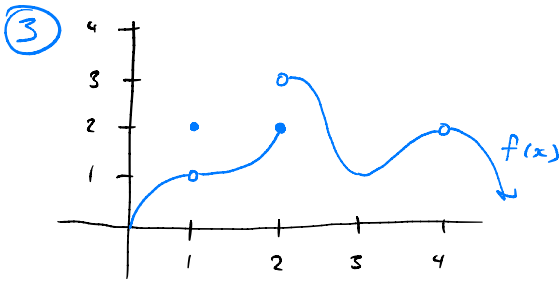


Final Review I



I. $f(x)$ disc. at $x=1, x=2, x=4$ True

II. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = 2$ False

III. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} f(x)$ DNE False

IV. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = 2$ False

9 $f(x) = \frac{1}{x+1}$ $g(x) = \frac{x-1}{x^2-1}$

A. $f(x)$ has a vert. asym. at $x=-1$ $\frac{1}{0}$ True

B. $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} g(x) = ?$ $\frac{-1-1}{(-1)^2-1} = \frac{-2}{0}$

x	-1.1	-1.01	-1	-0.99	-0.9
$g(x)$	-10	-100	∞	100	10

asym.

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} g(x)$ DNE

$$(35) \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} 2\cos x & x \leq 0 \\ x+2 & 0 < x < 2 \\ 3 & x \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

Find and classify all discontinuity of f .

continuity: (i) $f(c)$ exist

(ii) $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x)$ exist (left limit = right limit)

(iii) $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = f(c)$

$x=0$ | i) $f(0) = 2\cos(0) = 2$ ✓

ii) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} 2\cos x = 2\cos(0) = 2$ ||

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x+2 = 0+2 = 2$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 2$ ✓

iii) ✓

$x=2$ | i) $f(2) = 3$ ✓

ii) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} x+2 = 4$ #

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} 3 = 3$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x)$ DNE ✗

jump discontinuity.

(17) $f(x) = \frac{1}{2x-1}$. Find $f'(x)$ using definition.

Defn. The derivative of $f(x)$

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

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2(x+h)-1} - \frac{1}{2x-1}}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x-1 - (2(x+h)-1)}{h(2(x+h)-1)(2x-1)} \quad \frac{\frac{1}{h}}{\frac{1}{h}}$$

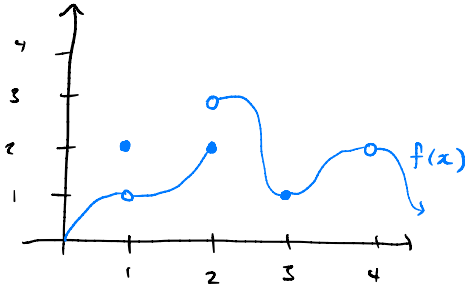
$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x-1 - (2x+2h-1)}{h(2(x+h)-1)(2x-1)}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cancel{2x} - 1 - \cancel{2x} - 2\cancel{h} + 1}{\cancel{h}(2x+2h-1)(2x-1)}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2}{(2x+2h-1)(2x-1)}$$

Final Review I

3



I. $f(x)$ is discontinuous at $x=1$, $x=2$, $x=4$ True

II. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = 2$ False (1-sided limits not equal)

III. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} f(x)$ DNE False $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} f(x) = 2$

IV. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = 2$ False $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = 1$

35

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 2\cos x & x \leq 0 \\ x+2 & 0 < x < 2 \\ 3 & x \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

Find/classify all discontinuities of f .

Defn. $f(x)$ is continuous at $x=c$ if

i) $f(c)$ must exist

ii) $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x)$ exist ($\lim_{x \rightarrow c^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow c^+} f(x)$)

iii) $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = f(c)$

$x=0$ i) $f(0) = 2\cos(0) = 2$ ✓

ii) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} 2\cos x = 2\cos(0) = 2$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x+2 = 0+2 = 2$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 2 \quad \checkmark$$

iii) \checkmark

f is cont. at $x=0$.

$x=2$ | i) $f(2) = 3 \quad \checkmark$

ii) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} x+2 = 2+2 = 4$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} 3 = 3$ \star

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) \text{ DNE}$ \times

$x=2$ is a jump discont.

39 Particle is moving in a straight given by

$$s(t) = 3t^2 - 12t + 9$$

in meters and t in minutes.

At what time is velocity = 0.

$$v(t) = s'(t) = 6t - 12$$

$$0 = 6t - 12$$

$$6t = 12$$

$$t = 2 \text{ minutes.}$$

s position
 $\frac{d}{dt} \downarrow \uparrow \int \cdot dt$
 v velocity
 $\frac{dv}{dt} \downarrow \uparrow \int \cdot dt$
 a acceleration

53 pos. $s(t) = \frac{7}{3}t^3 - 7t^2 - t + 16$ (ft $t = \text{sec.}$)

What is pos. when velocity is 20ft/sec.

$$v(t) = s'(t) = 7t^2 - 14t - 1$$

$$20 = 7t^2 - 14t - 1$$

$$0 = 7t^2 - 14t - 21$$

$$0 = t^2 - 2t - 3$$

$$0 = (t - 3)(t + 1)$$

$$t = 3, \text{ ~~-1~~}$$

$$s(3) = \frac{7}{3}(3)^3 - 7(3)^2 - 3 + 16$$

$$= 7 \cdot 9 - 7 \cdot 9 - 3 + 16$$

$$= 13 \text{ ft } \checkmark$$

38 $f(x) = 6\sin x$. Find tangent line at $x = \frac{\pi}{3}$

$$y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$$

$$m = \text{"slope at } x = \frac{\pi}{3} = \left. \frac{df}{dx} \right|_{x = \frac{\pi}{3}} = 6\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = 3$$

(x_1, y_1) is a point on the tangent line.

$$\left(\frac{\pi}{3}, f\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right)\right) = \left(\frac{\pi}{3}, 3\sqrt{3}?\right)$$