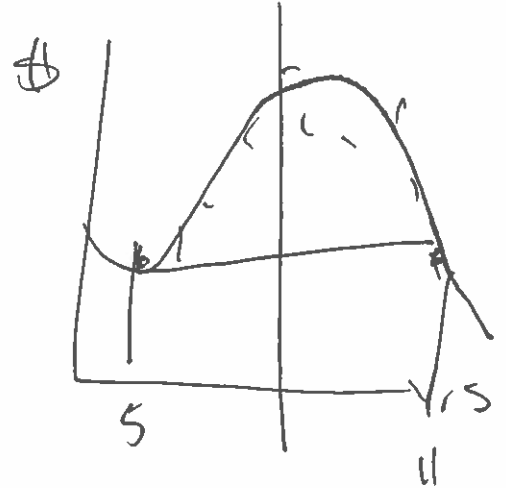


Pt 1

X	Years	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
y	\$ million	5			15			

Pt 2

$$\frac{y(5) - y(11)}{5 - 11}$$

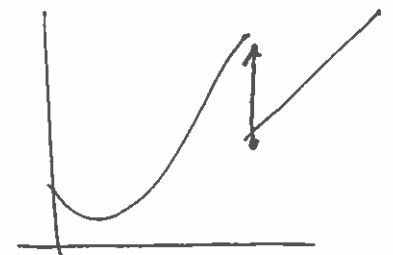


Ave. .54 \$/yr.



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} E = \infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} Q = \infty$$



Left-Quant  
Prq exp  
 $x = 8.$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 8^-} Q = 13.23$$

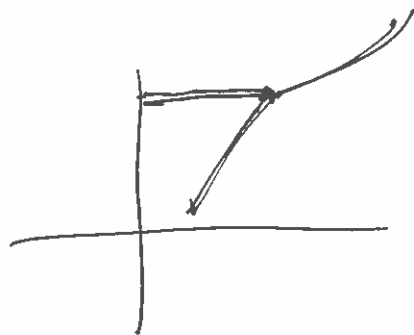
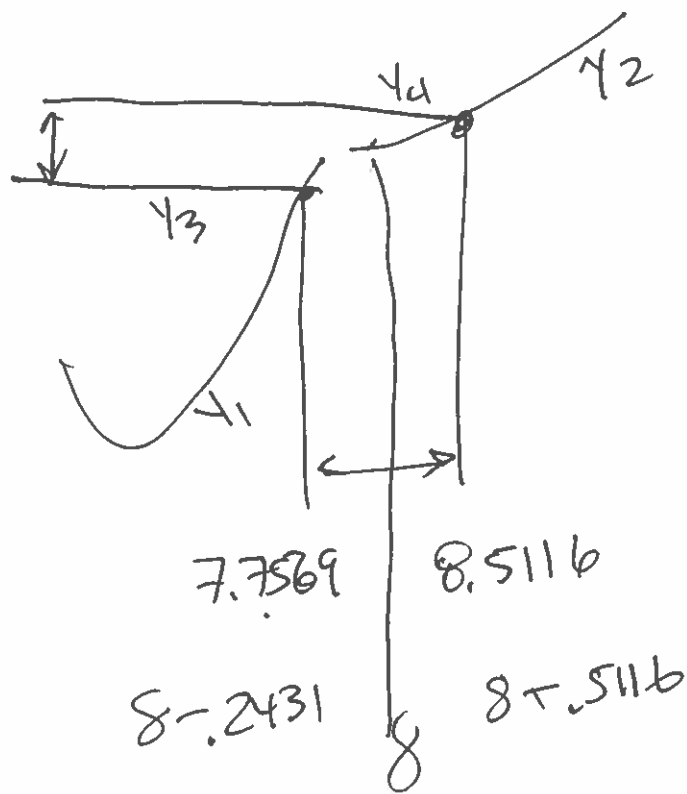
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 8^+} E = 9.41$$

(4)

$$y_2(8) - y_1(8) = -3.91947$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} C(x) = 13.333$$

$$\epsilon = .5$$



IF  $\delta = .24$  and  $\epsilon = .5$

Then  $|f(x) - 13.33| < .5$   
 $|x - 8| < .24$

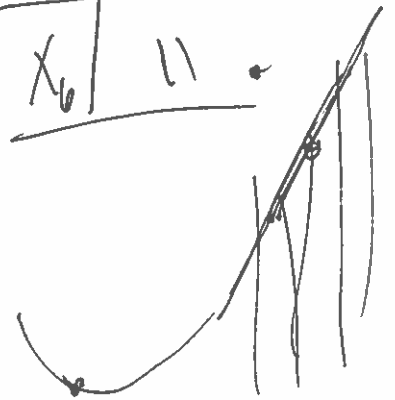
$$\frac{y_1(11) - y_1(5)}{11 - 5} = .54$$

$$\frac{y_1(9) - y_1(7)}{9 - 7} = 1.65$$

$$\frac{y_1(8.1) - y_1(7.9)}{8.1 - 7.9} = 1.79$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 1.7936$$

