

Calculus

HW3: Understanding Limit/Continuity and Crystal Growth Limit
Observation

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Basic Concepts for Limits

Q1

Evaluate the limit and justify each step by indicating the appropriate Limit Law(s)

1. $\lim_{x \rightarrow -3} (2x^3 + 6x^2 - 9)$
2. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \sqrt[3]{x+5} (2x^2 - 3x)$

Ans1

1.

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{x \rightarrow -3} (2x^3 + 6x^2 - 9) \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -3} (2x^3) + \lim_{x \rightarrow -3} (6x^2) - \lim_{x \rightarrow -3} (9) \quad (\text{Sum/Difference Law}) \\ &= 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow -3} (x^3) + 6 \lim_{x \rightarrow -3} (x^2) - \lim_{x \rightarrow -3} (9) \quad (\text{Constant Multiple Law}) \\ &= 2 \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow -3} x \right)^3 + 6 \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow -3} x \right)^2 - \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow -3} 9 \right) \quad (\text{Power Law}) \\ &= 2(-3)^3 + 6(-3)^2 - 9 \quad (\text{Appendix A 8,10}) \\ &= 2(-27) + 6(9) - 9 \\ &= -54 + 54 - 9 \\ &= -9 \end{aligned}$$

2.

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \sqrt[3]{x+5} (2x^2 - 3x) \\ &= \sqrt[3]{\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} (x+5)} \times \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} (2x^2 - 3x) \quad (\text{Root / Product Law}) \\ &= \sqrt[3]{\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} (x+5)} \times (2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} x^2 - 3 \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} x) \quad (\text{Sum / Difference / Constant Multiple Law}) \\ &= \sqrt[3]{8} \times (2 \times 3^2 - 3 \times 3) \quad (\text{Power Law}) \\ &= 2 \times 9 \\ &= 18 \end{aligned}$$

Q2

Evaluate the limit, if it exists.

- 1. $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} (3x - 7)$
- 2. $\lim_{t^2 - 2t - 8} (t - 4)$
- 3. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{2-x}{\sqrt{x+2}-2}$
- 4. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{\frac{x-3}{1}}{x-3}$

Ans2

- 1. Because $3x - 7$ is a continuous function, which means $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} 3x - 7 = 3 \times 2 - 7$ (continuous definition: $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = f(a)$), so we can find out that the limit is -1
- 2. The limit expression is mathematically ill-defined. The notation below \lim , which is $t^2 - 2t - 8$, is not a valid convergence condition. It fails to specify the value that the variable t is approaching (ex: $t \rightarrow 4$). Without this "target point," the limit cannot be calculated, so this problem has no solution.
- 3. We cannot apply Quotient Law because the limit of the denominator is 0, so we need to perform algebraic simplification on the expression first.

$$\begin{aligned} &\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{2-x}{\sqrt{x+2}-2} \times \frac{\sqrt{x+2}+2}{\sqrt{x+2}+2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(2-x)(\sqrt{x+2}+2)}{(\sqrt{x+2})^2 - 4} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(2-x)(\sqrt{x+2}+2)}{x+2-4} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(2-x)(\sqrt{x+2}+2)}{x-2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{-(x-2)(\sqrt{x+2}+2)}{x-2} \quad (\text{Cancel } x-2) \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} -(\sqrt{x+2}+2) \\ &= -(\sqrt{2+2}+2) \\ &= -(2+2) \\ &= -4 \end{aligned}$$

- 4. Same as the last question, because the limit of the denominator is 0, so we need to perform algebraic simplification on the expression first.

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{3}}{x - 3} \times \frac{x + 3}{x + 3} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{\frac{3}{x} - \frac{x}{3}}{x^2 - 9} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{\frac{1}{3x}(9 - x^2)}{x^2 - 9} \quad (\text{Cancel } x^2 - 9) \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{1}{3x} \times -1 \\
 &= \frac{1}{9} \times -1 \\
 &= \frac{-1}{9}
 \end{aligned}$$

Q3

Ans3

Q4

Ans4

Q5

Ans5

Q6

Ans6

Q7

Ans7

Q8

Ans8

Basic Concepts for Continuity

Q1

Prove that f is continuous at a if and only if

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} f(a + h) = f(a)$$

Ans1

Prove: f is continuous at $a \iff \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} f(a + h) = f(a)$

From class's slides, we know that the definition of continuous is $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = f(a)$

Part 1 : Foward direction's proof

Assume f is continuous at a , we know by the definition of continuous $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = f(a)$.

