

Calculus

HW3:Understanding Limit/Continuity and Crystal Growth
Limit Obsrvation

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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.

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

2.

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

Q2

Evaluate the limit, if it exists.

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

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.

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

Q3

Use Squeeze Theorem to show that

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sqrt{x^3 + x^2} \sin \frac{\pi}{x}$$

Ans3

$$-1 \leq \sin \frac{\pi}{x} \leq 1$$

$$-\sqrt{x^3 + x^2} \leq \sqrt{x^3 + x^2} \sin \frac{\pi}{x} \leq \sqrt{x^3 + x^2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} -\sqrt{x^3 + x^2} \leq \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sqrt{x^3 + x^2} \sin \frac{\pi}{x} \leq \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sqrt{x^3 + x^2}$$

$$0 \leq \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sqrt{x^3 + x^2} \sin \frac{\pi}{x} \leq 0$$

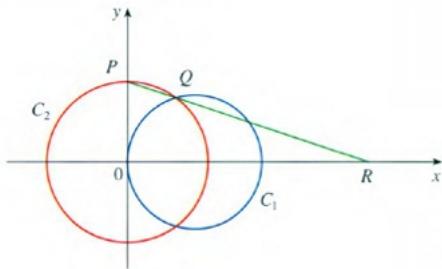
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sqrt{x^3 + x^2} \sin \frac{\pi}{x} = 0$$

Q4

The figure shows a fixed circle C_1 with equation $(x - 1)^2 + y^2 = 1$ and a shrinking circle C_2 with radius r and centering the origin

- Point $P(0, r)$
- Point Q is the upper intersection point of the two circles
- Point R is where line PQ intersects the x-axis

What happens to point R as circle C_2 shrinks (as $r \rightarrow 0^+$)?



Ans4

$$x^2 + y^2 = r^2 \quad (1)$$

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

$$(1) - (2) \text{ cancel } y^2$$

$$= 2x - 1 = r^2 - 1$$

$$x = \frac{r^2}{2} \quad y = \frac{r^2}{2}$$

$$Q(x, y) = \left(\frac{r^2}{2}, \frac{r^2}{2}\right)$$

$$P(0, r)$$

Find the slope $m_{\overline{PQ}} = 1 - \frac{2}{r}$

Use P to find the equation of the line $L_{\overline{PQ}} = \left(1 - \frac{2}{r}\right)x = (y - r)$

so R is fix on x axis and to find R we assume $R = R(k, 0)$

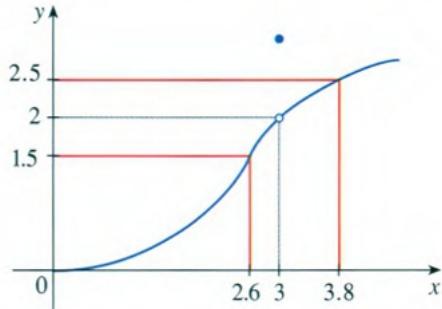
plug in line L which gives us the equation $\left(1 - \frac{2}{r}\right)k = -r$ then simplify the equation and we will get the new equation $k = -\frac{r^2}{r-2}$

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow 0^+} k = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0^+} -\frac{r^2}{r-2} = 0$$

so as $r \rightarrow 0^+$ $R(k, 0) \rightarrow (0, 0)$

Q5

Use the given graph of f to find a number δ such that: $0 < |x - 3| < \delta \implies |f(x) - 2| < 0.5$



Ans5

$$|f(x) - 2| < 0.5$$

$$1.5 < f(x) < 2.5$$

$$f(x) = 1.5 \text{ as } x = 2.6$$

$$f(x) = 2.5 \text{ as } x = 3.8$$

so when $x \in (2.6, 3.8)$ then the inequality $|f(x) - 2| < 0.5$ will be satisfied

Given the inequality $0 < |x - 3| < \delta$, the value of δ must ensure that the condition $|f(x) - 2| < 0.5$ is satisfied.