$x_1$	5
$x_2$	7
$x_3$	7.9
$x_4$	8
$x_5$	8.1
$x_6$	9
$x_7$	11



$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x}$$

$$y_1(8) = .82$$

$$y_2(8) = .82$$

$$y_3(8) = 1.79$$

$$y_4(8) = 1.79$$

$$y = \ln x$$

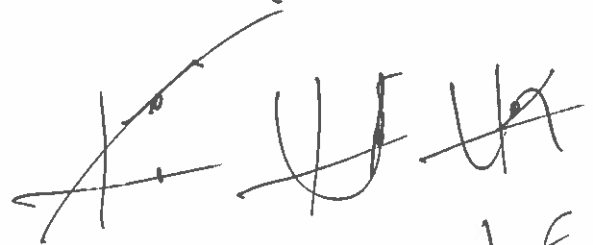
$$y' = 0 + \frac{1}{x}$$

Table

$$x=8$$

$$x=11$$

$$x=13$$



$$y_5(8) = 1.2$$

$$y_6(8) = 1.2$$

New  $X$  Years

2005  $\rightarrow$

1/13 after 200	Y	Mill	\$
X	Y		
5	5	$\rightarrow$ 500,000	$Y_1 = X - 2000$
6	11		$Y_2 = \text{Quart.}$
7	15		$Y_3 = 1,000,000X$
8	18		

✓

1/13  $\rightarrow$  12 months

$\frac{1}{12} X \rightarrow 12X$

$Y_1'(8) = .82 \text{ Mill/yr}$



$Y_2'(2008) = 820,000 \text{ $/yr}$

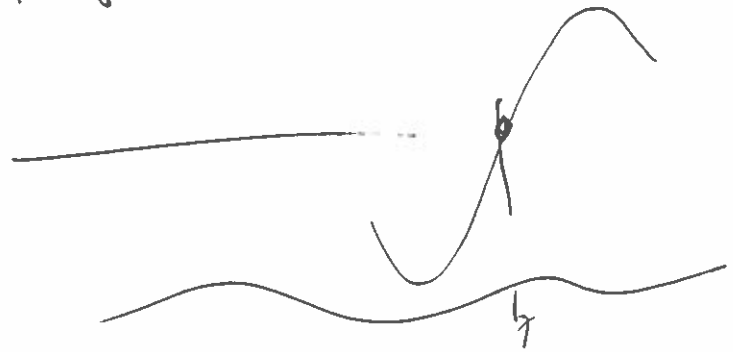
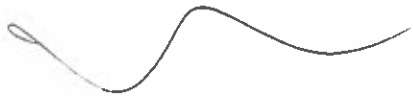
Years

Years after 2000

Yrs after 2000

People Murdered

People murder



Ave Rate Return ~~258~~ 11  
 ON sin reg

- .161796% --  $\frac{\$^{in}}{Yr.}$

(995 <enter> ^3

X = 7.79.

