

Continuity Ex 9.1 Q11

We want to check the continuity at x = 1.

$$LHL = \lim_{x \to 1^{-}} f(x) = \lim_{h \to 0} f(1-h) = \lim_{h \to 0} 1 + (1-h)^{2} = \lim_{h \to 0} 1 + 1 - 2h + h^{2} = 2$$

$$\mathsf{RHL} = \lim_{x \to 1^+} f\left(x\right) = \lim_{h \to 0} f\left(1 + h\right) = \lim_{h \to 0} 2 - \left(1 + h\right) = 1$$

LHL ≠ RHL

Hence, the function is discontinuous at x = 1

This is discontinuity of Ist kind.

Continuity Ex 9.1 Q12

We want to check the continuity at x = 0.

$$LHL = \lim_{x \to 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{h \to 0} f(0-h) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{\sin(3 \times (-h))}{\tan(2 \times (-h))} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{-\sin 3h}{-\tan 2h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{\frac{\sin 3h}{3h} \times 3h}{\frac{\tan 2h}{2h} \times 2h} = \frac{3}{2}$$

RHL =
$$\lim_{x \to 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{h \to 0} f(0+h) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{\log(1+3h)}{e^{2h}-1} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{\log(1+3h)}{\frac{3h}{2h} \times 3h} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$f(0) = \frac{3}{2}$$

Thus,LHL = RHL = $f(0) = \frac{3}{2}$

Hence, the function is continuous at x = 0

Continuity Ex 9.1 Q13

We want to check the continuity of the function at x = 0.

LHL =
$$\lim_{x \to 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{h \to 0} f(0-h) = \lim_{h \to 0} 2(-h) - |-h| = \lim_{h \to 0} -2h - h = 0$$

RHL =
$$\lim_{x \to 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{h \to 0} f(0+h) = \lim_{h \to 0} 2h - |h| = 0$$

$$f(0) = 0$$

Thus, LHL = RHL = f(0) = 0

Hence, the function is continuous at x = 0

Continuity Ex 9.1 Q14

We want to check the continuty of the function at x = 0.

$$LHL = \lim_{x \to 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{h \to 0} f(0-h) = \lim_{h \to 0} 3(-h) - 2 = \lim_{h \to 0} 3h - 2 = -2$$

$$\mathsf{RHL} = \lim_{x \to 0^+} f\left(x\right) = \lim_{h \to 0} f\left(0 + h\right) = \lim_{h \to 0} h + 1 = 1 = 0$$

LHL ≠ RHL

So, the function is discontinuous

