

1. 1D-1

(a) function continue at $x = 0$.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4}{x-1} = -4$$

(b) function continue at $x = 2$.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{4x}{x+1} = \frac{8}{3}$$

(c) function not continue at $x = 2$. undefined.

(d) function not continue at $x = 2$. going to $-\infty$

(e) function not continue at $x = 2$. going to $+\infty$

(f)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{4x^2}{x-2} = +\infty$$

(g)

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{4x^2}{x-2} - 4x &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{4x^2 - 4x^2 + 8x}{x-2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{8}{1 - \frac{2}{x}} \\ &= 8 \end{aligned}$$

(h)

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2 + 2x + 3}{3x^2 - 2x + 4} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(1 + \frac{2}{x} + \frac{3}{x^2})}{3 - \frac{2}{x} + \frac{4}{x^2}} \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \end{aligned}$$

(i)

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x-2}{x^2-4} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x-2}{(x-2)(x+2)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{1}{x+2} \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \end{aligned}$$

2. 1D-2

(a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0+} \sqrt{x} = 0$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0-} \sqrt{x}$ is undefined

3. 1D-3

- (a) infinite discontinuity at $x = -2$
- (b) infinite discontinuity at $x = 0 + k\pi$
- (c) infinite discontinuity at $x = 0$
- (d) removable discontinuity at $x = 0$
- (e) jump discontinuity at $x = 0$
- (f) removable discontinuity at $x = 0$

4. 1D-5

- (a) if $f(x)$ continuous then $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = f(1)$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1-} x^2 = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1+} ax + b = a$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1-} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1+}$$

$$1 = a$$

$$f(1) = b, b = 1 \text{ too. and } a = 1, b = 1$$

- (b)

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} a, x \geq 1 \\ 2x, x < 1. \end{cases}$$

$$\text{if } f'(x) \text{ continuous then } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f'(x) = f'(1)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1-} 2x = 2$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1+} a = a$$

$$\text{so } a = 2, f'(1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f'(1)$$

5. 1D-6

- (a) $f(x)$ is continuous at $x = 0$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = f(0)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0+} f(x)$$

$$b = 1a = 4$$

(b) $f(x)$ is continuous at $x = 1$

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) &= f(1) \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 1-} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1+} f(x) \\ f'(1) &= C\end{aligned}$$

$$a + b = 6$$

$$b = 0$$

$$a = 6$$