

14/11/23

Day 43

Limit of function

odd and even function

* Odd function

 $f(x)$ is odd function if $f(-x) = -f(x)$

* Even function

 $f(x)$ is even function if $f(-x) = f(x)$

Q1. $f(x) = x/x^2 + 1$

$$f(-x) = -x / (-x)^2 + 1$$

$$f(-x) = -x / x^2 + 1$$

$$\therefore f(-x) = -f(x)$$

The given function is odd function.

Q2. $f(x) = x^2 + 1$

$$f(-x) = (-x)^2 + 1$$

$$= x^2 + 1 \quad \therefore f(-x) = f(x)$$

The given function is even function.

Q3.

$$f(x) = \cos x$$

$$f(-x) = \cos(-x)$$

$$f(-x) = \cos x \quad \therefore f(-x) = f(x)$$

The given function is even.

Q4.

$$f(x) = \sin x$$

$$f(-x) = \sin(-x)$$

$$f(-x) = -\sin x$$

$$f(-x) = -f(x)$$

The given function is odd.

Q5.

Evaluate $\lim_{t \rightarrow 1} \frac{t^4 - 1}{t^3 - 1}$

Soln :

Given :

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 1} \frac{t^4 - 1}{t^3 - 1} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 1} \frac{(t^2)^2 - 1^2}{t^3 - 1^3}$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 1} \frac{(t^2 + 1)(t^2 - 1)}{(t - 1)(t^2 + t + 1)}$$

$$\therefore (a^2 - b^2) = (a + b)(a - b)$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 1} \frac{(t^2 + 1)(t + 1)(t - 1)}{(t - 1)(t^2 + t + 1)}$$

$$\therefore (a^3 - b^3) = (a - b)(a^2 + ab + b^2)$$

$$\therefore (a^3 + b^3) = (a + b)(a^2 - ab + b^2)$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 1} \frac{(t^2 + 1)(t + 1)}{t^2 + t + 1}$$

$$= \frac{(1^2 + 1)(1 + 1)}{(1)^2 + 1 + 1} = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 1} \frac{t^4 - 1}{t^3 - 1} = \frac{4}{3}$$

Q6:

Evaluate $\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} (2x^2 - 3x + 4)$

Soln:

Given

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} (2x^2 - 3x + 4)$$

$$= 2(5)^2 - 3(5) + 4 = 50 - 15 + 4$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} (2x^2 - 3x + 4) = 39$$

Q7:

Evaluate: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x^2 - 4x)}{x^2 - 3x - 4}$

Soln:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x^2 - 4x)}{x^2 - 3x - 4}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x(x - 4)}{(x - 4)(x + 1)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x}{x + 1}$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x^2 - 4x)}{x^2 - 3x - 4} = \frac{1}{2}$$

Q8:

Evaluate $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{2-x}{(x-1)^2}$

Soln:

$$\text{Given: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{2-x}{(x-1)^2}$$

 $\therefore \left(\frac{1}{0}\right) \text{ form } (\infty)$

Q9. If $f(x) = 3x^2 - x + 2$. Find $f(a)$, $f(-a)$, $f(a+1)$, $f(a^2)$.

Soln.:

Given :

$$f(x) = 3x^2 - x + 2$$

i) $f(a)$

$$3a^2 - a + 2$$

ii) $f(-a)$

$$3a^2 + a + 2$$

iii) $f(a+1)$

$$= 3(a+1)^2 - (a+1) + 2$$

$$= 3(a^2 + 1 + 2a) - a - 1 + 2$$

$$= 3a^2 + 3 + 6a - a - 1 + 2$$

$$= 3a^2 + 5a + 4$$

iv) $f(a^2)$

$$= 3a^2 - a + 2$$

Q. Domain & Range

Q10. If $f(x) = x^2$, find domain & range

Sol:

Given:

$$f(x) = x^2$$

$$y = x^2$$

x	$-\infty$	\dots	-2	-1	0	1	2	\dots	∞
$y=f(x)$	∞	\dots	4	1	0	1	4	\dots	∞

Domain $(-\infty, \infty)$

Range $[0, \infty)$

Q11.

If $f(x) = 1 + x^2$, find domain & range

Sol:

Given: $f(x) = 1 + x^2$

$$y = 1 + x^2$$

x	$-\infty$	\dots	-2	-1	0	1	2	\dots	∞
$y=f(x)$	∞	\dots	5	2	1	2	5	\dots	∞

Domain $(-\infty, \infty)$

Range $[1, \infty)$