Define a variable h , and set $x = a + h$, when $x \rightarrow a$, $h \rightarrow 0$

Now we can replace x with $a + h$ and the limit condition $x \rightarrow a$ with $h \rightarrow 0$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} f(a + h) = f(a)$$

From above, it have proven that if f is continuous at a , then the given limit expression holds true.

Part 2 : Reverse direction's proof

Assume $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} f(a + h) = f(a)$, and we want to prove f is continuous at a

According to above, we define $x = a + h$, which means $h = x - a$

As $h \rightarrow 0$, the value of $x(a+h)$ must approach $a + 0$, so we can know as $h \rightarrow 0$, then $x \rightarrow a$

Now we can replace h with $x - a$ and the limit condition $h \rightarrow 0$ with $x \rightarrow a$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(a + (x - a)) = f(a)$$

After simplify:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = f(a)$$

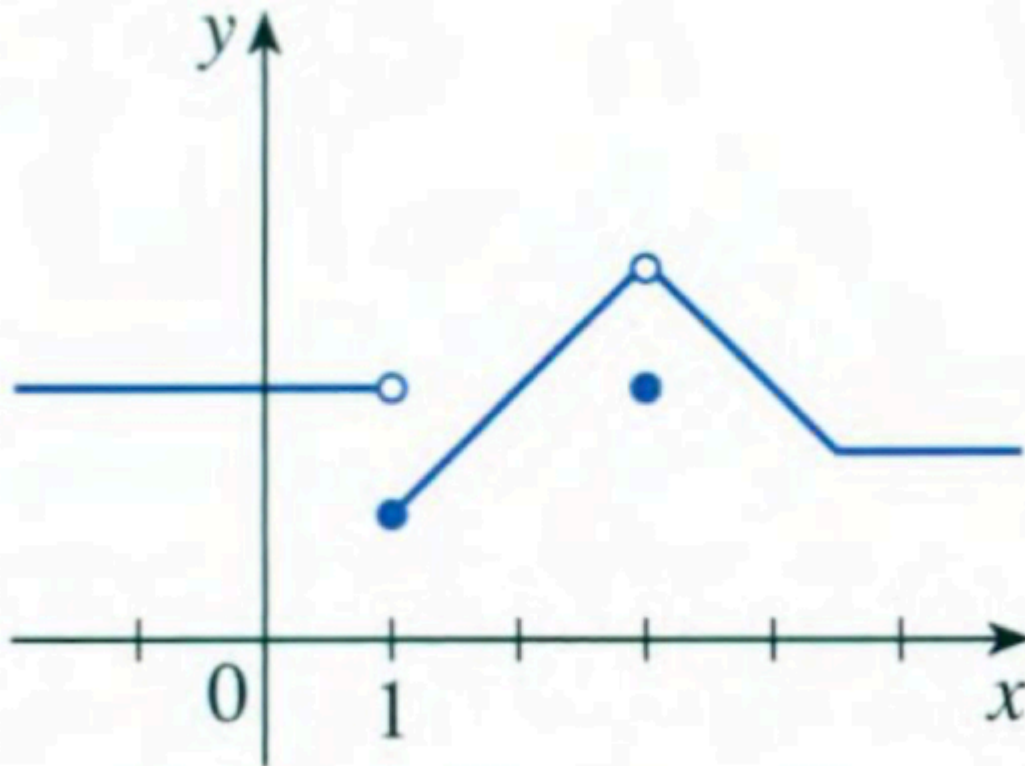
From above, it have proven that if $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} f(a + h) = f(a)$ is true, f is continuous at a .

Conclusion

Since we have proven the statement in both directions , we have successfully shown that a function f is continuous at a if and only if $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} f(a + h) = f(a)$.

Q2

The graph of a function f is given.



1. At what numbers a does $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)$ not exist?
2. At what numbers a is f not continuous?
3. At what numbers a does $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)$ exist but f is not continuous at a ?

