

Continuity Ex 9.1 Q19

We have that the function is continuous at x=1

: LHL = RHL =
$$f(1)$$
(1)

Now

$$LHL = \lim_{x \to 1^{-}} f\left(x\right) = \lim_{h \to 0} f\left(1 - h\right) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{\left(1 - h\right)^2 - 3\left(1 - h\right) + 2}{\left(1 - h\right) - 1} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{h^2 + h}{-h} \qquad = \lim_{h \to 0} h - 1 = -1$$

$$f(1) = k$$

From (1), we get,

k = -1

Continuity Ex 9.1 Q20

We know that a function is continuous at 0 if

$$LHL = RHL = f(0) \qquad \dots (1)$$

Now,

$$\mathsf{LHL} = \lim_{x \to 0^+} f\left(x\right) = \lim_{h \to 0} f\left(0 - h\right) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{\sin 5\left(-h\right)}{3\left(-h\right)} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{-\sin 5h}{-3h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{\sin 5h}{5h} \times \frac{5h}{3h} = \frac{5}{3}$$

$$f(0) = k$$

Thus, from (1),

$$k = \frac{5}{3}$$

Continuity Ex 9.1 Q21

The given function is
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} kx^2, & \text{if } x \le 2\\ 3, & \text{if } x > 2 \end{cases}$$

The given function f is continuous at x = 2, if f is defined at x = 2 and if the value of f at x = 2 equals the limit of f at x = 2

It is evident that f is defined at x = 2 and $f(2) = k(2)^2 = 4k$

$$\lim_{x \to 2^{+}} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 2^{+}} f(x) = f(2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \to 2^{-}} \left(kx^2 \right) = \lim_{x \to 2^{+}} \left(3 \right) = 4k$$

$$\Rightarrow k \times 2^2 = 3 = 4k$$

$$\Rightarrow 4k = 3 = 4k$$

$$\Rightarrow 4k = 3$$

$$\Rightarrow k = \frac{3}{4}$$

Therefore, the required value of k is $\frac{3}{4}$

Continuity Ex 9.1 Q22

We have given that the function is continuous at x = 0

So, LHL = RHL =
$$f(0)$$
....(1)

Now,

$$LHL = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} f(x) = \lim_{h \to 0} f(0-h) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{\sin 2(-h)}{5(-h)} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{-\sin 2h}{-5h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{\sin 2h}{2h} \times \frac{2h}{5h} = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$f(0) = k$$

Using (1),
$$k = \frac{2}{5}$$

******* END ********