#11

(a) $f(x+3) = \dfrac{1}{2\cdot(x+3)} = \boxed{\dfrac{1}{2x+6}}$

(b) $f(-7) = \dfrac{1}{2\cdot(-7)} = \boxed{-\dfrac{1}{14}}$

(c) $f(x+h) = \dfrac{1}{2(x+h)}$

Hence, $\dfrac{f(x+h)-f(x)}{h} = \dfrac{\dfrac{1}{2(x+h)} - \dfrac{1}{2x}}{h} =$

LCD $= 2x(x+h)$

$= \dfrac{\dfrac{1\cdot x}{2(x+h)\cdot x} - \dfrac{1\cdot(x+h)}{2x(x+h)}}{h} = \dfrac{\dfrac{x}{2x(x+h)} - \dfrac{x+h}{2x(x+h)}}{h} =$

$x-(x+h) = x-x-h = -h$

$= \dfrac{\dfrac{-h}{2x(x+h)}}{\dfrac{h}{1}} = \dfrac{-\cancel{h}}{2x(x+h)} \cdot \dfrac{1}{\cancel{h}} = \boxed{-\dfrac{1}{2x(x+\ldots}}$

change to multiplication, flip the denominator