

Extra Enrichment:

1. Evaluate: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{n^2 + n} - n)$.

2. Find the value of k for which $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{4x^2 + kx + 7k - 6}{2x^2 - 5x - 3}$ exists and hence evaluate the limit.

3. Evaluate: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x} - 1}{\sqrt{x} - 1}$.

4. Evaluate: $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\sqrt{x^2 + 4} + x)^2}{\sqrt[3]{x^6 + 4}}$.

Solutions:

$$\begin{aligned}
 1. \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{n^2 + n} - n) &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\sqrt{n^2 + n} - n)(\sqrt{n^2 + n} + n)}{\sqrt{n^2 + n} + n} \\
 &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2 + n - n^2}{\sqrt{n^2 + n} + n} \\
 &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{\sqrt{n^2 + n} + n} \\
 &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{n}} + 1} \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+0} + 1} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$2. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{4x^2 + kx + 7k - 6}{2x^2 - 5x - 3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{4x^2 + kx + 7k - 6}{(x-3)(2x+1)}$$

When $x \rightarrow 3$, $(x-3) \rightarrow 0$ in the denominator.

If $4x^2 + kx + 7k - 6$ do not have a factor $(x-3)$,

then $4x^2 + kx + 7k - 6 \rightarrow C$ as $x \rightarrow 3$, where C is a non-zero value,

hence $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{4x^2 + kx + 7k - 6}{(x-3)(2x+1)} = \frac{C}{0} = \infty$, the limit does not exist.

The limit only exists when $4x^2 + kx + 7k - 6$ has a factor $(x-3)$.

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\frac{4x^2 + kx + 7k - 6}{(x-3)\sqrt{4x^2 + kx + 7k - 6}} \\
 &4x^2 + kx + 7k - 6 \text{ must be divisible by } x-3: \quad \frac{4x^2 - 12x}{(k+12)x + 7k - 6} \\
 &\quad \frac{(k+12)x - 3(k+12)}{10k + 30}
 \end{aligned}$$

The remainder must be zero: $10k + 30 = 0$
 $\Rightarrow k = -3$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Let } k = -3: \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{4x^2 + kx + 7k - 6}{2x^2 - 5x - 3} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{4x^2 - 3x - 27}{2x^2 - 5x - 3} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{(x-3)(4x+9)}{(x-3)(2x+1)} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{4x+9}{2x+1} \\
 &= \frac{12+9}{6+1} \\
 &= 3
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 3. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x}-1}{\sqrt{x}-1} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x}-1}{\sqrt{x}-1} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x}+1}{\sqrt{x}+1} \cdot \frac{\sqrt[3]{x^2}+\sqrt[3]{x}+1}{\sqrt[3]{x^2}+\sqrt[3]{x}+1} \quad (\text{rationalize both numerator and denominator}) \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(\sqrt[3]{x}-1)(\sqrt[3]{x^2}+\sqrt[3]{x}+1)}{(\sqrt{x}-1)(\sqrt{x}+1)} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x}+1}{1} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x^2}+\sqrt[3]{x}+1} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x-1}{x-1} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x}+1}{\sqrt[3]{x^2}+\sqrt[3]{x}+1} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{x}+1}{\sqrt[3]{x^2}+\sqrt[3]{x}+1} \\
 &= \frac{1+1}{1+1+1} \\
 &= \frac{2}{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 4. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\sqrt{x^2+4}+x)^2}{\sqrt[3]{x^6+4}} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2+4+2x\sqrt{x^2+4}+x^2}{\sqrt[3]{x^6+4}} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x^2+4+2\sqrt{x^4+4x^2}}{\sqrt[3]{x^6+4}} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(2x^2+4+2\sqrt{x^4+4x^2})}{\frac{\sqrt[3]{x^6+4}}{x^2}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2 + \frac{4}{x^2} + \frac{2\sqrt{x^4 + 4x^2}}{\sqrt{x^4}}}{\frac{\sqrt[3]{x^6 + 4}}{\sqrt[3]{x^6}}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2 + \frac{4}{x^2} + 2\sqrt{1 + \frac{4}{x^2}}}{\sqrt[3]{1 + \frac{4}{x^6}}}$$

$$= \frac{2 + 0 + 2\sqrt{1 + 0}}{\sqrt[3]{1 + 0}}$$

$$= \frac{2 + 2}{1}$$

$$= 4$$

