

2.2. 34.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} \frac{\sqrt{x}}{(x-3)^5}$

$(x-3)^5 < 0$  when  $x < 3$ ,

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} (x-3)^5 = 0$ ,

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} \sqrt{x} = \sqrt{3}$ ,

So  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} \frac{\sqrt{x}}{(x-3)^5} = -\infty$

2.2. 54.  $\lim_{v \rightarrow c} \frac{m^0}{\sqrt{1-v^2/c^2}}$

When  $v < c$ ,  $\frac{v^2}{c^2} < 1$ ,

so  $1 - v^2/c^2 > 0$ , and its sqrt is greater than 0. And  $m_0 \geq 0$ , so

$\lim_{v \rightarrow c} \frac{m_0}{\sqrt{1-v^2/c^2}} = \infty$

2.3. 26.  $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{1}{t} - \frac{1}{t^2+t} \right) =$

$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t+1-1}{t^2+t} =$

$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{t+1} = 1$

$$2.3. \quad 30. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -4} \frac{\sqrt{x^2+9} - 5}{x+4} =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -4} \frac{(\sqrt{x^2+9} - 5)(\sqrt{x^2+9} + 5)}{(x+4)(\sqrt{x^2+9} + 5)} =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -4} \frac{x^2+9 - 25}{(x+4)(\sqrt{x^2+9} + 5)} =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -4} \frac{(x+4)(x-4)}{(x+4)(\sqrt{x^2+9} + 5)} =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -4} \frac{x-4}{\sqrt{x^2+9} + 5} =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -4} \frac{x-4}{10} = -\frac{4}{5}$$

$$23. \quad 32. \quad \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{(x+h)^2} - \frac{1}{x^2}}{h} =$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{x^2}{(x+h)^2 x^2} - \frac{(x+h)^2}{(x+h)^2 x^2}}{h} =$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 - x^2 - 2xh - h^2}{(x+h)^2 x^2 h} =$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2xh}{(x+h)^2 x^2 h} =$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2}{(x+h)^2 x} =$$

$$\frac{-2}{x^3}$$

2.3. 44.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{2 - |x|}{2 + x}$$

~~$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{2 - |x|}{2 + x}$$~~

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} 2 - |x| = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} 2 + x.$$

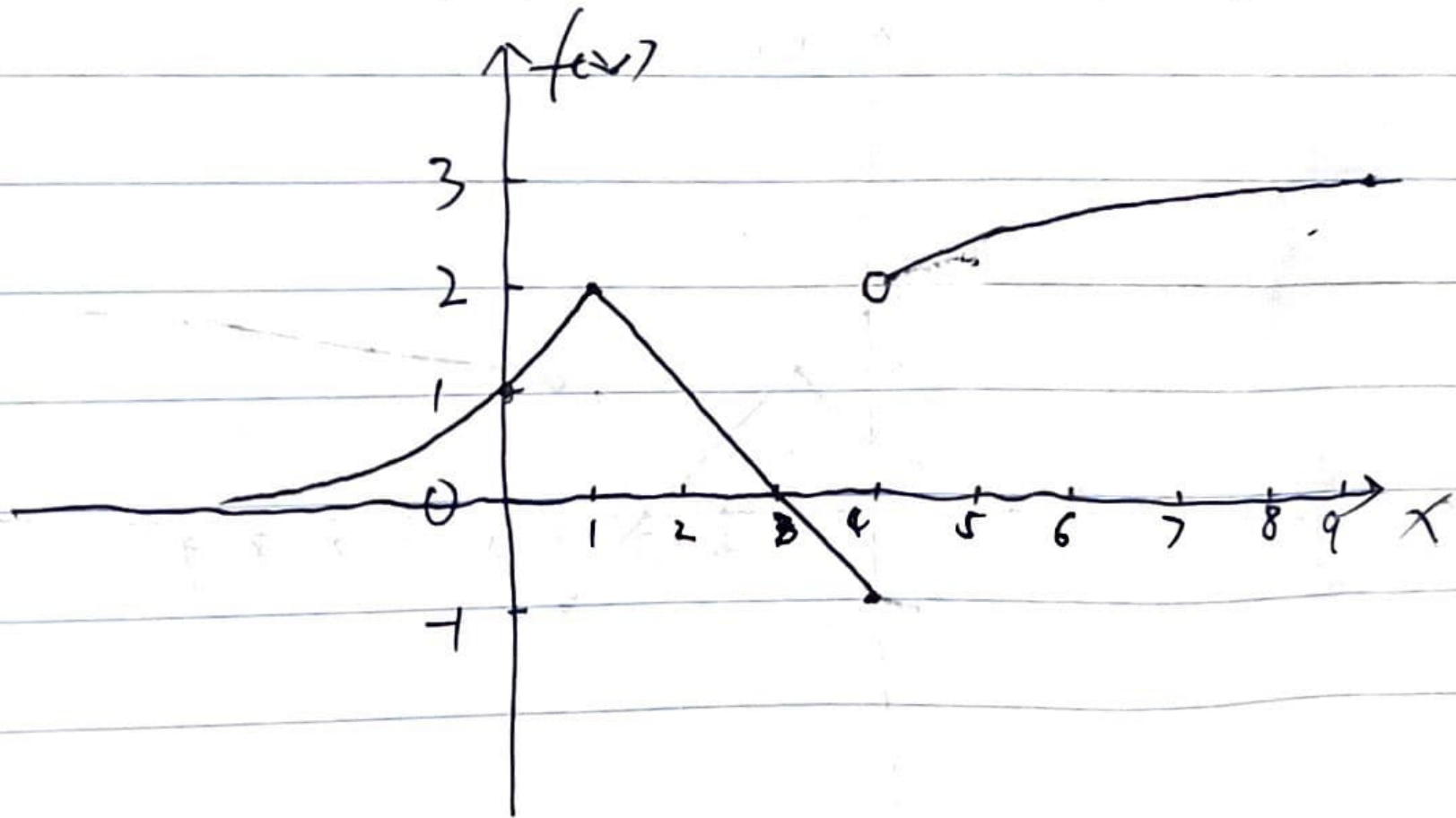
$$\text{So } \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{2 - |x|}{2 + x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{2 + x}{2 + x} = 1$$

2:5, 42,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = f(1) = 2,$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 4^-} f(x) = -1 \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow 4^+} f(x) = 2,$$

so  $f(x)$  is continuous for  $x \leq 4$ .





25. 44. When  $r=R$ ,

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow R^-} \frac{GMr}{R^3} = \frac{GMR}{R^3} = \frac{GM}{R^2}, \text{ and.}$$

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow R^+} \frac{GM}{r^2} = \frac{GM}{R^2}. \text{ So, } \lim_{r \rightarrow R^+} f(r) = \lim_{r \rightarrow R^-} F(r) = F(r).$$

It is a continuous function of  $r$ .