

Homework 2-2

① Analyzing the graph
pretty simple

② Analyzing the graph,
just note that
oscillating limit is DNE

$$\textcircled{3} f(x) = \begin{cases} 13 & x < -1 \\ -x+12 & -1 \leq x < 8 \\ 0 & x=8 \\ 5 & x > 8 \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 8^-} f(x) = 4$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 8^+} f(x) = 5$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 8} f(x) = \text{DNE}$$

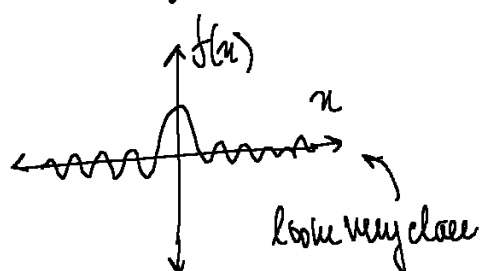
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} f(x) = 13$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} f(x) = 13$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} f(x) = 13$$

$$\textcircled{4} \lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(4\theta)}{\theta} = 4$$

Use the graph
as the question suggest



$$\textcircled{5} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1 - x}{x^2}$$

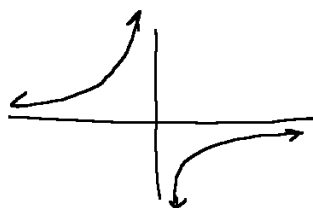
approximation when

$$f(0.001) = 0.5001$$

$$f(-0.001) = 0.49983$$

$$\text{Avg approx} \approx \boxed{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\textcircled{6} \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{5}{6}^+} \frac{23x}{5-6x} = \text{Analyze graph}$$



$$\text{then } \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{5}{6}^+} f(x) = \infty \text{ \& \; } \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{5}{6}^-} f(x) = -\infty$$

⑦ know the standard graphs:

$$\textcircled{a} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{2}{x-2} = \infty \quad \text{graph: } \frac{1}{x} \text{ with a vertical asymptote at } x=2$$

$$\textcircled{b} \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{2}{(x-5)^6} = \infty \quad \text{graph: } \frac{1}{x^6} \text{ with a vertical asymptote at } x=5$$

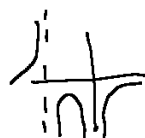
$$\textcircled{c} \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} \frac{1}{x^2(x+1)} = -\infty \quad \text{graph: } \frac{1}{x} \text{ with a vertical asymptote at } x=-1$$

$$\textcircled{d} \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{2}{(x-5)^3} = -\infty \quad \text{graph: } \frac{1}{x^3} \text{ with a vertical asymptote at } x=5$$

$$\textcircled{8} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x-1}{x^3+2x^2}; \quad x^2(x+2) \neq 0 \quad x^2=0 \Rightarrow x=0$$

$$\text{Vertical Asymptote} = -2 \text{ \& \; } \boxed{0 \text{ m } 2}$$


then

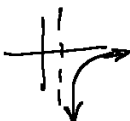


HW 2-2 Continued:

⑨ $m = \frac{m_0}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$, then

$$\lim_{v \rightarrow c^-} m(v) = \infty \because$$

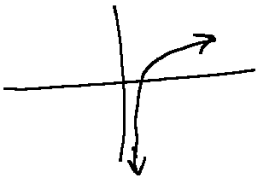
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} =$$


$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x}} =$$


similar to $m(v)$

then limit is infinity

⑩ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 7^+} \ln(x-7) = -\infty$
graph of $\ln(x)$



Very similar to this