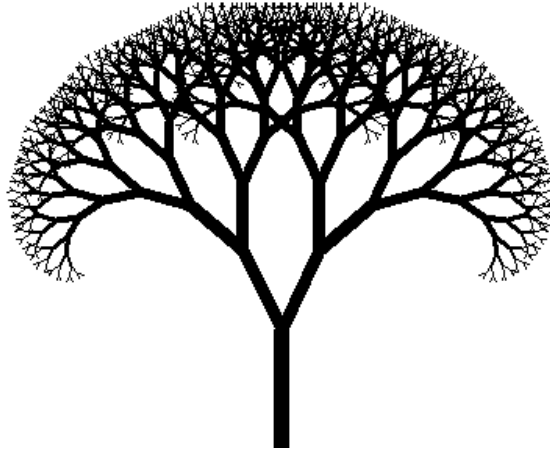


DISCUSSION: 5 & 7 SEPTEMBER

limits & continuity



Fractal tree

I Evaluate each of the following limits or explain why the limit fails to exist.

1. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x-3}{x^2-5x+6}$

2. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^3-27}{x-3}$

3. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^4-1}{x^2-1}$

4. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x+9}{x^2-4}$

5. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^4-1}{x^3-1}$

6. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{|x|}{x}$

7. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 16} \frac{\sqrt{x}-4}{x-16}$

8. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\frac{1}{x}-1}{x-1}$

$$9. \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \sqrt{\frac{x+5}{x+12}}$$

$$10. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 - 1}{(x-1)^3}$$

$$11. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x(3x - 2018)^3}{(9 + x)^2(x^2 + x + 2018)(2x - 1)(x + 11)}$$

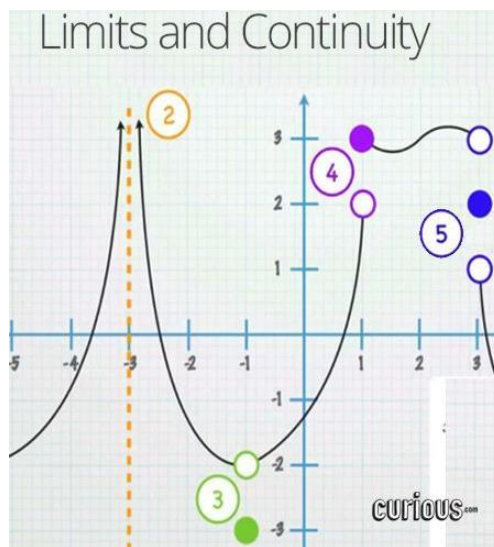
$$12. \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{3x^4 + 4 \sin x}{(x - 1)^4 + 3x + \cos 5x}$$

$$13. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(4x + 1)(x + 3)^5}{(x + 1)^3(x - 99)^4}$$

II State the *limit laws*.

III Define *continuity* of a function $y = f(x)$ at $x = a$. What does it mean for a function to be *continuous*?

IV (a) For each of the four types of discontinuity (*removable*, *infinite*, *jump*, *essential*) give several examples.
 (b) For the graph below, characterize each of the four discontinuities.



(c) Give an example of an *essential discontinuity*.

V Consider each of the following functions and the given point on the x-axis. Does the function have a *continuous extension* at the given point? Explain.

