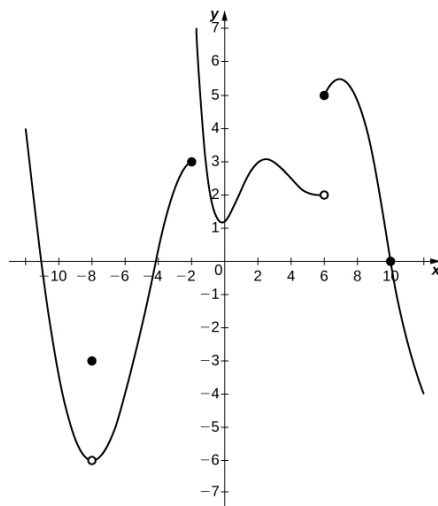


WORKSHEET 2

MATH 101

Fulbright University, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam

Question 1. Consider the following graph of a function $y = f(x)$.



True or False?

- (1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 10} f(x) = 0$
- (2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2^+} f(x) = 3$
- (3) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -8} f(x) = f(-8)$
- (4) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 6} f(x) = 5$

Question 2. What is the limit of the following? If the limit DNE, please specify left and right limits.

- (1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{1}{(x-a)^n}$ where n is odd.

$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{1}{(x-a)^n} \text{ where } n \text{ is even.}$$

$$(3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2-4}{x-2}$$

$$(4) \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{|x^2-4|}{x-2}$$

Theorem 0.1. *The following are VERY important limit laws. The proof of them is out of the scope of this class but I will tell you if you come to office hours.*

Suppose $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = L$ and $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = M$. Then,

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow a} (f(x) + g(x)) =$$

$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow a} (f(x) - g(x)) =$$

$$(3) \lim_{x \rightarrow a} (f(x) \cdot g(x)) =$$

$$(4) \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} =$$

$$(5) \lim_{x \rightarrow a} (f(x))^n =$$

$$(6) \lim_{x \rightarrow a} (f(x))^{1/n} =$$

Question 3. Find the limit

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow a} x =$$

$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow a} c =$$

$$(3) \lim_{x \rightarrow a} (2x - 1)\sqrt{x + 4} =$$

Question 4. Graph the function

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} x^3 - 1, & x \leq 2 \\ 1, & x > 2. \end{cases}$$

Find

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} g(x)$$

Question 5. What is a polynomial function?

Theorem 0.2. Let $p(x)$ and $q(x)$ be polynomial functions. Then,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} p(x) = .$$

Question 6. Find the following limits.

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{x^2 - 16}{x - 4}$$

$$(2) \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 + h)^2 - 1}{h}$$

$$(3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1/2} \frac{2x^2 + 3x - 2}{2x - 1}$$

Theorem 0.3 (Squeeze Theorem). Let $f(x)$, $g(x)$, and $h(x)$ be functions defined for all $x \neq a$ over an open interval containing a . Suppose:

$$f(x) \leq g(x) \leq h(x) \quad \text{for all } x \neq a \text{ in an open interval containing } a$$

and

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

where L is a real number. Then,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = L.$$

Question 7. We know from our discussion in the last class that

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = DNE.$$

What is it still the same with

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)?$$

Question 8. Discuss

(1) Formula (2.18) in Section 2.3

(2) *Example 2.25*

(3) *Checkpoint 2.20*