Ans2

- The criteria for limits, continuity, and differentiability can be found in Appendix B
1. $x = 1$, because $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x)$
 2. $x = 3$, because $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} f(x) \neq f(3)$
 3. $x = 3$, according to Appendix B, although left-hand limit equals to right-hand limit and both exist (conditions for the existence of a limit), $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} f(x) \neq f(3)$, from above we can know that f is not continuous at a .

Q3

Ans3

Q4

Ans4

Crystal Growth Inspection

?.py

?2.py

Work Division

學號/姓名	分配項目（寫）	分配項目（檢查）
411485002 楊昕展		

學號/姓名	分配項目（寫）	分配項目（檢查）
411485003 胡庭睿	part 1:1,2 part 2:1,2 Appendix A,B	
411485018 蘇星丞		
411485042 黃柏崴		

Challenges and Difficulties

此處由每位成員報告在擔任實作者或審核者時遇到的挑戰或未解決的問題，包含未來工作

姓名： 胡庭睿

遇到的困難與挑戰：

- 1. markdown轉pdf
在上次作業中使用的extension(markdown pdf)，在轉換多行latex公式時(ex: `\begin{aligned}`)會無法辨別，
於是在網上尋找許多不同方法，但是轉換的效果都不令我滿意，pandoc雖然能夠很好的渲染出latex公
式，但是圖片的位置卻無法置中，再加上標題頁是用html寫的， 也意味著標題頁需要重寫
- 2. latex撰寫作業
- 3. 全英文撰寫作業

姓名：

遇到的困難與挑戰：

姓名：

遇到的困難與挑戰：

姓名：

遇到的困難與挑戰：

Meeting Records

會議日期	會議方式 (線上/實體)	討論事項
[日期]	[方式]	1. 作業要求釐清 2. 進度規劃 3. 問題整合 4. 角色分配討論
...
...

Working Hours Records

組員姓名	工作時數	工作項目	工時高/低原因分析 (Bonus)
胡庭睿	15hr	1. part 1:1,2 2. part 2:1,2 3. Appendix A,B 4. the homework template 5. git and github tutorial 6. find ways of converting markdown to pdf	
[姓名2]	[時數]	1. [工作項目1] 2. [工作項目2]	[自行分析原因]
...

Reflection

學號：

姓名：

心得：

(應包含在作業中學習到的知識點，個人和小組整題的學習，工作風格的反思，總結在此次作業中遇到的挑戰和問題(work hours, division))

學號：

姓名：

心得：

學號：

姓名：

心得：

學號：

姓名：

心得：

Appendix

Appendix A

Limit Laws in class's slides:

1. Sum Law (先加再微分 = 先各自微分再相加)
2. Difference Law (先減再微分 = 先各自微分再相減)
3. Constant Multiple Law (若函式可以提出一個常數，先將提出常數後的函數微分再與提出的常數相乘，結果等於原本函式的微分)
4. Product Law (先乘再微分 = 先各自微分再相乘)
5. Quotient Law ()
6. Power Law ()
7. Root Law ()
8. $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} c = c$ (c為常數)
9. $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} x = a$
10. $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} x^n = a^n$
11. $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \sqrt[n]{x} = \sqrt[n]{a}$

Appendix B

極限存在條件

1. $\lim_{x \rightarrow a-} f(x)$ 存在
2. $\lim_{x \rightarrow a+} f(x)$ 存在
3. $\lim_{x \rightarrow a-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a+} f(x)$

在點a連續條件

- 1. $f(a)$ 存在
- 2. $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)$ 存在
- 3. $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = f(a)$

在點a可微分條件

- 1. $f(a)$ 存在
- 2. $f(x)$ is continuous at a
- 3. $\lim_{x \rightarrow a-} \frac{f(x)-f(a)}{x-a}$ 存在
- 4. $\lim_{x \rightarrow a+} \frac{f(x)-f(a)}{x-a}$ 存在
- 5. $\lim_{x \rightarrow a-} \frac{f(x)-f(a)}{x-a} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a+} \frac{f(x)-f(a)}{x-a}$

三者關係

可微分一定連續，若連續，極限一定存在

Appendix C