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(5) The most useful one of these is the LAST one, beginning @ $t=2$, ending $t=2.01$. Left alone, I'd just plug in 2.001.

$(t_1, y_1) = (2, 16)$

$y(2) = -16(2)^2 + 40(2) = -16(4) + 80 = -64 + 80 = 16$

$(t_2, y_2) = (2.001,$

$f(t) = -16t^2 + 40t$

$f(2.001) = -16(2.001)^2 + 40(2.001)$

$(2 + .001)^2 = 2^2 + 2(2)(.001) + (.001)^2$

$= 4 + .004 + .000001 = 4.004001$

$(.001)^2 = (10^{-3})^2 = 10^{-6} = .000001$

$= -16(4.004001) + 40(2.001)$

$= -64.064016 + 80.04 = 15.975984$

$\therefore \dfrac{y_2 - y_1}{t_2 - t_1} = \dfrac{15.975984 - 16}{2.001 - 2} = \dfrac{-.024016}{.001}$

$= \boxed{-24.016}$

My guess is it's trending to $\boxed{-24.}$

Check $f'(t) = -32t + 40$

$f(2) = -32(2) + 40 = -64 + 40 = -24$ is exact

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(9) This is one where it's easy to be deceived, especially @ $x=0$. But it's still oscillating rapidly enough at $x=2$ for $x=1.5, 1.4, 1.3$, and so forth, to jump around.

IF the limit exists @ $x_1 = 1$, then START with $x_2 = 1.001$ or $x_2 = 0.999$, and come
from right / from left
at it from both directions.

(a) They DON'T appear to approach a limit.

(b) We demo'ed this in class, showing how far apart the secant lines were for the (stupid) choices given to us.

(c) Try $x = 2.0001$:

$$\frac{f(1.0001) - f(1)}{.0001} \approx -31.4190675$$

$$\frac{f(0.9999) - f(1)}{-.0001} \approx$$

$x_2 = 1.9999999 \implies \dfrac{f(x_2) - f(x_1)}{x_2 - x_1} \approx 31.41592654$

is what I'm guessing is the limit of the slope of the secant line.

(d) ... ≈ 31.41592654