

4.1 Interpreting the Meaning of the Derivative in Context

4.2 Straight-Line Motion: Connecting Position, Velocity and Acceleration \*\* WATCH AP LIVE #10 "8.2" \*\*

4.3 Rates of Change in Applied Contexts Other Than Motion

4.4 Introduction to Related Rates / 4.5 Solving Related Rates Problems

4.6 Tangent Line Approximations

4.7 L'Hospital's Rule (sometimes L'Hôpital's)

4.1 The function  $C(x)$  gives the cost of digging a hole  $x$  feet deep. $C(20) = 140$  means that a hole \_\_\_\_\_ deep costs \_\_\_\_\_ to dig. $C'(20) = 5$  means that when the hole is \_\_\_\_\_, the cost of digging is \_\_\_\_\_ at a rate of \_\_\_\_\_.4.2 A particle moves back and forth on a horizontal track for  $0 \leq t < \frac{\pi}{2}$  minutes. The particle's position, in feet, is given by the function  $s(t) = \frac{1}{2} \tan t$ . Find the acceleration of the particle at time  $t = \frac{\pi}{6}$  minutes and indicate units of measure.4.3 If  $P(t)$  models the size of a population at time  $t > 0$ , which of the following differential equations describes linear growth in the size of the population? Which describes exponential growth?

$\frac{dP}{dt} = 200$	$\frac{dP}{dt} = 200t$	$\frac{dP}{dt} = 100t^2$	$\frac{dP}{dt} = 200P$	$\frac{dP}{dt} = 100P^2$
-----------------------	------------------------	--------------------------	------------------------	--------------------------

4.4 Determine  $\frac{dz}{dt}$  if you know that  $z = xy^2$ ,  $z = 3$ ,  $y = \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{dx}{dt} = -2$ , and  $\frac{dy}{dt} = 5$ .

4.5 Free Response Question (FRQ) Practice in a bit!!

4.6 Given  $g(x)$  is a differentiable function about which little else is known other than  $g(-3) = 2$  and  $g'(-3) = 7$ . Use the tangent line of  $g(x)$  at  $x = -3$  to approximate  $g(-2.9)$ .4.7  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{x^4 - 625}{x^2 - 25}$