

# Calculus en Kansrekening

## Assignment 1, September 4, 2014

**Handing in your answers:** the full story, see

[http://www.ru.nl/ds/education/courses/analyse\\_2014/](http://www.ru.nl/ds/education/courses/analyse_2014/)

Briefly,

- submission via Blackboard (<http://blackboard.ru.nl>);
- one single pdf file;
- make sure to write your name and your student.
  - your name;
  - your student number and
  - the name of your TA (Safet and Arjen OR Ana Helena OR Gergely)

**Deadline: Friday, September 12, 13:30 sharp!**

**Goals:** After completing these exercises successfully you should be confident with the following topics.

- The domain and range of a function
- Injective, surjective functions and the inverse of a function
- The equation of a line in the plane and the slope of a line
- The notion of limit and computing limits

**Marks:** You can score a total of 100 points.

- (24 points)** Determine the domains and ranges of the following functions.
  - (a)  $f(x) = -\sqrt{2-x^2} + 2$
  - (b)  $f(x) = \frac{x-3}{x^2-9}$
  - (c)  $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-(3x+4)}}$
- (30 points)** After determining the domain and the range of the following functions, decide whether they are injective and/or surjective? Find the inverses of them if possible. If not possible, restrict the domain to make it possible.
  - (a)  $f(x) = x^2 + 1$
  - (b)  $f(x) = \ln(x-1)$
  - (c)  $f(x) = \sqrt[3]{4-x^3}$
- (26 points)** Given the equation  $5x - 4y = 9$ .
  - (a) Find the slope of the line having the equation above.
  - (b) Do the points  $(1, -1)$ ,  $(0, \pi)$  and  $(4, -2)$  lie on the line?
  - (c) What is the distance between the origin and the point on the line of which  $x$ -coordinate is 13?
- (20 points)** Find the limits. (Hint: try to simplify as much as possible before applying the limit!)
  - (a)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{x-4}{x^2-2x-8}$
  - (b)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^3-27}{x^2-9}$  (Remember the identity  $a^3 - b^3 = (a-b)(a^2 + ab + b^2)$ . You may want to check this.)
  - (c)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow h} \frac{2(x+h)-2x}{h}$
  - (d)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow h} \frac{(x+h)^2-x^2}{h}$