

1. Find the average rate
2. Find the instantaneous rate
3. Find the area of the shape
4. Find the average value
5. State where that happens (x,y)

*Note: if you do not have access to a TI89 or wolfram, still write out the equation you would use to solve parts 4 & 5

1. $y = x^3 + x$ from $[1, 7]$

2. $y = 6x - x^2$ from $[-2, 1]$

3. $y = \sin(x)$ from $[0, 5.4]$

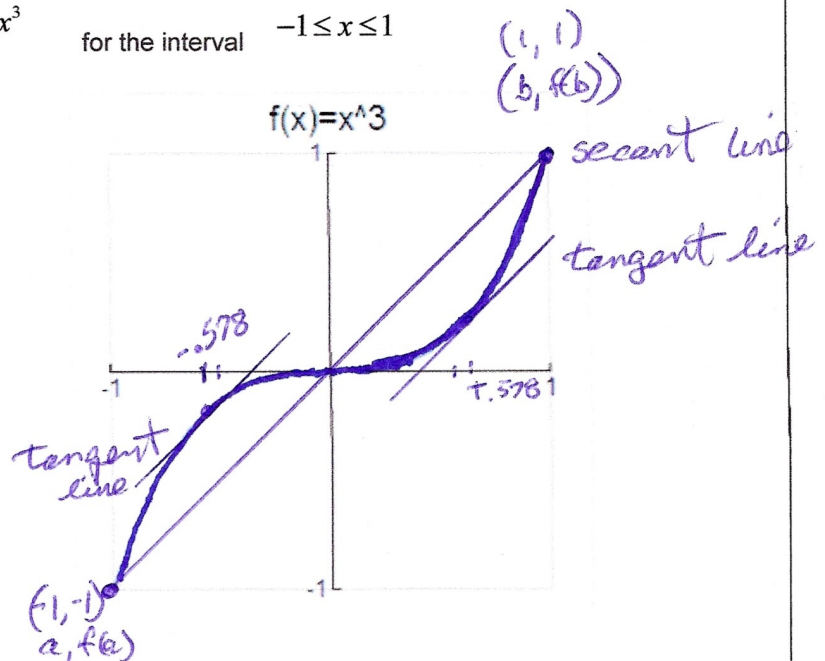
4. $y = \cos(x)$ from $[0, 5.4]$

5. $y = e^x$ from $[0, 10]$

Sample Problem:

imagine the following function: $f(x) = x^3$ for the interval $-1 \leq x \leq 1$

What does that look like graphically?



1. find average rate: MEAN VALUE theorem

$$\frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a} = \text{secant line} = \frac{1 - (-1)}{1 - (-1)} = \frac{2}{2} = \boxed{1} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{slope of secant line} \\ \text{is } \boxed{1} \end{array}$$

2. find the instantaneous rate:

$$f(x) = x^3$$

$$f'(x) = 3x^2$$

$$f'(c) = \frac{1}{3} = \frac{3x^2}{3}$$

$$\frac{1}{3} = x^2$$

$$x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} = \pm 0.578$$

look at graph this makes sense. there are 2 places which have slope of $\frac{1}{3}$!

3. find the area of the shape:

use $\int_{-1}^1 x^3$ to find area. use wolfram or TI89 and type $\int_{-1}^1 (x^3, x, -1, 1)$ hit enter area=0

this makes sense, just as much + area and negative area, this shape is symmetrical about the x-axis.

4. find the average value:

$$\frac{1}{b-a} \int_{-1}^1 x^3 \text{ and we saw area} = 0 \quad \frac{0}{1-(-1)} = \frac{0}{2} = 0$$

now where does average value of 0 happen?

5. where does the happen (x,y):

again use wolfram or TI89 to solve

type this

solve $(x^3 = 0, x)$ and hit enter

$x=0$. Again this makes sense, at $(0,0)$ the average is same above

and below.