

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left( \sqrt{16t^2 - 17t} + 4t \right) = \infty \quad (\cancel{X})$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow -\infty} \left( \sqrt{16t^2 - 17t} + 4t \right) = ?$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{16t^2 - 17t} + 4t &= \sqrt{16t^2 \left( 1 - \frac{17t}{16t^2} \right)} + 4t \\ &= \sqrt{16t^2} \sqrt{1 - \frac{17}{16t}} + 4t \end{aligned}$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{l} \sqrt{16t^2} = 4|t| = -4t, \text{ since } t \rightarrow -\infty \\ \Rightarrow t < 0 \Rightarrow |t| = -t \\ |x| = 10 \rightarrow |t| = \begin{cases} t & \text{if } t \geq 0 \\ -t & \text{if } t < 0 \end{cases} \\ x = \pm 10 \end{array} \right)$$

$$= -4t \sqrt{1 - \frac{17}{16t}} + 4t = -4t \left[ \sqrt{1 - \frac{17}{16t}} - 1 \right]$$

$$\underline{t \rightarrow -\infty} \rightarrow (+\infty) [0]$$

$$(4t)^2 = 16t^2$$

is indeterminate. That's why we do the  $\sqrt{a} + b$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \left( \frac{\sqrt{a} + b}{1} \right) \left( \frac{\sqrt{a} - b}{\sqrt{a} - b} \right) \\ &= \frac{a - b}{\sqrt{a} - b} \end{aligned}$$

In the future, we'll hospitalize the patient in these  $\infty \cdot 0$ ,  $\frac{0}{0}$ ,  $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$ ,  $\infty^0$ ,  $0^\infty$  situations

L'Hôpital's Rule

$$\frac{\sin x}{x} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 0} 1$$

$$\frac{0}{0} \text{ switch}$$

$$\frac{\frac{d}{dx} [\text{top}]}{\frac{d}{dx} [\text{bottom}]} = \frac{\cos x}{1} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 0} 1$$

TRY Rationalizing the numerator:

$$\left( \frac{\sqrt{16t^2 - 17t} + 4t}{1} \right) \left( \frac{\sqrt{16t^2 - 17t} - 4t}{\sqrt{16t^2 - 17t} - 4t} \right)$$

$$= \frac{16t^2 - 17t - 16t^2}{\sqrt{16t^2 - 17t} - 4t} \quad \sqrt{16t^2} = |4t| = 4|t|$$

$$= -4t \text{ if } t < 0$$

$$= \frac{-17t}{-4t \sqrt{1 - \frac{17}{16t}} - 4t}$$

$$= \frac{-17t}{-4t \left( \sqrt{1 - \frac{17}{16t}} + 1 \right)} = \frac{17}{4 \left( \sqrt{1 - \frac{17}{16t}} + 1 \right)}$$

$$\underline{t \rightarrow -\infty} \rightarrow \frac{17}{4(\sqrt{1+0})} = \frac{17}{4(2)} = \boxed{\frac{17}{8}}$$

$$f'(x) = \sec^2 x - \sin x$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{f(x) = \tan x - (-\cos x) + C}$$

$$\text{§ } f(0) = 3 \Rightarrow$$

$$\tan(0) + \cos(0) + C = 3$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 + C = 3$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{C = 2}$$

$$y = 3x + 1 \text{ to } (4, 3)$$

Let  $(x, y)$  on the graph of  $y = 3x + 1$

Then distance to  $(4, 3)$  is

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{(x-4)^2 + (y-3)^2} &= \sqrt{(x-4)^2 + (3x+1-3)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{(x-4)^2 + (3x-2)^2} = d \end{aligned}$$

to minimize  $d$

we minimize  $d^2 = D$

$$= x^2 - 8x + 16 + 9x^2 - 12x + 4$$

$$= 10x^2 - 20x + 20 \rightarrow$$

$$\frac{dD}{dx} = D' = 20x - 20 \stackrel{!}{=} 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 20x = 20$$

$$x = \frac{20}{20} = 1 \rightarrow y = 3(1) + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{(x, y) = (1, 4)} = 4$$