

yohandi - quiz 1

- 1 a. false
 b. false
 c. true

2 a. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos 4x}{\ln^2(1+3x)}$

when $x \rightarrow 0$, $1 - \cos x \sim 2 \sin^2 \frac{1}{2}x$, $\ln(1+x) \sim x$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos 4x}{\ln^2(1+3x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin^2 2x}{(3x)^2} = 2 \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin 2x}{2x} \cdot \frac{2x}{3x} \right)^2 = 2 \cdot \frac{4}{9} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{3} \right)^2 = \frac{8}{9}$$

b. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{x^2 + x - 6}{x^2 - 4x^2 + 4x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{(x+3)(x-2)}{x(x-2)^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{(x+3)}{x(x-2)} = +\infty$

c. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \tan\left(\frac{3x^{3/2} + 2}{2x^{5/2} + x - 4}\right) = \tan\left(\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3 + 2x^{-3/2}}{2x^{1/2} + x^{-1/2} - 4x^{-3/2}}\right) = \tan(0) = 0$

3. $f(x) = \frac{x - \pi}{15 \sin x}$

~~we know that the function's limit is not defined when $x \rightarrow 0$ resulting in $-\infty$~~

~~when $x = \pi$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} f(x) = 0$,~~

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi^+} \frac{x - \pi}{15 \sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{x - \pi}{-15 \sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{x - \pi}{-15 \sin(\pi - x)} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi^-} \frac{x - \pi}{15 \sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{x - \pi}{15 \sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{x - \pi}{15 \sin(\pi - x)} = -1$$

Since $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi^+} f(x) \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi^-} f(x)$, the function is ^{dis}continuous at $x = \pi$.

we also know that for all $x \neq \pi$, and $x = k \cdot \pi$, value of $15 \sin x = 0$

~~where~~, $\lim_{x \rightarrow k \cdot \pi} f(x) = \pm \infty$ (vertical asymptote)

\therefore discontinuous at $x = \pi$, vertical asymptote at $x = k \cdot \pi$ ($k \neq 1$), for all x that is not ~~not~~ multiple of π , ~~where~~ $f(x)$ is continuous