## Supplement 5 Review

This review is not all inclusive. You are expected to know how to do all the problems in the homework.

Functional Notation/Translation

- 1. Know how to translate to functional notation:
  - (a) f(x) = 'the y-coordinate of the f graph at the value x'.
  - (b) f(0) = 'the *y*-intercept'
  - (c) x+BLAH = 'BLAH units after x.' x-BLAH = 'BLAH units before x.'
  - (d) t to t + 3 gives the interval starting at t and ending 3 units later.
  - (e) 5 to 5 + h give the interval starting at 5 and ending h units later.
  - (f) f(b) f(a) = 'change in height of the f graph from x = a to x = b.'
  - (g)  $\frac{f(x)}{x}$  = 'slope of the diagonal line to the f graph at x.'
  - (h)  $\frac{f(b)-f(a)}{b-a}$  = 'slope of the secant line to the f graph from x = a to x = b.'
  - (i)  $\frac{f(b)-f(0)}{b-0} =$  'slope of the secant line to the f graph from x = 0 to x = b' (slope since the beginning).
- 2. Here are some standard situations/examples you often encounter:
  - (a) Find a 5-minute interval when the rate of change of D(t) is 30. TRANSLATION: Find t and t + 5 such that  $\frac{D(t+5)-D(t)}{5} = 30$ .
  - (b) Find a time when the overall rate of change of P(t) is 44. TRANSLATION: Find t such that  $\frac{P(t)-P(0)}{t} = 44$ .
  - (c) How long after t = 8 do you have to go before f(x) goes up by 100? TRANSLATION: Find h such that f(8+h) - f(8) = 100.
  - (d) Find two times, 7 minutes apart, such that the value of g(t) at the second time is double the value of g(t) at the first.
    TRANSLATION: Find t and t + 7 such that g(t + 7) = 2g(t).
- 3. In class we did many more examples. And you can find a full table of examples posted online. You need to get comfortable with functional notation, it's an essential tool for the rest of this course and beyond.