2007.79

instantan

= Avg

over 5 to 11

with sin reg

Note

$$y''' = 0$$

$$y''' = 0$$

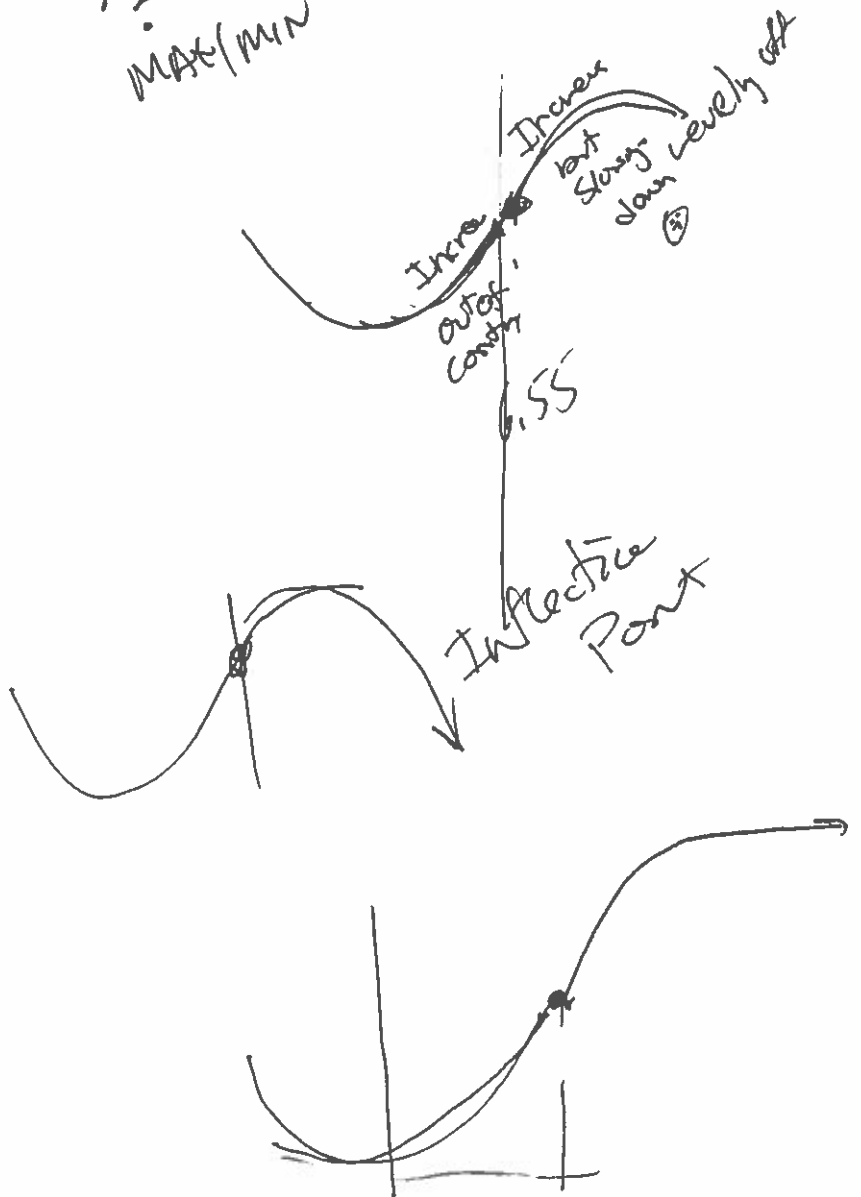
or

$$y'' = 0$$

MAX/MIN

Zero.  $y_3 \Rightarrow 6.55$   
after 11.

Max 6.55

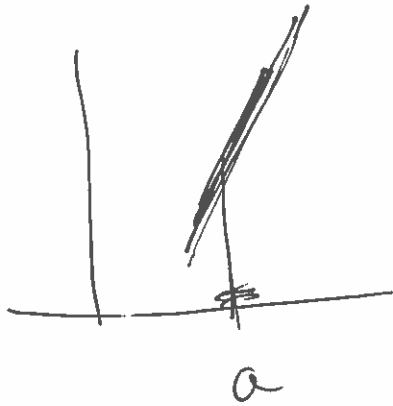


Val. 5.5  
Error 5.1

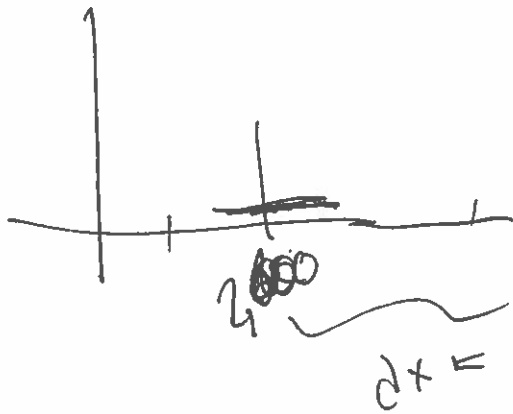
16  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 16.5 \\ 15.5 \end{array} \right.$   $16 \pm .5$

$7 \pm 5.1$

43.5  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 44 \\ 43 \end{array} \right.$   $43.5 \pm .5$



~~44~~  $43 \pm 10$



Ave. Vale.

$$\frac{\int_a^b f(x) dx}{b-a}$$

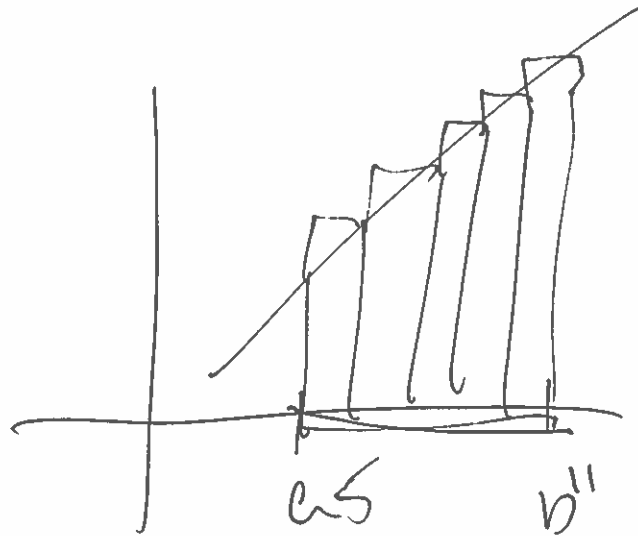
Area

length





Line  $Y = Ax + B$



$$A = .82 \quad B = 3.4$$

$$a = 5 \quad b = 11$$

$$A(n) = \left( \sum_{i=1}^n \left( .82 \left( 5 + \frac{b-a}{n} i \right) + 3.4 \right) \right) \frac{b-a}{n}$$

$\Delta x$

$$\Delta x = \frac{b-a}{n} = \frac{6}{5}$$

$$\left( \sum_{i=1}^n \left( .82 \cdot 5 + .82 \cdot \frac{b-a}{n} i + 3.4 \right) \right) \frac{b-a}{n}$$

$41.2951$

---

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} A(n) = \int_a^b A(x) + B \, dx$$