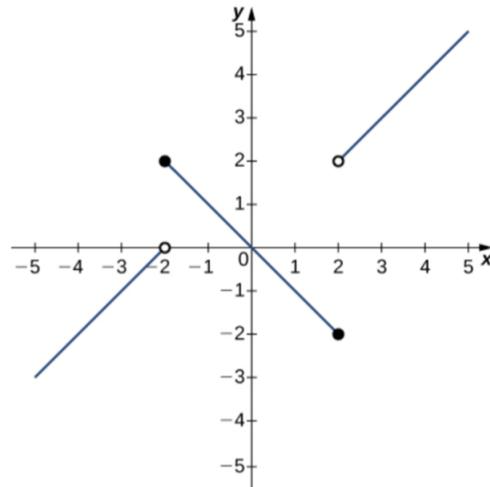
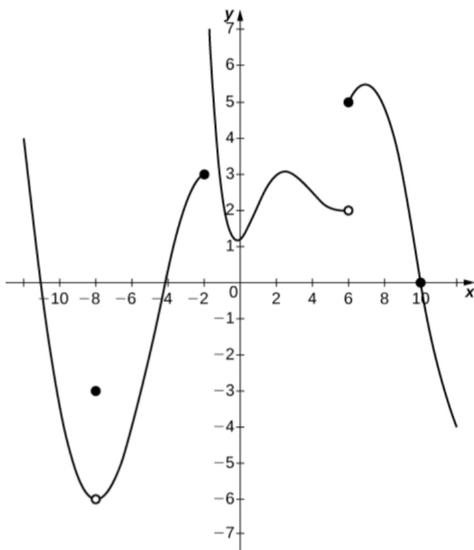


IN-CLASS ACTIVITY : LIMIT LAWS AND CONTINUITY

1. Consider the functions  $f(x)$  and  $g(x)$  graphed below.



Using the limit laws, compute the following limits (if they exist) :

- |   |  |  |
|---|--|--|
| i) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -8^-} f(x)$       | iv) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} (f(x) + g(x))$ | vii) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2^-} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$ |
| ii) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -8} f(x)^2$      | v) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} (f(x) - g(x))$  | viii) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 6^+} \frac{1}{f(x)}$    |
| iii) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2^+} f(x)g(x)$ | vi) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (f(x)g(x))$      | ix) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 6^-} \sqrt{f(x)}$         |

Can you find an explicit formula for the function  $g(x)$  ?

(Hint : it is a function defined by cases. Do you remember how to write the equation of a line ?)

2. Using a calculator, compute the values of the following quotients :

- |                             |                              |                                 |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| i) $\frac{0.013}{0.000048}$ | ii) $\frac{0.000053}{0.018}$ | iii) $\frac{0.00011}{0.000093}$ |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|

What does it suggest about the limit of a quotient when both numerator and denominator tend to 0 ?

3. Assume that  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 6} f(x) = 4$  and  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 6} g(x) = 9$ . Use the limit laws to evaluate each of the following limits :

i)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 6} 2f(x)g(x)$

iii)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 6} (f(x) + \frac{1}{3}g(x))$

v)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 6} (xf(x))$

ii)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 6} \frac{g(x)-1}{f(x)}$

iv)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 6} \frac{f(x)^3}{2}$

vi)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 6} (f(x)^2 - xg(x))$

4. Compute the following limits using the limit laws :

i)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (4x^2 - 2x + 3)$

iv)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} (9x + 1)^2$

vii)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{1+\sin(x)}$

ii)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^3+3x^2+5}{4-7x}$

v)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 7} x^2$

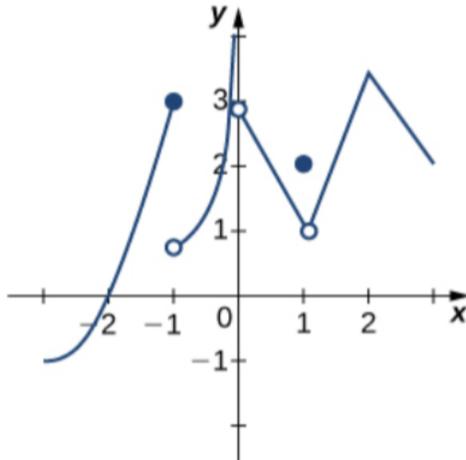
viii)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{2-7x}{x+6}$

iii)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \sqrt{x^2 - 6x + 3}$

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

ix)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} e^{3x}$

5. Consider the function  $f(x)$  graphed below :



Find all values  $x_0$  for which the function is not continuous at  $x = x_0$ . For all such values, compute, if they exist, the left and right limits.

6. Find the value of  $k$  that makes the following function continuous :

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{kx} & \text{if } 0 \leq x \leq 3 \\ x + 1 & \text{if } 3 < x \leq 10 . \end{cases}$$