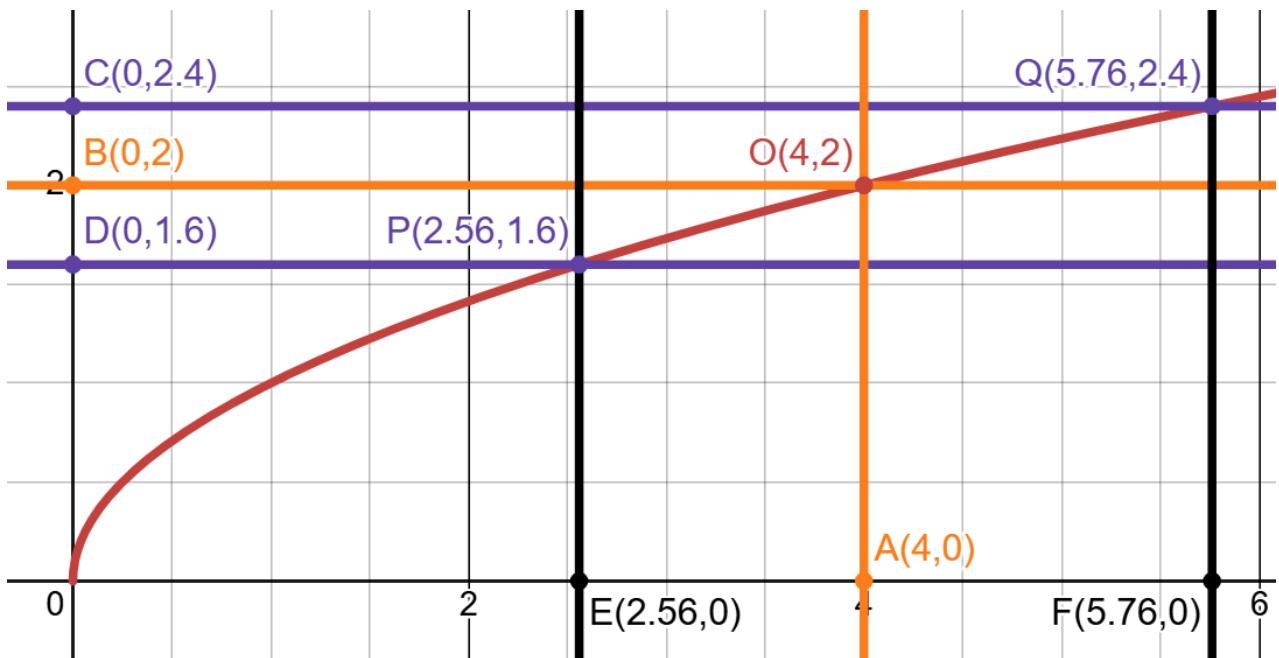
Q6

$f(x) = \sqrt{x}$ to find a number δ such that

$$\text{if } |x - 4| < \delta \text{ then } |\sqrt{x} - 2| < 0.4$$

Explain the answer with a graph.

Ans6



Judging from graph, at point P, the distance to point O along the y-axis is $\overline{BD} = 0.4$. The distance to point O along the x-axis is $\overline{AE} = 4 - 2.56 = 1.44$. At point Q, the distance to point O along the y-axis is also $\overline{BC} = 0.4$. The distance to point O along the x-axis is $\overline{AF} = 5.76 - 4 = 1.76$. However, the δ we are finding is an absolute value. That is, the distances from both sides to x are equal. So, should δ be taken as 1.44 or 1.56? Since when we take the limit, the range can be made as small as we want, and the range of $\sqrt{x} - 2$ must be within 0.4. If we take the larger value, the smaller side's x could exceed the range we have set, that is $|\sqrt{x} - 2| \geq 4$, so our δ must be taken as the smaller value. Therefore,

$$\delta = 1.44.$$

Q7

Prove the following statements based on the precise definition of limits.

1. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{x^2 - 2x - 8}{x - 4} = 6$
2. $\lim_{x \rightarrow -6^+} \sqrt[8]{6 + x} = 0$

Ans7

1. First, we want to find a number δ such that if $0 < |x - 4| < \delta$ then $\left| \frac{x^2 - 2x - 8}{x - 4} - 6 \right| < \varepsilon$. Since $\left| \frac{x^2 - 2x - 8}{x - 4} - 6 \right| = \left| \frac{x^2 - 2x - 8 - 6x + 24}{x - 4} \right| = \left| \frac{(x^2 - 2x - 8) - (6x - 24)}{x - 4} \right| = \left| \frac{x^2 - 8x + 16}{x - 4} \right| = \left| \frac{(x - 4)^2}{x - 4} \right| = |x - 4|$. we guess $\varepsilon = \delta$.

Prove: Choose $\delta = \varepsilon$. if $0 < |x - 4| < \delta$, then $\left| \frac{x^2 - 2x - 8}{x - 4} - 6 \right| = |x - 4| < \delta = \varepsilon$.

Therefore, by the precise definition of a limit, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{x^2 - 2x - 8}{x - 4} = 6$.