1. $f(x) = \frac{x-2}{x-3}, x=3$

2. $G(x) = \frac{x^2-9}{x-3}, x=3$

3. $H(x) = \frac{2x^2-13x+20}{3x^2-13x+4}, x=4$

4. $g(x) = \frac{2x^2-13x+20}{3x^2-13x+4}, x=1/3$

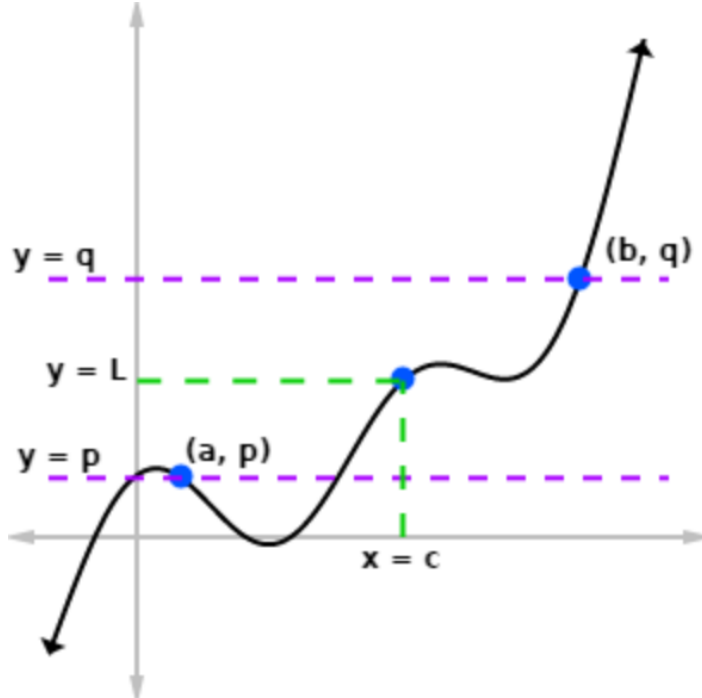
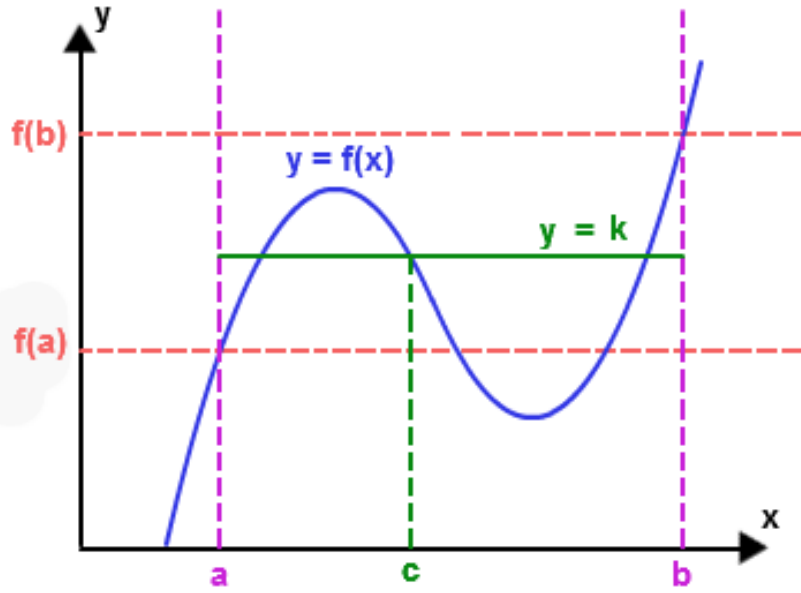
VI For which value of a is the following function *continuous everywhere*?

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 - 1 & \text{for } x < 3 \\ 2ax & \text{for } x \geq 3 \end{cases}$$

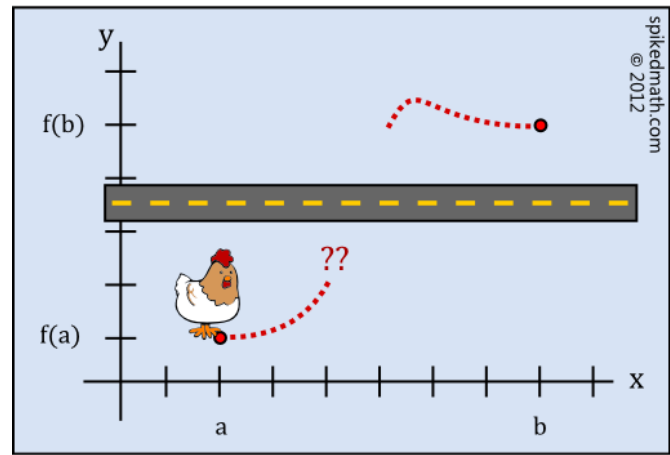
VII For which values of a and b is the following function *continuous everywhere*?

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} ax + 2b & \text{for } x \leq 0 \\ x^2 + 3a - b & \text{for } 0 < x \leq 2 \\ 3x - 5 & \text{for } x > 2 \end{cases}$$

VIII State the *Intermediate Value Theorem*. Using the IVT, prove that the polynomial $f(x) = x^4 + 4x^3 - 20x + 11$ must have a root between $x = 0$ and $x = 1$.

