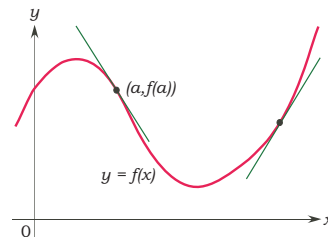


### Math 10250 Activity 12: The Slope of a Graph (Sec. 3.1)

**GOAL:** Understand the fundamental concept of the slope to a curve using limits and slope of lines. Also realize that slope to a curve is the same as instantaneous rate of change.

The **slope** at the point  $(a, f(a))$  on the graph of  $y = f(x)$  is the **slope of the tangent line** to the graph at  $(a, f(a))$ . We need two key concepts to find the slope at each point on the graph of  $y = f(x)$ :

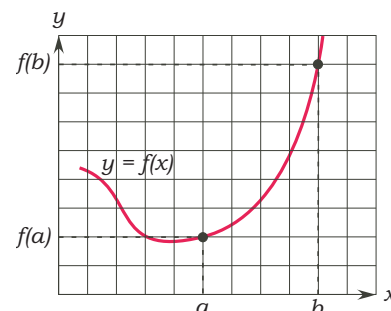
- Limits (Already done!)
- Average rate of change.



#### Average Rate of Change

**Definition:** The average rate of change of  $f(x)$  over the interval  $[a, b]$  is \_\_\_\_\_.

**Graphical Interpretation:** Use the graph here to explain the graphical meaning of average rate of change of  $f(x)$  over an interval  $[a, b]$ .

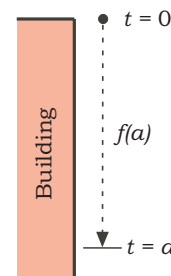


**Physical Interpretation:** It can be shown experimentally that the distance travelled by a stone released at rest from the top of a building is given by  $f(t) = 16t^2$ .

**Q1:** Compute the following:

(a) Average speed over  $1 \leq t \leq 3 = \frac{\text{Change in distance}}{\text{Change in time}} =$

(b) Average speed over  $1 \leq t \leq 1 + h = \text{_____} =$



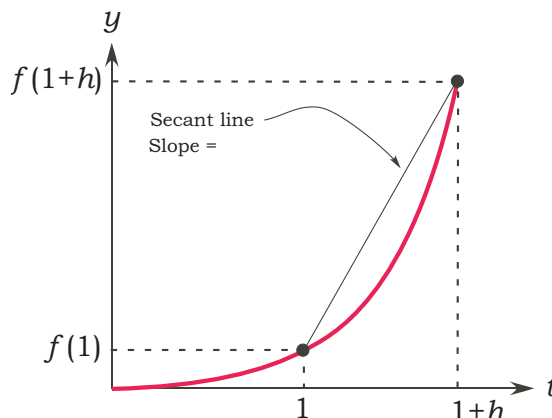
(c) Complete the table:

$h$	-0.01	-0.001	0	0.001	0.01
$\frac{f(1+h)-f(1)}{h}$			?		

**Q2:** What is the value of  $L = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1+h) - f(1)}{h}$ ? What physical quantity does  $L$  represents?

**Remark:** We also called the value  $L$  the instantaneous rate of change of  $f(t) = 16t^2$  at  $t = 1$ .

Use the graph here to give a graphical interpretation of the value of  $L = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1+h) - f(1)}{h}$ .



## Instantaneous Rate of Change

**Definition:** The instantaneous rate of change of  $f(x)$  at  $x = a$  is the value of the limit

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left( \quad \quad \quad \right)$$

**Remark:** Graphically, the instantaneous rate of change of  $f(x)$  at  $x = a$  is the **slope** of the **tangent line** to curve  $y = f(x)$  at the point  $(a, f(a))$ .

**Example 1** Consider the function  $f(x) = x^2 - 5x + 4$ .

(i) Find the instantaneous rate of change of  $f(x)$  at  $x = 3$  using limits.

Step 1: Find and simplify the slope of the secant line joining  $(3, f(3))$  and  $(3 + h, f(3 + h))$ .

Step 2: Let  $h \rightarrow 0$  in the slope of the secant line.

(ii) What is the equation of tangent line to the graph of  $y = f(x)$  at  $x = 3$ ?

(iii) Using the steps in (i), find an expression for the slope of the graph  $y = f(x)$  at any given  $x$ .

**Example 2** Using limits, find a formula for the instantaneous rate of change and slope of the following **important functions**:

•  $f(x) = x^2$ , for any  $x$ .

Ans.  $2x$

•  $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$ , for any  $x > 0$ .

Ans.  $\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$