2. First, we want to find a number δ such that if $-6 < x < -6 + \delta$, then $|\sqrt[8]{6 + x} - 0| < \varepsilon$. Since $-6 < x < -6 + \delta$, $|\sqrt[8]{6 + x} - 0| < \varepsilon \implies |\sqrt[8]{6 + x}| < \varepsilon \implies \sqrt[8]{6 + x} < \varepsilon \implies 6 + x < \varepsilon^8 \implies x < \varepsilon^8 - 6$. We get $\varepsilon^8 = \delta$.

Prove: Choose $\delta = \varepsilon^8$. If $-6 < x < -6 + \delta$, then $|\sqrt[8]{6+x} - 0| = |\sqrt[8]{6+x}| < |\sqrt[8]{6+\delta-6}| = |\sqrt[8]{\delta}| = |\sqrt[8]{\varepsilon^8}| = |\varepsilon|$, because $\varepsilon > 0$. That is, $|\sqrt[8]{6+x} - 0| < \varepsilon$.

Therefore, by the precise definition of one-sided limit, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{x^2 - 2x - 8}{x - 4} = 6$.

Q8

Prove that $\lim_{x \rightarrow -3} \frac{1}{(x+3)^4} = \infty$ using the precise definition of an infinite limit.

Ans8

First, we want to find a number δ such that if $0 < |x - (-3)| < \delta$, then $\frac{1}{(x+3)^4} > M$ (holds for all positive numbers). $\frac{1}{(x+3)^4} > M \implies \frac{1}{M} < (x+3)^4 \implies \sqrt[4]{\frac{1}{M}} < x+3 \implies \sqrt[4]{\frac{1}{M}} < |x+3| \implies \sqrt[4]{\frac{1}{M}} < |x - (-3)|$, we get $|x - (-3)| > \sqrt[4]{\frac{1}{M}}$.

Prove:

if $0 < |x - (-3)| < \delta = \sqrt[4]{\frac{1}{M}}$, then $\frac{1}{(x+3)^4} > M$ (holds for all positive numbers).

Therefore, by the precise definition of an positive infinite limit, $\lim_{x \rightarrow -3} \frac{1}{(x+3)^4} = \infty$.

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:

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

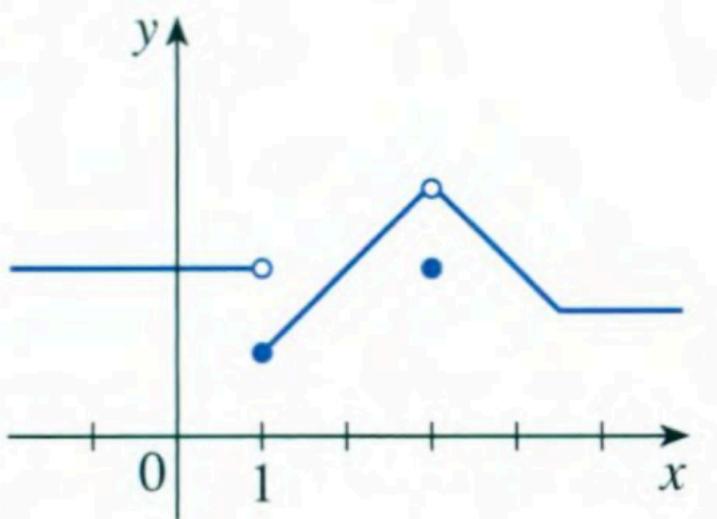
From above, it have proven that if $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} f(a + h) = f(a)$ is true, f is continuous at a .

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

Use the definition of continuity and the properties of limits to show that the function is continuous at the given number a .

1. $f(x) = 3x^2 + (x + 2)^5, a = -1$
2. $p(v) = 2\sqrt{3v^2 + 1}, a = 1$

Ans3

So the definition of continuity at a certain point is consisted of three parts:

- (1): The limit of the function at the point exists: $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)$ exists
- (2): The value of the function at the point exists: $f(a)$ is defined
- (3): The limit equals the function value: $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = f(a)$

1.

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

$$f(-1) = 4$$

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

Therefore, $f(x)$ is continuous at $x = -1$

2.

$$\lim_{v \rightarrow 1} p(v) = 4$$

$$p(1) = 4$$

$$\lim_{v \rightarrow 1} p(v) = p(1)$$

Therefore, $p(v)$ is continuous at $v = 1$

Q4

Use properties of limits to evaluate the limit.

1. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} x\sqrt{20 - x^2}$

2. $\lim_{\theta \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \sin(\tan(\cos \theta))$

Ans4

1. First, separate $x\sqrt{20 - x^2}$, and consider x and $\sqrt{20 - x^2}$ individually. x is a polynomial function. That mean, on its domain $\{x | x \in \mathbb{R}\}$, it must be continuous. And $\sqrt{20 - x^2}$ is a root function, it must also be continuous on its domain $\{x \in \mathbb{R} | -\sqrt{20} \leq x \leq \sqrt{20}\}$. According to the properties of continuity, $x\sqrt{20 - x^2}$ must be continuity, with the range $-\sqrt{20} \leq x \leq \sqrt{20}$. Next, since $x = 2$ is within this range, let $x\sqrt{20 - x^2}$ is $f(x)$. Therefore, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} x\sqrt{20 - x^2} = f(2) = 2\sqrt{20 - 2^2} = 2\sqrt{16} = 2 \cdot 4 = 8$. Or, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} x\sqrt{20 - x^2} = (\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} x)(\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \sqrt{20 - x^2}) = 2\sqrt{16} = 2 \cdot 4 = 8$ (Product Law).

2. $\sin \theta$, $\cos \theta$, and $\tan \theta$ all are trigonometric, and they are continuous on their domains. Except for $\tan \theta$, whose domain is $\{\theta \in \mathbb{R} | \cos \theta \neq 0\}$, that is $\theta \neq \frac{\pi}{2} + k(k \in \mathbb{Z})$, the domains of the other two functions are $\{\theta | \theta \in \mathbb{R}\}$. Since $\cos \theta$ has a value of 0 at $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$, it is continuous, and $\tan(\cos \frac{\pi}{2}) = \tan(0) = 0$ is continuous. According to the continuity theorem, $\tan(\cos \theta)$ is continuous at $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$. We can get $\lim_{\theta \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \tan(\cos \theta) = 0$.

Next, consider $\sin(\tan(\cos \theta))$. Since $\tan(\cos \theta)$ has a value of 0 at $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$, it is not defined. Let $b = \tan(\cos \frac{\pi}{2}) = 0$. From $\sin b = \sin 0 = 0$, we can know $\sin b$ is continuous at b , and $\lim_{\theta \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \sin(\tan(\cos \theta)) = 0 = b$. According to the continuity therom, $\lim_{\theta \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \sin b = \lim_{\theta \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \sin(\tan(\cos \theta)) = \sin(\lim_{\theta \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \tan(\cos \theta)) = \sin 0 = 0$.

Crystal Growth Inspection

Crystal growth furnaces are used in research to determine how best to manufacture crystals used in electronic components. For proper growth of a crystal, the temperature must be controlled accurately by adjusting the input power. Suppose the relationship is given by

$T(w) = 0.1w^2 + 2.155w + 20$ where T is the temperature in degrees Celsius and w is the power input in watts.

test_crystal_growth.py

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from crystal_growth import *

def viz_limit(target_temperature, eps, target_power, delta, power_range):
    min_power = power_range[0]
    max_power = power_range[1]

    w_values = np.linspace(min_power, max_power, 500) # 在功率範圍內取 500 個點

    T_values = np.array([get_temperature(w_value) for w_value in w_values]) # 計算每個功率對應的溫度

    # Begin plotting
    plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6)) # 設定圖片大小
    plt.plot(w_values, T_values, label='T(w) = 0.1w2 + 2.155w + 20', color='black')
    # 畫橫軸w_values、縱軸T_values、設定圖形標籤T(w) = 0.1w2 + 2.155w + 20、設定顏色為黑色
    # Plot point at T=200
    plt.scatter([target_power], [target_temperature], color='black', zorder=5)
    # 在(x, y) = (target_power, target_temperature)劃一個黑點
    plt.axhline(y=target_temperature, color='gray', linestyle='--') # Horizontal line at T=target_temperature
    plt.axvline(x=target_power, color='gray', linestyle='--') # Vertical line at target_power
    plt.text(target_power + 0.1, target_temperature + 0.1, f'w = {target_power:.3f}', fontsize=9)
    # 在點(x, y) = (target_power, target_temperature)上方 0.1 的地方寫出文字target_power(小數點後三位)並設定大小 9

