

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{3(\ln(9x+10)+1)}{4((2x+2)^{\frac{1}{3}}+1)}$$

$$\frac{3(\ln(46)+1)}{4(\sqrt[3]{10}+1)}$$

$$\rightarrow \boxed{\frac{3\ln(46)+3}{4\sqrt[3]{10}+4}}$$

HW 5 #7

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0}$$

$$\frac{15((h-8)^2 - 64)}{h} \left. \vphantom{\frac{15((h-8)^2 - 64)}{h}} \right\} \frac{0}{0}$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0}$$

$$\frac{15[h^2 - 16h + \cancel{64} - \cancel{64}]}{h}$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0}$$

$$\frac{15[h^2 - 16h]}{h}$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{15\cancel{h}(h-16)}{\cancel{h}}$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} 15(h-16)$$

$$15(-16)$$

$$= -240$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 + 4x + 4}{3x^2 - 5x + 1}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{x^2}{x^2} + \frac{4x}{x^2} + \frac{4}{x^2}}{\frac{3x^2}{x^2} - \frac{5x}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^2}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 + \frac{4}{x} + \frac{4}{x^2}}{3 - \frac{5}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}}$$

Arrows point from the terms $\frac{4}{x}$, $\frac{4}{x^2}$, $\frac{5}{x}$, and $\frac{1}{x^2}$ to a '0', indicating they approach zero as $x \rightarrow \infty$.

$$\rightarrow \boxed{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$\underline{s(t) = t^2 + 1}$$

avg vel. $t=1, t=3$
 \uparrow \uparrow
 a b

$$\frac{s(b) - s(a)}{b - a} \rightarrow \frac{s(3) - s(1)}{3 - 1} \rightarrow \frac{10 - 2}{3 - 1} = \frac{8}{2} = \boxed{4}$$

$$s(3) = 3^2 + 1 = 10$$

$$s(1) = 1^2 + 1 = 2$$

avg. vel
from
 $t=1$ to $t=3$

$$\downarrow s(t) = t^2 + 1$$

instantaneous vel. @ $t=2$

$$\left(\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{s(2+h) - s(2)}{h} \right)$$

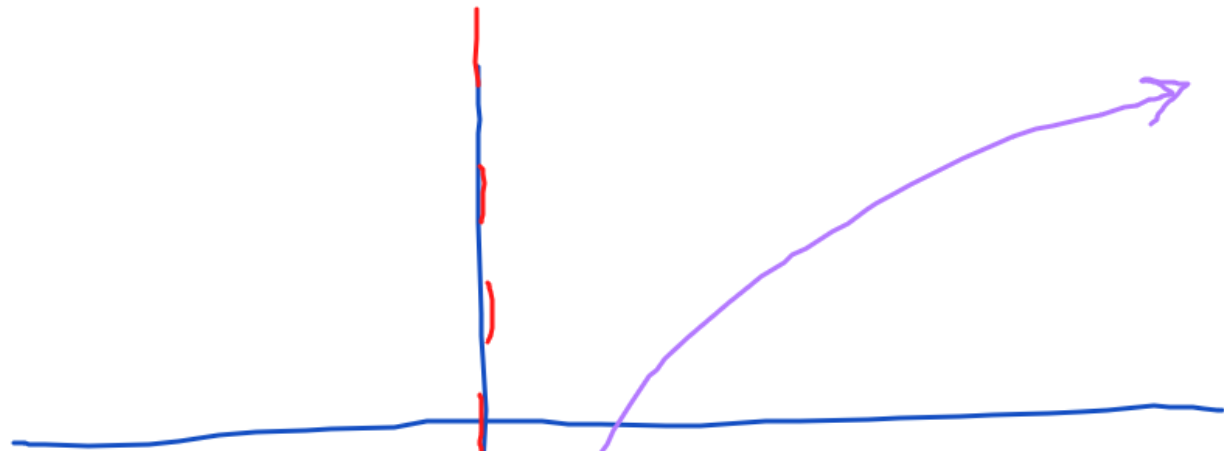
$$s(2) = 2^2 + 1 = \underline{5}$$

$$s(2+h) = (2+h)^2 + 1 \rightarrow 4 + 4h + h^2 + 1 \rightarrow \frac{h^2 + 4h + 5}{h}$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h^2 + 4h + \cancel{5} - \cancel{5}}{h} \rightarrow \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(h + 4) \cancel{h}}{\cancel{h}} \rightarrow \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} h + 4 = \boxed{4}$$

inst. vel.
@ $t=2$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 9^+} \ln[(x+1)(x-9)]$$



9.1

9.01

9.001

9.000001

$\ln(10.001)$ $\ln(0.001)$

$\rightarrow 10$

$\ln(10.000001)$ $\ln(0.000001)$

$\rightarrow 16$ $\rightarrow 0$

" $\ln(0)$ " = $-\infty$