

# Calculus 2 Written Assignment 1

1.  
a)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{e^x - e^\pi}{\cos(\frac{x}{2})}$ , type  $(\frac{0}{0})$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{e^x}{-\frac{1}{2} \sin(\frac{x}{2})}, \quad \text{L'Hôpital's Rule}$$

$$= \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} (e^x)}{\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} (-\frac{1}{2}) \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} (\sin(\frac{x}{2}))}, \quad \text{limit laws}$$

$$= \frac{e^\pi}{-\frac{1}{2} \cdot 1}, \quad \text{continuity of } e^z \text{ and } \sin z$$

$$= -2e^\pi$$

$$b) f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{e^x - e^\pi}{\cos(\frac{x}{2})} & x < \pi \\ a \sin(\frac{\pi^2}{2x}) & x \geq \pi \end{cases}$$

A function is continuous if

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = L \iff \lim_{x \rightarrow a^-} f(x) = L \text{ and } \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x) = L$$

$$\text{from (a): } \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi^-} f(x) = -2e^\pi$$

$$\text{therefore we need } \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi^+} f(x) = -2e^\pi$$

(from previous page)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi^+} a \sin\left(\frac{\pi^2}{2x}\right) = -2e^\pi$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi^+} (a) \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi^+} \left(\sin\left(\frac{\pi^2}{2x}\right)\right) = -2e^\pi, \quad \text{limit laws}$$

$$= a \sin\left(\frac{\pi^2}{2\pi}\right) = -2e^\pi, \quad \text{limit laws and continuity of } \sin z$$

$$= a \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = -2e^\pi$$

$$a = -2e^\pi$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} f(x) = -2e^\pi = f(\pi)$$

Therefore the function is continuous when  $a = -2e^\pi$

2.  
a)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n \log(\cos^2(n) + 3)}{2020^n}$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x \log(\cos^2(x) + 3)}{2020^x}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (2020^{-x}) \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (x \log(\cos^2(x) + 3)), \quad \text{limit laws}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{2020}\right)^x \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (x \log(\cos^2(x) + 3))$$

$$= 0 \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (x \log(\cos^2(x) + 3)), \quad \text{standard limit } r^x = 0$$

$$= 0$$



b)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sin\left(\frac{2(n-1)\pi}{4}\right)$  does not exist  
as  $\sin\left(\frac{2(n-1)\pi}{4}\right)$  oscillates between  
1 and -1 as  $n \rightarrow \infty$  and therefore  
diverges.

c)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \tan((2020n)^{\frac{1}{n}})$   
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \tan((2020x)^{\frac{1}{x}}), \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$   
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \tan(2020^{\frac{1}{x}} \cdot x^{\frac{1}{x}})$   
 $= \tan\left(\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (2020^{\frac{1}{x}} \cdot x^{\frac{1}{x}})\right)$   
 $= \tan\left(\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (2020^{\frac{1}{x}}) \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (x^{\frac{1}{x}})\right), \quad \text{limit laws}$   
 $= \tan(1 \cdot 1), \quad \text{standard limits } a^{\frac{1}{x}} = 1$   
 $= \tan(1), \quad \text{continuity of } \tan z \text{ at } z=1$