    # Plot horizontal lines as epsilon bounds
    y_high = target_temperature + eps
    y_low = target_temperature - eps # 溫度在 eps 範圍內的上下界
    plt.axhline(y=y_high, color='red', linestyle='-', label='eps bounds')
    plt.axhline(y=y_low, color='red', linestyle='-' )
    plt.vlines(target_power, y_low, y_high, color='red', linestyle='dashed')
    plt.text(power_range[0]+0.2, y_high+1,
             f'T = {target_temperature:.3f} + {eps:.3f}', color='red', fontsize=9, va='bottom')

    plt.text(power_range[0]+0.2, y_low-1,
             f'T = {target_temperature:.3f} - {eps:.3f}', color='red', fontsize=9, va='top')

    # Plot vertical lines as delta bounds
    x_left = target_power
    x_right = target_power
    delta = max(abs(target_power - lower_power), abs(higher_power - target_power))
    # 計算在溫度誤差範圍 1 內時，功率的最大偏差(delta)
    x_left = target_power - delta
    x_right = target_power + delta # 算出 X 的左右範圍
    plt.axvline(x=x_left, color='blue', linestyle='-', label='delta bounds')
    plt.axvline(x=x_right, color='blue', linestyle='-' )
    plt.hlines(target_temperature, x_left, x_right, color='blue', linestyle='dashed')
    min_temperature = get_temperature(min_power)
    plt.text(x_right+0.05, min_temperature+1,
             f'T = {target_power:.3f} + {delta:.3f}', color='blue', fontsize=9)

    plt.text(x_left-0.7, min_temperature+1,
             f'T = {target_power:.3f} - {delta:.3f}', color='blue', fontsize=9)

    # Labels and title
    plt.title("Crystal Growth Temperature Control") # 設定標題名稱
    plt.xlabel("Power Input (w)") # X 座標設為 w
    plt.ylabel("Temperature T(w)") # Y座標設為 T
```

```

plt.grid(True) # 加上格線
plt.legend() # 顯示圖例標籤
plt.savefig("limit.png", dpi=300, bbox_inches='tight') # 儲存為 limit.png
plt.close() # Close the figure to free memory

# Solve powers
target_temperature = 200
eps = 1
target_power = solve_power(target_temperature)
higher_power = solve_power(target_temperature+eps)
lower_power = solve_power(target_temperature-eps)# 描寫溫度的誤差(eps)範圍

delta = max(abs(higher_power - target_power), abs(lower_power - target_power))# 溫度在誤差 1 的範圍內，功率的最大偏差值就是要的 delta
# Note: Please see the meaning of delta in the precise definition of the limit.

# Set power range for plotting
power_range = [target_power-2, target_power+2]# 設定功率範圍

# Draw the graph
viz_limit(target_temperature, eps, target_power, delta, power_range)# 畫出eps delta圖

```

crystal_growth.py

```

import math

def get_temperature(power):
    temperature = 0.1 * power ** 2 + 2.155 * power + 20 # 計算在 power 時的 T
    return temperature # 回傳 temperature

def solve_power(temperature): # 從溫度反推功率
    power = 0

    a = 0.1
    b = 2.155
    c = 20 - temperature

    discriminant = b**2 - 4*a*c # 判別式大於 0 時才有實根
    if discriminant >= 0:
        sqrt_d = math.sqrt(discriminant) # 取平方根
        root1 = (-b + sqrt_d) / (2*a)
        root2 = (-b - sqrt_d) / (2*a)
        power = max(root1, root2) # 取較大的值(正根)

