

# MATH 1210 - Chapter 2 Review

$$2.2 \text{ (32)} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^3 - 1}{\sqrt{x} - 1} \left[ \frac{\sqrt{x} + 1}{\sqrt{x} + 1} \right] = \frac{(x-1)(x^2+x+1)(\sqrt{x}+1)}{(x-1)} = (3)(2) = \boxed{6}$$

$$2.3 \text{ (19)} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -4} \frac{\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{x}}{4+x} = \frac{\frac{x+4}{4x}}{\frac{4+x}{1}} = \frac{(x+4)}{4x} \left( \frac{1}{4+x} \right) = \boxed{-\frac{1}{16}}$$

$$2.5 \text{ (23)} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^3 + 5x}{2x^3 - x^2 + 4} = \boxed{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\text{(24)} \quad \lim_{t \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{t^2 + 2}{t^3 + t^2 - 1} = \boxed{0}$$

$$\text{(26)} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x+2}{\sqrt{9x^2+1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x+2}{3x} = \boxed{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$\text{(37)} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x + x^3 + x^5}{1 - x^2 + x^4} = \boxed{+\infty}$$

$$\text{(43)} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \sqrt{x^2 + x + 1} + x \right) \left[ \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + x + 1} - x}{\sqrt{x^2 + x + 1} - x} \right] = \frac{x^2 + x + 1 - x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + x + 1} - x} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{x^2 - x}} = \frac{x+1}{-x} = \boxed{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$2.6 \text{ (5)} \quad y = 4x - 3x^2 \quad (2, -4)$$

$$m_{\text{TAN}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{[4x - 3x^2] - (-4)}{x - 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{-(3x+2)(x-2)}{(x-2)} = -8 \Rightarrow y + 4 = -8(x - 2)$$

$$\text{OR } y = -8x + 12$$

$$\text{(20)} \quad f(x) \text{ + Tangent Line pass through } (4, 3) \Rightarrow f(4) = 3$$

$$m_{\text{TAN}} = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{3-2}{4-0} = \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow f'(4) = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\text{(34)} \quad \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[4]{16+h} - 2}{h}$$

$$\text{Compare to } f'(a) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+h) - f(a)}{h}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \sqrt[4]{x} \text{ and } a = 16$$

$$2.R \text{ (1)} \quad \text{a) } 1 \text{ b) } 3 \text{ c) } 0 \text{ d) } \text{DNE} \text{ e) } 2 \text{ f) } +\infty \text{ g) } -\infty \text{ h) } 4 \text{ i) } -1$$

$$\text{b) } y = -1 \text{ + } y = 4 \text{ c) } x = 0 \text{ + } x = 2 \text{ d) } \text{Jump: } x = -3, \text{ Infinite: } x = 0 \text{ + } x = 2$$

$$\text{Removable: } x = 4$$

$$\text{(5)} \quad f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 9}{x^2 + 2x - 3} = \frac{(x+3)(x-3)}{(x+3)(x-1)} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow -3} f(x) = \frac{-6}{-4} = \boxed{\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$\text{(6)} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{x^2 - 9}{x^2 + 2x - 3} = \frac{-8}{1+2-3} = \boxed{-\infty}$$

$$\text{(10)} \quad \lim_{v \rightarrow 4^+} \frac{4-v}{|4-v|} = \lim_{v \rightarrow 4^+} \frac{(4-v)}{-(4-v)} = \boxed{-1}$$

$$\text{(12)} \quad f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x+6} - x}{x^3 - 3x^2} \left[ \frac{\sqrt{x+6} + x}{\sqrt{x+6} + x} \right] = \frac{x+6 - x^2}{x^3(x-3)(\sqrt{x+6} + x)} = \frac{-(x-3)(x+2)}{x^3(x-3)(\sqrt{x+6} + x)}$$

$$\text{(13)} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \ln[\sin x] = \ln[0^+] = \boxed{-\infty}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} f(x) = \frac{-5}{9(3+3)} = \boxed{-\frac{5}{54}}$$

$$\text{(21)} \quad \frac{2x-1}{g(x)} \leq f(x) \leq \frac{x^2}{h(x)}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} g(x) = 1 \text{ + } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} h(x) = 1 \Rightarrow 1 \leq \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) \leq 1 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = 1$$

SQUEEZE THEOREM

$$\text{(26)} \quad \text{Show } e^{-x^2} = x \text{ has a root on } (0, 1)$$

$$\text{let } f(x) = e^{-x^2} - x$$

$$f(0) = 1 \text{ + } f(1) = \frac{1}{e} - 1 \approx -0.632$$

$$\text{Since } -0.632 < 0 < 1$$

and  $f(x)$  is continuous on  $\mathbb{R}$ , The Int Value Thm guarantees such that  $f(c) = 0$ .

2.R 27a)i)  $s = 1 + 2t + \frac{1}{4}t^2$   $[1, 3]$   $V_{ave} = \frac{s(3) - s(1)}{3 - 1} = \frac{9\frac{1}{4} - 3\frac{1}{4}}{2} = \boxed{3}$

(37)  $f(x) = \sqrt{3-5x}$  a)  $f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \frac{\sqrt{3-5(x+h)} - \sqrt{3-5x}}{h} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3-5x-5h} + \sqrt{3-5x}}{\sqrt{3-5x-5h} + \sqrt{3-5x}} = \frac{3-5x-5h - (3-5x)}{h[\sqrt{3-5x-5h} + \sqrt{3-5x}]} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-5h}{h[\sqrt{3-5x-5h} + \sqrt{3-5x}]} = \boxed{\frac{-5}{2\sqrt{3-5x}}}$

Domain of  $f(x)$ :  $x \leq \frac{3}{5}$   
 Domain of  $f'(x)$ :  $x < \frac{3}{5}$

(39) Point where NOT DIFFERENTIABLE:

	$x = -4$	$x = -1$	$x = 2$	$x = 5$
Reason why:	Jump Discontinuity	Cusp	Infinite Discontinuity	Vertical Graph

(44) Interval:

Interval:	$(-3, -2)$	$(-2, -1)$	$(-1, 0)$	$(0, 1)$	$(1, 2)$	$(2, 3)$	$(3, 4)$	$(4, 5)$	$(5, 8)$
Sign of $f'$ :	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	+
Sign of $f''$ :	+	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	-
Description of graph of $f$ :	Decreasing Concave UP	Incr Conc UP	Incr Conc DOWN	Decr Conc DOWN	Decr Conc UP	Decr Conc DOWN	Decr Conc UP	Incr Conc UP	Incr Conc DOWN

