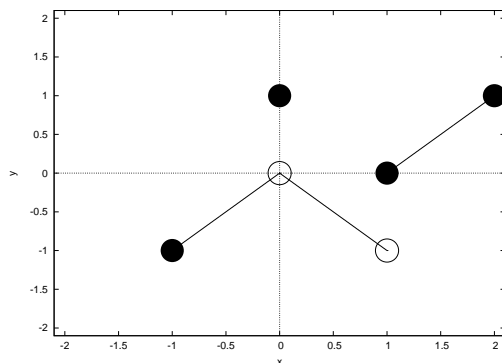


# Calculus I, Chapter 2 Problems

## Limits

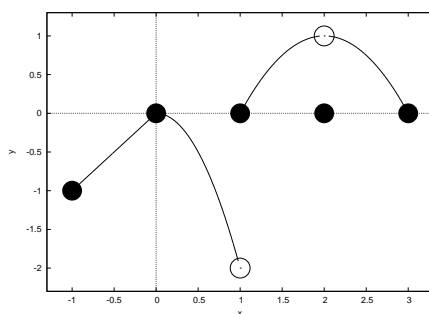
Q1. Consider the given graph of the function  $f(x)$ . Are the following statements true or false?



$f(x)$  for Q1

- (a)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)$  exists,      (b)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 0$ ,      (c)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 1$   
 (d)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = 1$ ,      (e)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = 0$ ,      (f)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)$  exists  $\forall a \in (-1, 1)$ .

Q2. Consider the given graph of the function  $f(x)$ . Are the following statements true or false?



$f(x)$  for Q2

- (a)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x)$  does not exist,      (b)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = 1$ ,      (c)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x)$  does not exist,  
 (d)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)$  exists  $\forall a \in (-1, 1)$       (e)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)$  exists  $\forall a \in (1, 3)$ .

Q3. If  $f(x) > 0 \forall x \neq a$  and  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = L$ , can we conclude that  $L > 0$ ? Justify your answer.

Q4. Justify whether the following statement is true or false.

If  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)$  exists then so does  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \sqrt{f(x)}$ .

Q5. Calculate the following limits

(a)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (2 - x)$ , (b)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{3x^2}{2x-1}$ , (c)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/2} x \sin x$ , (d)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{\cos x}{1-\pi}$ .

Q6. Calculate the following limits

(a)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^4-1}{x^3-1}$ , (b)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^3-8}{x^4-16}$ , (c)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x-1}{\sqrt{x+3}-2}$ , (d)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{4x-x^2}{2-\sqrt{x}}$ .

Q7. Calculate the limit as  $x \rightarrow 0$  of the following

(a)  $\frac{1-\cos x}{x^2}$ , (b)  $\frac{x^2}{1-\cos 2x}$ , (c)  $\frac{x^2}{1-\cos 4x}$ .

Q8. Does  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(x+|x|)}{x}$  exist?

If the limit exists then find it.

Q9. In each case either evaluate the limit or state that no limit exists

(a)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^2+x+12}{x-3}$ , (b)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^2+x-12}{x-3}$ , (c)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{(x^2+x-12)^2}{x-3}$ , (d)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{(x^2+x-12)}{(x-3)^2}$ ,  
(e)  $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1-1/h^2}{1+1/h^2}$ , (f)  $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1+1/h}{1+1/h^2}$ .

Q10. Calculate the limit as  $x \rightarrow \infty$  of the following

(a)  $\frac{6x+7}{1-2x}$ , (b)  $\frac{x^2}{x^2+\sin^2 x}$ .

Q11. Calculate the following limits

(a)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\cos(1/x)}{1+(1/x)}$ , (b)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^{1/x}$ ,  
(c)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (3 + \frac{2}{x}) \cos(1/x)$ , (d)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \{(\frac{3}{x^2} - \cos(1/x))(1 + \sin(1/x))\}$ .

Q12. For each of the following statements, either give a proof that it is true or a counter example to show that it is false:

(a) If  $g(x) > 0 \forall x > 0$  and  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (f(x) - g(x)) = 0$  then  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (f(x)/g(x)) = 1$ .  
(b) If  $g(x) > 0 \forall x > 0$  and  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (f(x)/g(x)) = 1$  then  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (f(x) - g(x)) = 0$ .

Q13. In each case either evaluate the limit or state that no limit exists

(a)  $\lim_{u \rightarrow -5} \frac{u^2}{5-u}$ , (b)  $\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} (2y-8)^{1/3}$ , (c)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x-2)(1-\cos 3x)}{2x}$ , (d)  $\lim_{t \rightarrow 5} \frac{t-5}{t^2-25}$ ,  
(e)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{x+2}{\sqrt{x^2+5}-3}$ , (f)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-3x^4+x^2+1}{-5x^4-1}$ , (g)  $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{5t^3+8t^2}{3t^2-16t^4}$ , (h)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{\tan(2(x-3))}{x-3}$ ,  
(i)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -3} \frac{x+3}{x^2+4x+3}$ , (j)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sqrt{x^2+12}-4}{x-2}$ , (k)  $\lim_{t \rightarrow 1} \frac{t^2+t-2}{t^2-1}$ , (l)  $\lim_{t \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{t^3+1}{t^2+1}$ .