATION USING LINEARIZATION: USING THE TANGENT LINE TO APPROXIMATE FUNCTION VALUES NEAR A SPECIFIC POINT.

CURVE SKETCHING: UNDERSTANDING THE BEHAVIOR OF A FUNCTION BASED ON ITS DERIVATIVE.

CONCLUSION: MASTERING TANGENT LINES AND THE DERIVATIVE

THIS IN-DEPTH GUIDE HAS PROVIDED A COMPREHENSIVE UNDERSTANDING OF SECTION 2.2, FOCUSING ON TANGENT LINES AND THE DERIVATIVE. BY UNDERSTANDING THE LIMIT DEFINITION, MASTERING THE TECHNIQUES FOR FINDING TANGENT LINE EQUATIONS, AND AVOIDING COMMON PITFALLS, YOU'LL BUILD A STRONG FOUNDATION IN CALCULUS. REMEMBER TO PRACTICE CONSISTENTLY AND DON'T HESITATE TO SEEK ADDITIONAL RESOURCES AND HELP WHEN NEEDED. WITH DEDICATION AND PERSISTENT EFFORT, YOU WILL SUCCESSFULLY NAVIGATE THE COMPLEXITIES OF CALCULUS AND ACHIEVE MASTERY OVER THIS FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPT.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

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