

Section 3.4 Derivative as Rates of Change

Motion along a Line

Another use for the derivative is to analyze motion along a line. We have described velocity as the rate of change of position. If we take the derivative of the velocity, we can find the acceleration, or the rate of change of velocity. It is also important to introduce the idea of **speed**, which is the magnitude of velocity. Thus, we can state the following mathematical definitions.

Definition

Let $s(t)$ be a function giving the position of an object at time t .

The velocity of the object at time t is given by $v(t) = s'(t)$.

The speed of the object at time t is given by $|v(t)|$.

The acceleration of the object at t is given by $a(t) = v'(t) = s''(t)$.

Find the velocity and acceleration and where the object is slowing down and speeding up. $s(t) = 2t^3 - 3t^2 - 12t + 8$

Definition

If $C(x)$ is the cost of producing x items, then the **marginal cost** $MC(x)$ is $MC(x) = C'(x)$.

If $R(x)$ is the revenue obtained from selling x items, then the **marginal revenue** $MR(x)$ is $MR(x) = R'(x)$.

If $P(x) = R(x) - C(x)$ is the profit obtained from selling x items, then the **marginal profit** $MP(x)$ is defined to be $MP(x) = P'(x) = MR(x) - MC(x) = R'(x) - C'(x)$.

We can roughly approximate

$$MC(x) = C'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{C(x+h) - C(x)}{h}$$

The Cost-Function, in dollars, of a company that manufactures food processors is given by $C(x) = 200 + \frac{7}{x} + \frac{x^2}{7}$,

where x is the number of food processors manufactured. Find the marginal cost function. Find the marginal cost of manufacturing 12 food processors. Find the actual cost of manufacturing the thirteenth food processor.

