

## Homework Assignments (Under Construction):

SEC	Problems
1.1	#s 21, 25 – 43, 47 – 59, 63, 73, 77 (Odds only)
1.2	#s 5, 7, 9, 13 (Not a whole lot assigned. You should read and ask questions, though.)
1.3	#s 17 – 23, 27 – 31, 35, 43, 51, 54 (All odds, except for #54)
1.4	#s 5, 9
1.5	#s 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 11, 15, 19, 23 <sup>1</sup> , 25 <sup>2</sup> , 27, 29, 35, 38
1.6	#s 1, 2, 5, 9, 11, 13, 18Bonus, 23, 25, 31, 39, 43, 45, 46, 47a, 49, Read #54, 58*, 67
1.7	#s 1, 11, 17, 18, 29, 32, 37
1.8	#s 1, 3, 4, 7, 13, 17, 19, 21, 41, 64
2.1	#s 1, 3, 4, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13 <sup>3</sup> , 33, 35 – 53 and 54 are Bonus
2.2	#s 5 – 11 Odds, 19, 23 – 25 ALL 41, 43
2.3 I	#s 1 – 15 Odds, 17 <sup>4</sup> , 19 <sup>5</sup> , 23 – 35 Odds (Due Thursday)
2.3 II	#s 51, 52, 55, 57, 59, 63, 67, 69, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 89 (Due Friday)
2.4	#s 3 – 25, 31, 33, 35, 39, 43, 52B
2.5	#s 1 – 31, 55, 70, 73
2.6	#s 1 – 27, 45, 47
2.7	#s 3 – 17, 23
2.8	#s 3 – 17, 23
2.9	#s 3 - 35

<sup>1</sup>We will eventually do this sort of limit analytically (i.e., with algebra techniques)

<sup>2</sup> *FACT* :  $x^n - 1 = (x-1)(x^{n-1} + x^{n-2} + \dots + x^2 + x + 1)$ , e.g.  $x^3 - 1 = (x-1)(x^2 + x + 1)$  This is a fun fact(ORIZATION) that we will use to prove our power rule for derivatives in a week or so.

<sup>3</sup> This one should look familiar.

<sup>4</sup> There's a quick way to work this, if you're good with Algebra.

<sup>5</sup> Same as #4, but it's even BETTER if you learn the Chain Rule, and apply IT to this power of a function. Chain Rule doesn't kick in until Section 2.5, ALAS!!! So let's talk about that one and leave it blank, with LOTS of room after it.