    #Note: Only return the positive root

    return power

```

Q1:

How much power is needed to maintain the temperature at 200°C ?

Ans1:

$$\begin{aligned}
 T(w) &= 0.1w^2 + 2.155w + 20 = 200 \\
 \Rightarrow \\
 0.1w^2 + 2.155w + 20 - 200 &= 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad 0.1w^2 + 2.155w - 180 = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$w = \frac{-2.155 \pm \sqrt{(2.155)^2 - 4 \cdot 0.1 \cdot (-180)}}{2 \cdot 0.1} w = \frac{-2.155 \pm \sqrt{4.646025 + 72}}{0.2} = \frac{-2.155 \pm \sqrt{76.646025}}{0.2} w \approx \frac{-2.155 \pm 8.756}{0.2} = 33.005 \text{ or } -54.555, \text{ take positive one, } w = 33.005$$

Q2:

If the temperature is allowed to vary from 200°C by up to $\pm 1^\circ\text{C}$, what range of wattage is allowed for the input power?

Ans2:

when 199°C

$$0.1w^2 + 2.155w + 20 = 199 \Rightarrow 0.1w^2 + 2.155w - 179 = 0$$

Use the quadratic formula:

$$w = \frac{-2.155 \pm \sqrt{(2.155)^2 - 4 \cdot 0.1 \cdot (-179)}}{2 \cdot 0.1}$$

$$w \approx \frac{-2.155 \pm \sqrt{4.646 + 71.6}}{0.2} = \frac{-2.155 \pm \sqrt{76.246}}{0.2}$$

$$w \approx \frac{-2.155 \pm 8.73}{0.2} \Rightarrow w_{\text{low}} \approx 32.88$$

Q3:

Draw the graph to illustrate the limit in terms of the ε, δ definition of $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = L$.

Ans3:

Work Division

| 學號/姓名 | 分配項目 (寫) | 分配項目 (檢查) |
|---------------|--|-----------|
| 411485002 楊昕展 | part1: 6, 7, 8 part2: 4 | |
| 411485003 胡庭睿 | part 1:1,2 part 2:1,2 Appendix A,B | |
| 411485018 蘇星丞 | part1: 3, 4, 5 part2: 3 | |
| 411485042 黃柏歲 | 程式部分 | |

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，換了很多個latex engine依然無解(pdflatex, mactex, xetex,basictex)再加上標題頁是用html寫的，也意味著標題頁需要重寫，但是我卻一直無法將它修改到我想要的樣式，最後我找到了一個叫做markdown preview enhanced的extension,對latex公式有很好的支援度，字體以及版面等也都可以透過.less控制，有不錯的自訂度，只是文檔寫的不太詳細，花了我一點時間才解決，不過我也學到了許多。

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2. latex撰寫作業

經過作業一的批改後，我更了解老師的評分標準，應該更詳細的列出思考以及計算過程，也代表用latex撰寫的佔比會更高，我學到了要打多行運算式時，可以用\begin{aligned} 和 \end{aligned}，用\begin{align} 會讓每一行運算式後有編號，並且用&可以將算式對齊，在這次作業中也花了不少時間學習latex的語法。不過像part 1 ans 1中的公式，雖然可以使它們與第一行算式對齊，但是我並沒有辦法控制所有算式的位置是在中間還是左邊，寫的方式完全一樣，但是卻依然無法改善此問題，推測是markdown轉換為html時出錯。

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3. 全英文撰寫作業

全英文撰寫作業是這次作業我給我自己的挑戰，我發現在上課的簡報中，太容易依賴翻譯去查詢那些數學專有名詞，

寫上中文解釋後下次上課依然還是會忘記，真正用英文開始寫後，我發現有好多在數學算式中常用到的詞彙，像是假設(assume)，代數化簡(algebraic simplification)，function的定義錯誤(ill-definition)等，很多都是生活中常用到的單字但是會讓人想不到可以這樣運用，透過這次作業也讓我更熟悉這些數學的英文專有名詞，也期許自己能夠越來越熟悉，到最後可以能夠像母語一樣順利的運用。

姓名：蘇星丞

遇到的困難與挑戰：

1. git的問題

git是我這次作業第一次用，其中碰到了很多問題像是版本衝突、不會用終端機、指令不太熟悉。有一次版本衝突時我不知道他到底出了甚麼問題，他也沒有問我要不要覆寫或修改之類的，然後又不知道他的錯誤訊息到底甚麼意思，所以很著急，好在之後他跳出警示框讓我直接覆寫那段程式不然我也沒辦法自己處理，中間有問了同組的成員及AI，學到了本來不會學到的知識，之後我也有去提升我對git的認識，這讓我在操作git和處理問題上有更多的知識，不會的地方也比較明顯，讓我有辦法找尋相關的資源。