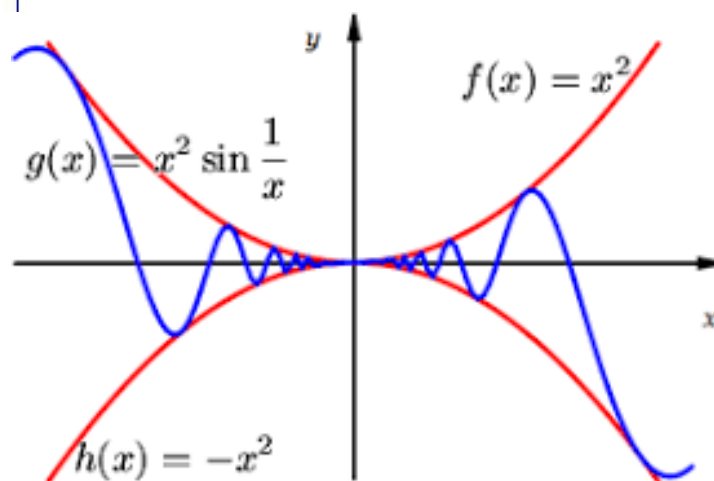
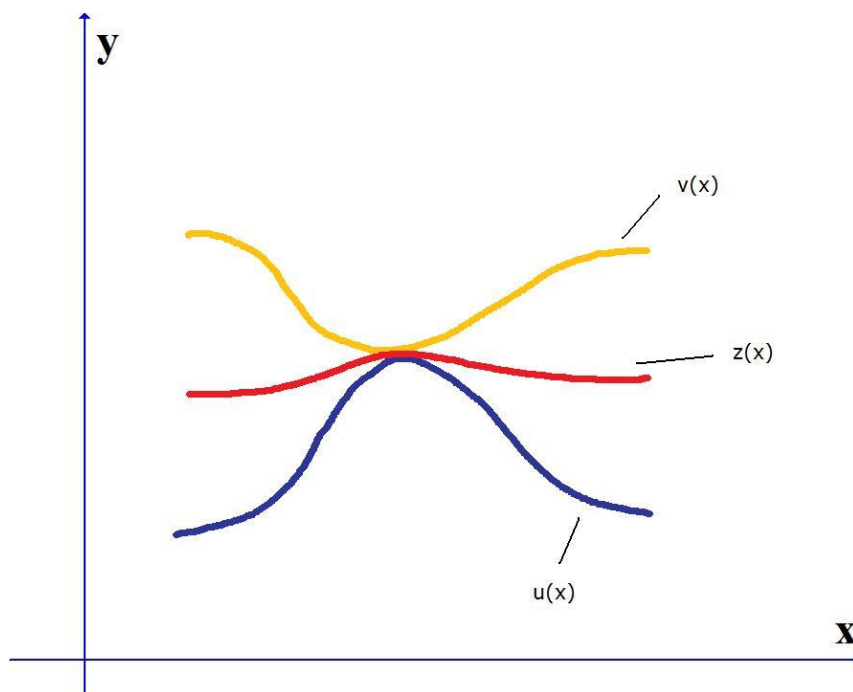


WHY DID THE CHICKEN CROSS THE ROAD?



THE INTERMEDIATE VALUE THEOREM.

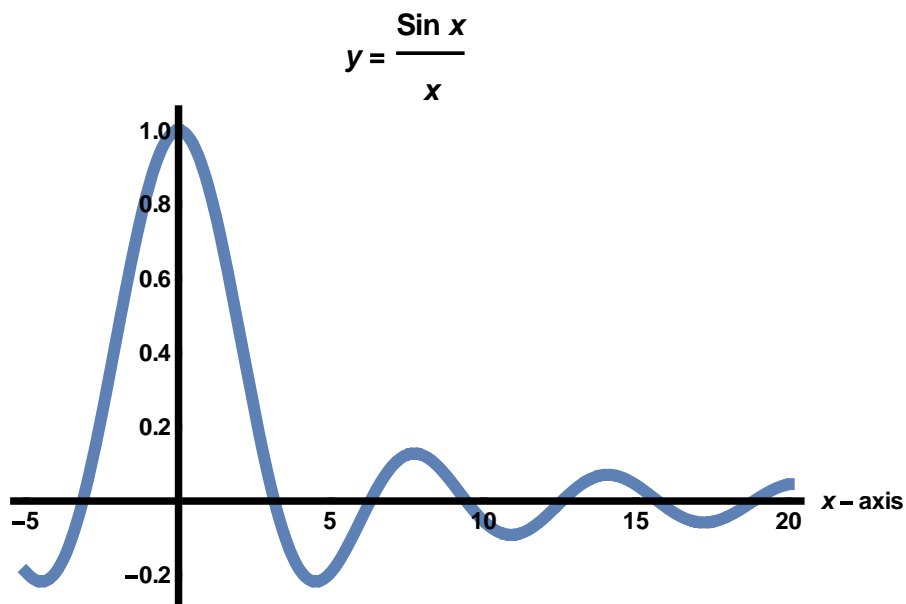
IX State the *Squeeze Theorem* (a.k.a. *Sandwich Theorem*, *Pinching Theorem*, *Two Gendarmes Theorem*, *Two Policemen and a Drunk Theorem*).



