

Section 1.1  
Part 2

Functions: Difference Quotient

**Objectives:** Given a function students will be able to find the difference quotient.

Study Problems Page 84 #79-85 odd

$$b. f(\underbrace{x+2}_x)$$

$$c. \frac{f(x+2) - f(x)}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} b) f(x+2) &= (x+2) + (x+2) - 1 \\ &= x^2 + 4x + 4 + x + 2 - 1 \\ &= x^2 + 5x + 5 \end{aligned}$$

$$c) \frac{f(x+2) - f(x)}{2}$$

$$= \frac{x^2 + 5x + 5 - (x^2 + x - 1)}{2}$$

$$= \frac{\cancel{x^2} + 5x + 5 - \cancel{x^2} - x + 1}{2}$$

$$= \frac{4x + 6}{2}$$

$$= \boxed{2x + 3}$$

## Example 2

Evaluate the functions for the given values.

$$h(x) = 7 - 5x$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) } h(1) &= 7 - 5(1) \\ &= \boxed{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{a. } h(1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b) } h(x+1) &= 7 - 5(x+1) \\ &= 7 - 5x - 5 \\ &= \boxed{-5x + 2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{b. } h(x+1)$$

$$\text{c. } \frac{h(x) - h(1)}{x - 1}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{c)}} = \frac{7 - 5x - 2}{x - 1}$$

$$= \frac{-5x + 5}{x - 1} = \frac{-5(\cancel{x - 1})}{\cancel{x - 1}}$$

$$= \boxed{-5}$$

## Example 4

Evaluate the difference quotient for the function.

$$f(x) = x^2 + 9x + 6$$

Difference Quotient

$$\frac{f(5+h) - f(5)}{h} \text{ where } h \neq 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(5+h) &= (5+h)^2 + 9(5+h) + 6 \\ &= \underline{25} + \underline{10h} + h^2 + \underline{45} + \underline{9h} + \underline{6} \\ &= h^2 + 19h + 76 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(5) &= (5)^2 + 9(5) + 6 \\ &= 25 + 45 + 6 \\ &= 76 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{f(5+h) - f(5)}{h} = \frac{h^2 + 19h + \cancel{76} - \cancel{76}}{h}$$

$$= \frac{h^2 + 19h}{h}$$

$$= \frac{\cancel{h}(h+19)}{\cancel{h}}$$

$$= \boxed{h+19}$$

## Example 5

Evaluate the difference quotient for the function.

$$f(x) = 2x - x^2 \text{ for } \frac{f(4+h) - f(4)}{h}, h \neq 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(4+h) &= 2(4+h) - (4+h)^2 \\ &= 8 + 2h - (16 + 8h + h^2) \\ &= 8 + 2h - 16 - 8h - h^2 \\ &= -h^2 - 6h - 8 \end{aligned} \quad \begin{aligned} f(4) &= 2(4) - (4)^2 \\ &= 8 - 16 \\ &= -8 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{f(4+h) - f(4)} &= \frac{-h^2 - 6h - \cancel{8} - (-\cancel{8})}{h} \\ &= \frac{-h^2 - 6h}{h} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{\cancel{h}(-h-6)}{\cancel{h}} = \boxed{-h-6}$$