2. markdown跟latex

這次寫作業都是用markdown和latex寫，這和之前用的工具截然不同，一方面覺得數學式啊，那些專業或不常見的表達方式可以更直觀的表達出來，另一方面覺得設計跟排版的部分特別的麻煩跟困難，所以排版的公式我都請AI跟我講，雖然還是排的不怎麼樣，但是至少比一開始好多了。

姓名：黃柏歲

遇到的困難與挑戰：

1. git共編與

這是我第一次接觸 git共編，使用中常常會怕不小心沒有 pull 到資料而把別人的部分蓋掉，而且對指令的操作部分也不太熟，但有求助厲害的組員。像是git add .的意思是把資料存到暫存區，git commit -m的意思是把暫存區中的變更提交到本地版本庫，而git pull -- rebase的意思是先把遠端的更新拉下來，然後再把本地的提交重新套用在最新的遠端版本上，--rebase是類似排隊的功能，希望未來能完全熟悉這項技能，成為別人口中厲害的組員。

2. latex編輯

開始利用latex寫報告讓我意識到他的方便，這是大學前完全接觸不到的技巧，他可以以更專業的方式、符號直觀的表達出來，而且有了上次作業的經驗，這次報告的書寫比上次順手得多，但還是有些不足，我還是時常需要詢問 AI，只是更知道該用甚麼方式去寫。這些經歷讓我對他們更加熟悉，他能讓撰寫報告變得更加方便而且也省去一個個抓的排版，未來在考研或其他需要做報告的時候，有這些經驗也會讓我更加得心應手。

姓名：楊昕展

遇到的困難與挑戰：

1. latex編輯

完成Hw1時，我幾乎沒接觸到這latex語法(有初步學習)，所以我下定決心Hw3要開始使用，但是，還有另個難題，git共編，完全了解不了。所以我先完全不理它，自行到overleaf先學習latex，學習latex時，雖然Hw2時有看overleaf的註冊完的教學，實際開始時，簡直大腦空白。所以耗費六個小時搞清楚、寫完環境排版與教授的題目，不會的請教AI，題目完全沒碰。`\usepackage{xeCJK}`可以支援中文、`\usepackage{amsmath, amssymb}`可以使用更多類型的數學公式等`\usepackage`，但再來，我學會更多框架，像是question計數器，使用newcounter、排版置中用centering。隔天，花了四個小時完成程式部分，用AI學接下來latex公式的部分，舉例來說，每個必須用`\()`包住(後來由於markdown，只能乖乖改回`$`)，地一個學的是`lim`，`\lim_{x \rightarrow 0}`，剛開始一直忘記底線_，還有，`\delta`、`\displaystyle`、`\infty`、`\geq`、`\approx`、`\varepsilon`、`\implies`這些已經非常熟悉了，最後也成功把我的部分在overleaf完成。(後來發現這些其實最簡單)

2. git共編

雖然hw2就使用github了，但那時是組員胡同學全程控制，我把完成部份給他，沒有共編，其實根本完全不了解

git，但到了這次作業報告，不僅要學latex，開始了解git成了最困擾的問題(說實話，現在還是不太了解，只懂些操作概念)，我從overleaf上的latex，變成要了解怎麼操作git，像是在termial，git pull把資料先載下來，接著git add.與git commit -m ""命名存取，最後git push存到github，這些都是蘇同學、胡同學教我如何操作的，非常感謝他們。

3. markdown格式要求、中翻英

雖然了解概念，但我最麻煩的是，把overleaf上的全部latex格式除了公式，大都改成markdown，還有因為我第一次直接用英文寫不太懂此語言在數學的樣式，所以把寫完的部份移到VScode(我們用的環境)非常困擾我，我最後的解決辦法是每題問AI翻譯，再把每個\(\)改成\$(其實剛開始想偷懶直接全部丟給AI改，但最後latex語法行不通，甚至他把我的回答改的亂七八糟)。我當時以為每個字都要翻譯，但其實只有我寫的第一題而已，剩下的大都都用自己的話寫，我也驚訝到了，下次打算直接用英文完成。

4. 作業內容

除了上述主要三點的困難，這次作業與先前作業內容都是高中內容不同，開始有新的微積分知識要開始學習，我認為較困難的部分可分三種。第一困難的是第一部份的Q6，我不太了解教授出題的意思，自己作圖完全由圖中判斷，還是

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 | 20hr | 1. part 1:1,2 (1hr) 2. part 2:1,2 (2hr) 3. Appendix A,B (4hr) 4. the report template (3hr) 5. git and github tutorial(2hr) 6. find ways of converting markdown to pdf (8hr) 7. improve whole team workflow on report(2hr) | |
| 蘇星丞 | 5hr | 1. part1: 3, 4, 5 2. part2: 3 | except the part of writing the homework, I did less in additional works. |
| [姓名2] | [時數] | 1. [工作項目1] 2. [工作項目2] | [自行分析原因] |
| 黃柏歲 | 6.5hr | 1. the program parton (4hr) 2. write report (2.5hr) | make TODOs and write annotations after understand the program . try to use some English in the report . |
| ... | ... | ... | ... |

Reflection

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

學號：411485003

姓名：胡庭睿

心得：