X (a) Is the function $f(x) = \frac{\sin x}{x}$ *even* or *odd* or *neither*?

(b) Using the Sandwich Theorem prove that $\frac{\sin x}{x} \rightarrow 1$ as $x \rightarrow 0$.

(This result is the key to our being able to differentiate the trig functions.)



Additional exercises

1. Compute each of the following limits. Explain your reasoning. Do not use calculators.

$$(a) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(x+11)^2 (3x-7)^3}{(2x^2+4)^4 (x+2015)}$$

$$(b) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 + \sqrt{x}}{5 + x^2}$$

$$(c) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\frac{1}{x} - \frac{2}{x^2}}{2 - x}$$

$$(d) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (e^{x^2} - x e^2)$$

$$(e) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 3/2} \frac{24x^3 + 7x^2 - 15x}{4x^3 + 4x^2 - 15x}$$

2. Use the graph below to find approximate values for each of the following limits (if they exist).

(a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -4} f(x)$

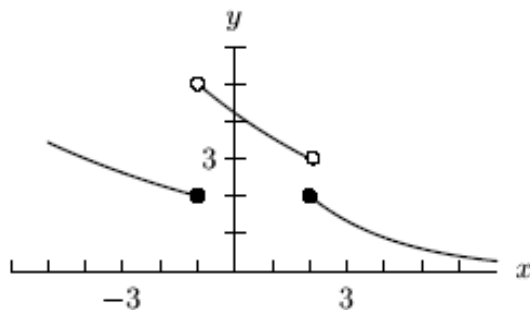
(b) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} f(x)$

(c) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x)$

(d) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 6} f(x)$

(e) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} f(x)$

(f) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x)$



3. Calculate each of the following limits or explain why the limit does not exist. Justify each answer. If you use the *Squeeze Theorem*, be precise.

(a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^4 - 11}{(x - 3)^4}$

(b) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^8 \cos^4(1/x)$

$$(c) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin(\ln(5+x))}{x+1}$$

$$(d) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^4 - 16}{x - 2}$$

4. Compute each of the following limits or explain why the limit fails to exist. Justify your reasoning. Do not use a calculator.

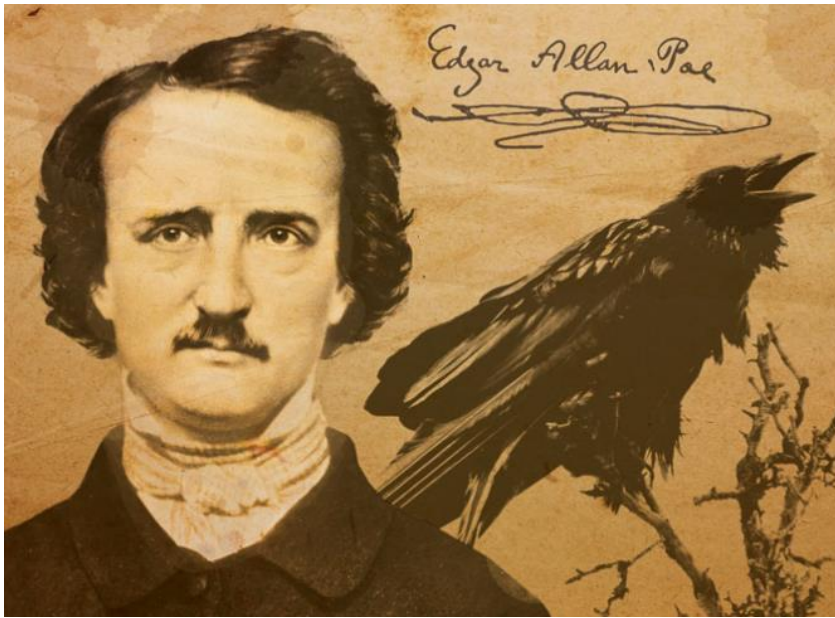
$$(a) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{x^2(x-2)(x+3)}{|x-2|}$$

$$(b) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(\frac{\frac{1}{x^2} - 1}{x-1} \right)$$

$$(c) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\cos 9x}$$

$$(d) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sin \frac{1}{x}$$

$$(e) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{\sin x}{x} + \cos \left(\frac{13}{x} \right) \right)$$



“I could have clasped the red walls to my bosom as a garment of eternal peace. "Death," I said, "any death but that of the pit!" Fool! might I have not known that into the pit it was the object of the burning iron to urge me?”

— Edgar Allan Poe, *The Pit and the Pendulum*

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