



AP Calculus In-Class Two – Limit and Continuity

1.4 Other Basic Limits; 1.5 Asymptotes

1. If c is a nonnegative real number and $0 \leq f(x) \leq c$ for every x . Prove that

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

Proof: Let $h(x) = x^2 f(x)$. consider $x \in [-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}]$, $u(x) = 0$,

$v(x) = cx^2$, then $u(x) \leq h(x) \leq v(x)$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} u(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (0) = 0$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} v(x) =$

Hence by the squeeze theorem. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} h(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^2 f(x) = 0$;

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} cx^2 = c(0)^2 = 0$$

2. Find limits.

$$(a) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt[3]{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^{2/3} \sin x}{x^{2/3} x^{1/3}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^{2/3} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 0^{2/3} (1) = 0$$

$$(b) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x + \tan x}{\sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\sin x} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x}{\sin x} = 1 + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\sin x}{\cos x}}{\sin x} = 1 + \frac{1}{1} = 2$$

$$\text{let } -t = x \Rightarrow t = -x.$$

$$(c) \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} (1 - t)^{1/t}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + x)^{-1/x} = \left[\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + x)^{1/x} \right]^{-1} = e^{-1} = \frac{1}{e}$$

3. Suppose $\lim_{x \rightarrow -3^-} f(x) = -1$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow -3^+} f(x) = -1$, and $f(-3)$ is not defined. Which of the following statement is (are) true?

I. $\lim_{x \rightarrow -3} f(x) = -1$

II. f is continuous everywhere except at $x = -3$.

III. f has a removable discontinuity at $x = -3$.

(A) None of them

(B) I only

(C) III only

(D) I and III only

(E) All of them

4. Find a value of c that makes $h(x)$ is continuous at $x = 0$.

$$h(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1 - \cos 3x}{x^2}, & \text{if } x \neq 0 \\ c, & \text{if } x = 0 \end{cases}$$

5. Find all asymptotes of the graph of $y = \frac{2x^2 + 2x + 3}{4x^2 - 4x}$.

6. Find all asymptotes for the graph of $g(x) = \arctan x$.

7. Find all vertical and horizontal asymptotes for the graph of $y = \frac{\ln x}{1 - \ln x}$.

8. Show that equation $|x| = \cos x$ has at least one positive root.