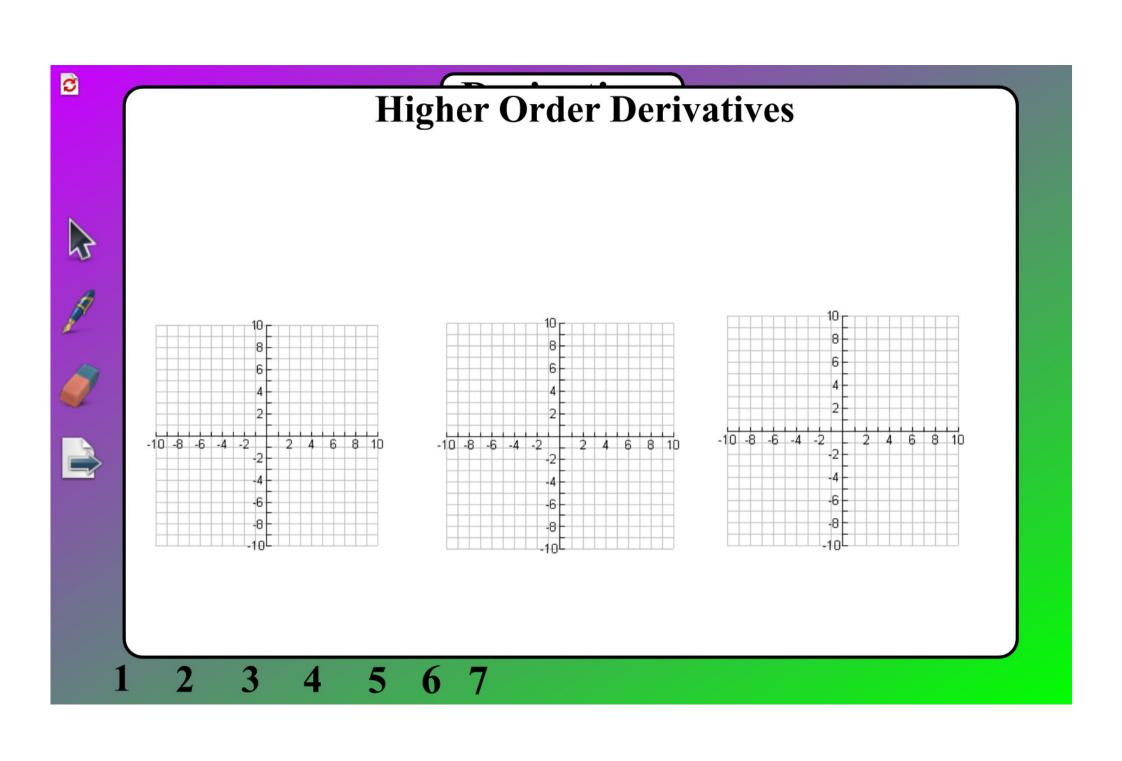
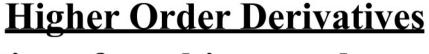


S Boyle's law relates the pressure of a gas to it's temperature and volume with the equation p = k/v, where k is the temperature of the gas and v is the volume. How does the pressure change with respect to the change in volume?







The position of an object can be modeled by, $s(t) = 14t^2 + 34t - 5$ where s is the position and t is the time the object has been traveling. Find the velocity and acceleration with respect to time.

The velocity of a boat is modeled by,

$$v(t) = \frac{40t}{t^2 + 1}$$
 where $v(t)$ is the velocity measured in

feet and t is time in seconds. Find the acceleration of the boat.

Davistativas

At time t = 0, a diver jumps from a platform that is 24 feet above the water. The position of the diver is given by the equation $s(t) = -12t^2 + 12t + 24$, where s is in feet and t is in seconds. What is the diver's velocity after 1 second? When does the diverhit the water? What is the divers velocity at impact?







Derivatives

The function that models the position of an object is $f(t) = t^3 - 4$. Find the average velocity over the interval [2, 3].









1 2 3 4 5 6 7