

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Tutorial group: \_\_\_\_\_

Matriculation number:

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**NANYANG TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY**

SEMESTER I 2017/18

**MH1100 & SM2MH1100 – Calculus I**

13 October 2017

Midterm Test

90 minutes

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INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do not turn over the pages until you are told to do so.
2. Write down your name, tutorial group, and matriculation number.
3. This test paper contains **FOUR (4)** questions and comprises **FIVE (5)** printed pages.
4. Answer **all** questions. The marks for each question are indicated at the beginning of each question.

For graders only	Question	1	2	3	4	Total
	Marks					

**QUESTION 1.**

**(7 marks)**

Find the limits if exist.

(a)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(2x+4)(x+2)}{x^2+5x+6}$

(b)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{x-1} + \frac{1}{x+1}}{2x}$

(c)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \cos \left( \frac{x-4}{\sqrt{x}-2} \pi \right)$

(d) If  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x)-5}{x-2} = 1$ , find  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x)$ .

**QUESTION 2.****(3 marks)**

(a) Let  $a$  and  $L$  be real numbers. State the  $\epsilon$ - $\delta$  definition of the equation  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = L$ .

(b) Prove that

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( -\frac{1}{x^2} \right) = -\infty.$$

**QUESTION 3.****(5 marks)**

Let  $L$  be a real number. The function  $f(x)$  is defined on the real line as

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 \cos \frac{1}{x}, & x < 0; \\ L, & x = 0; \\ \sqrt{x}, & x > 0. \end{cases}$$

- (a) Use the squeeze theorem to prove that  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = 0$ .
- (b) Find  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x)$ .
- (c) Based on your conclusions in parts (a) and (b), can you say anything about the limit  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)$ ?
- (d) Can you say anything about the continuity of  $f(x)$  at  $x = 0$ .

**QUESTION 4.****(5 marks)**

Let  $f(x) = \sqrt{2x+5} + x^2 - 4$ .

- (a) Find the domain of  $f(x)$ .
- (b) Use the definition of continuity to show that  $f(x)$  is continuous on its domain.
- (c) Use the definition to find the derivative function  $f'(x)$ .
- (d) Prove that the equation  $f(x) = 0$  has a root in its domain. (Hint: Use the Intermediate Value Theorem.)