這次作業的時間點剛好在作業一的成績發佈之後，老師對作業的layouts, writing styles, reflection and team's distribution to the work也變得更清楚，為了更好的統一writing styles，首先我根據作業二用markdown混合latex的方式撰寫了修正過後的模板，不僅能夠統一組員的writing styles也可以更貼近老師的要求，再來用markdown + latex的好處是不用碰觸到latex排版，同時也能學習如何用latex的語法寫數學公式，最後則是處理上次作業中提及的共編問題，我寫了git 和 github的教學文檔，教了組員們必要的git知識，即使還是遇到了常見的版本衝突問題，花了一段時間才解決，但是我也同樣學到了許多。

從這次的作業中，我個人學到了許多關於安排教學進度和教學組員的技巧，在這之前，我比較不擅長表達自己的想法，就只是做好別人指派給我的工作，但是在與組員交流過後，我發現組員也和我很像，但是這樣作業會開天窗，所以我想先試著改變自己，嘗試多與組員交流，了解他們吸收知識的程度，並且動態調整我們想要新學習的內容。目前我們的workflow仍有很大的優化空間，下次作業的部分我想要試著讓組員學習git branch，目前組員對git 仍然不是很熟悉，有時會不小心將別人修改過的版本覆蓋掉，branch就能夠很好的解決這個問題，只需最後在merge就好，最後我的目標希望能夠讓組員間的分工與共編變得更加流暢。

團隊工作風格的部分，我認為我們可以更早的開始進行作業討論，即使都還沒預覽題目也沒關係，約個時間一起討論並且同時做效率也會比較高，我也更能夠掌握組員的學習狀況，且更好講解學習事項的原理以及方法，只是要約到四個人同時有空的時間真的好難:(

學號：411485018

姓名：蘇星丞

心得：

我覺得這次寫作業我學到很多新的東西跟知識，像如何打文法跟如何用git，我花了一些時間學習，也逐漸理解我們的模板是怎麼用這個語法寫的跟如何轉成PDF，相信再過一陣子可以完全理解她在幹嘛，讓我也會有機會自己用看那些設定之類的。另外也會學會如何跟組員合作與協調，之前我都比較做自己的部分，但我逐漸開始會問問其他人像是怎麼做或要如何整合之類的，這讓我也會有機會練習如何與其他人合作。下次希望可以有辦法自己調整排版或字體，也希望了解我們的PDF是怎麼從程式碼變出來的，還有希望下次能用git的其他功能像是branch，這讓我們能用更明瞭的方法寫功課。

學號：411485042

姓名：黃柏歲

心得：

我負責的部分是我不熟的程式部分，但實際做下來發現要做的事其實沒那麼可怕，但也可以了解 python 在做甚麼和如何書寫，這次我更加了解程式的功用，例如它可以用來生成這麼詳細的圖片，這是我完全沒有深思的部分，高中時期去

的化工營介紹程式可以用來時時監控反應的變化、不同數據產出的結果，這次的作業是做晶體的成長在不同溫度的功率並畫出誤差範圍，這也對程式的跨領域有了更深的認知。

這次我們使用 latex 的語法寫報告，不同的是這次新增了共編的方式，但我目前還不是很熟悉，很多地方還時要靠詢問同學與 AI 才能寫出來，過程中常常怕不小心忘記做甚麼、做錯甚麼，一直問同學這樣有沒有問題，希望在下次作業能減少這些懵懂，提高做作業的效率。而 latex 的部分雖然還是需要靠 AI 幫忙轉換，但在一些比較常用的部分可以自己寫，而且我也更懂甚麼時候要用甚麼與各自的意思，我相信我以後還會持續進步，最終能幾乎不需依靠 AI 就能寫出篇完整的報告。很慶幸有這些機會能實際操作這些以前沒有的東西，雖然現在還不適特別熟悉，但在老師的帶領與組員的幫助下只會更加得心應手！

學號：

姓名：

心得：

Appendix

Appendix A

Limit Laws in class's slides:

1. Sum Law ($\lim_{x \rightarrow a} (f(x) + g(x)) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) + \lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x)$)
2. Difference Law ($\lim_{x \rightarrow a} (f(x) - g(x)) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) - \lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x)$)
3. Constant Multiple Law ($\lim_{x \rightarrow a} cf(x) = c \times \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)$)
4. Product Law ($\lim_{x \rightarrow a} (f(x)g(x)) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) \times \lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x)$)
5. Quotient Law ($\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)}{\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x)}$, if $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) \neq 0$)
6. Power Law ($\lim_{x \rightarrow a} (f(x)^n) = (\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x))^n$)
7. Root Law ($\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \sqrt[n]{f(x)} = \sqrt[n]{\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)}$)
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