

As always, show all your work clearly. An unjustified answer receives no credit.

- Find the average rate of change of the function  $f(x) = (x+1)^2$  over the interval  $x = 2$  to  $x = 4$ . (Simplify your answer.) (4 pts)
- Evaluate  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{x^2+2} - \sqrt{3}}{x-1}$ . (6 pts)

#1 Avg r.o.c. is slope between two pts:

$$\frac{f(4) - f(2)}{4 - 2} = \frac{(4+1)^2 - (2+1)^2}{2} = \frac{25 - 9}{2} = \frac{16}{2} = 8$$

#2 Plugging in  $x=1$  gives  $\frac{0}{0}$ , indeterminate,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{x^2+2} - \sqrt{3}}{x-1} \cdot \frac{(\sqrt{x^2+2} + \sqrt{3})}{(\sqrt{x^2+2} + \sqrt{3})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x^2+2 - 3)}{(x-1)(\sqrt{x^2+2} + \sqrt{3})}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 - 1}{(x-1)(\sqrt{x^2+2} + \sqrt{3})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)(x+1)}{(x-1)(\sqrt{x^2+2} + \sqrt{3})}$$

$$= \frac{2}{\sqrt{1+2} + \sqrt{3}} = \frac{2}{2\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

Note: in general,  $\frac{a}{b} \neq \frac{a^2}{b^2}$  (e.g.  $\frac{1}{2} \neq \frac{1^2}{2^2} = \frac{1}{4}$ )  
 so it is not valid to do  $\frac{(\sqrt{x^2+2} - \sqrt{3})^2}{(x-1)^2}$

Also,  $(a-b)^2 \neq a^2 - b^2$ ,

so  $(\sqrt{x^2+2} - \sqrt{3})^2 \neq x^2+2 - 3$