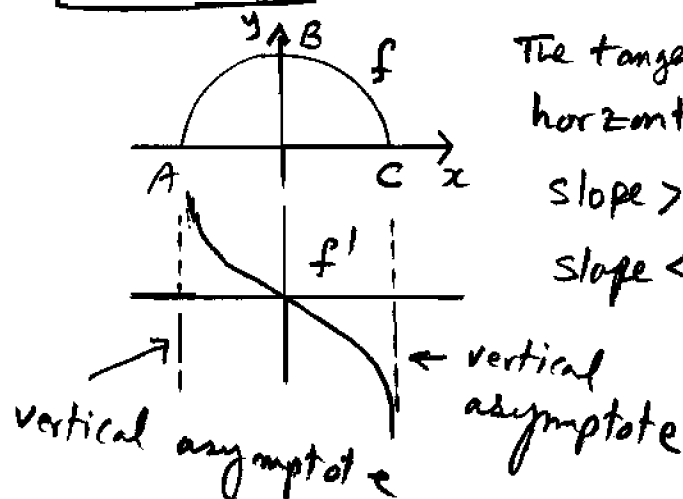


2-9 #10, 12, 16, 30, 46 (KEY)

4

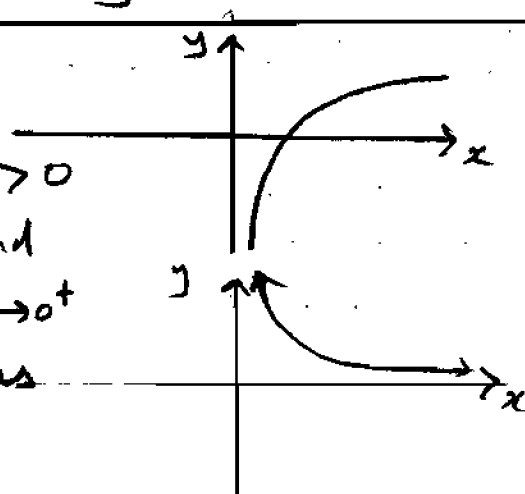
#10/p.173



#12/p.173 is very obvious.

#16/p.174

The slope of $\ln x > 0$
for all $x > 0$ and
approach ∞ as $x \rightarrow 0^+$
and decreasing as
 $x \rightarrow \infty$.



$$y = f(x) = \ln x$$

$$y = f'(x) = \frac{1}{x}, x > 0$$

Guess!

#30/p.174 $g(x) = \frac{1}{x^2} \Rightarrow g'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(x+h) - g(x)}{h}$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow g'(x) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \left[\frac{1}{(x+h)^2} - \frac{1}{x^2} \right] = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \left[\frac{x^2 - (x+h)^2}{x^2(x+h)^2} \right] \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \frac{-2xh + h^2}{x^2(x+h)^2} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2x + h}{x^2(x+h)^2} = -\frac{2}{x^3} \end{aligned}$$

Domain of g is $(-\infty, 0) \cup (0, \infty)$

Domain of g' is $(-\infty, 0) \cup (0, \infty)$

(29)

(5)

#46/p17s $f(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } x \leq 0 \\ 5-x, & \text{if } 0 < x < 4 \\ \frac{1}{5-x}, & \text{if } x \geq 4 \end{cases}$

$$\textcircled{a} f'_-(4) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(4+h) - f(4)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{1}{h} \left[(5-(4+h)) - \frac{1}{5-4} \right]$$

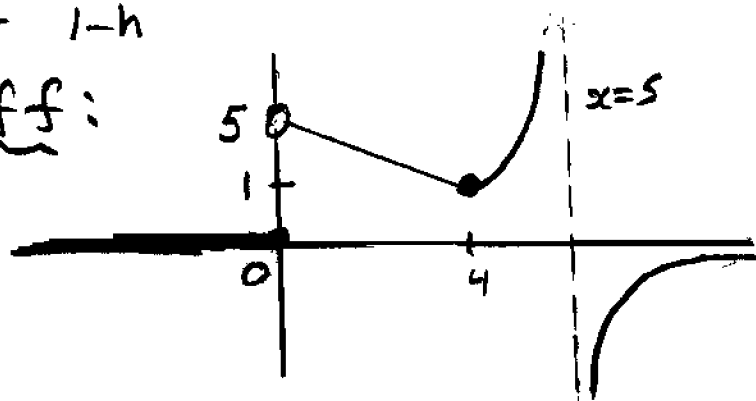
$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{1}{h} [1-h-1] = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} -1 = -1$$

$$f'_+(4) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(4+h) - f(4)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{h} \left[\frac{1}{5-(4+h)} - \frac{1}{5-4} \right]$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{h} \left[\frac{1}{1-h} - 1 \right] = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{h} \frac{1-(1-h)}{1-h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{1-h} = 1$$

ⓑ The graph of f:



Ⓒ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = 0 \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = 5 \Rightarrow$ has a jump discontinuity at 0.

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 5^-} f(x) = +\infty, \lim_{x \rightarrow 5^+} f(x) = -\infty \Rightarrow$ has infinite discontinuity at 5.

Ⓓ From (a), (b) and (c) above f is not differentiable at 0, 4, and 5.