

A rock is dropped from the top of a tall building. If  $t$  is the time in seconds since it was dropped, the distance it has fallen is

$$s(t) = 16t^2 \text{ ft.}$$

We will determine the instantaneous rate of change when  $t = 2$  sec.

- 1 pt (1) What is the average rate of change (that is the average speed) between  $t = 2$  and  $t = 2.1$  seconds?

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\Delta s}{\Delta t} &= \frac{s(2.1) - s(2)}{2.1 - 2} &= \frac{\Delta s}{\Delta t} &= \underline{65.6} \\ &= \frac{(16(2.1)^2 - 16(2)^2)}{.1} &= & \end{aligned}$$

- 1 pt (2) What is the average speed between  $t = 2$  and  $t = 2.01$  seconds?

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\Delta s}{\Delta t} &= \frac{s(2.01) - s(2)}{2.01 - 2} &= \frac{\Delta s}{\Delta t} &= \underline{64.16} \\ &= \frac{(16(2.01)^2 - 16(2)^2)}{.01} &= & \end{aligned}$$

- 2 pts (3) Find and simplify the formula for the average speed between  $t = 2$  and  $t = 2 + h$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\Delta s}{\Delta t} &= \frac{s(2+h) - s(2)}{h} &= \frac{\Delta s}{\Delta t} &= \underline{64 + 16h} \\ &= \frac{16(2+h)^2 - 16(2)^2}{h} \\ &= \frac{16(4 + 4h + h^2) - 16(4)}{h} \\ &= \frac{\cancel{64} + 64h + 16h^2 - \cancel{64}}{h} \\ &= \frac{h(64 + 16h)}{h} = 64 + 16h \end{aligned}$$

- 1 pt (4) What is the instantaneous speed when  $t = 2$ ? (You find this by letting  $h = 0$  in your answer to the last question.)

± A  $h = 0$  in (3) then  
we set  $\longrightarrow$   $s'(2) = \underline{64}$