

Problem Set 1

1. Find the limit numerically i.e. construct a table, then confirm your answer with a graph. State whether the limits exists.

(a)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{1}{4}$$

(b)

$$\lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 4} \frac{1}{\alpha+1} - \frac{4}{5}$$

(c)

$$\lim_{\phi \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \phi}{\phi}$$

Note: Use radians, not degrees.

(d)

$$\lim_{a \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos a - 1}{a}$$

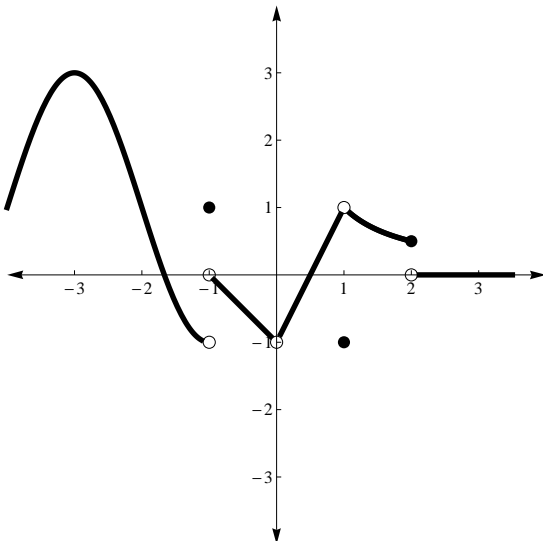
(e)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/2} \tan x$$

(f)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{|x-5|}{x-5}$$

2. Consider the following graph of $f(x)$:



Find the limits of $f(x)$ and the value of $f(x)$ at $x = -3, 1, 0, 1, 2$. State whether the limits exist.

3.

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2, & x \leq 2 \\ 8 - 2x, & 2 < x < 4 \\ 4, & x \geq 4 \end{cases}$$

Find the limit as x approaches 2 and the limit as x approaches 4.

4. Identify three types of behavior associated with the nonexistence of a limit. Illustrate each type with a graph of a function.

5. (a) If $f(2) = 4$, can you conclude anything about the limit of $f(x)$ as x approaches 2?

- (b) If the limit of $f(x)$ as x approaches 2 is 4, can you conclude anything about $f(2)$?

6. Determine whether the statement is true or false. If it is false, explain why or give an example that shows it is false.

- (a) If f is undefined at $x = c$, then the limit of $f(x)$ as x approaches c does not exist.

- (b) If the limit of $f(x)$ as x approaches c is 0, then there must exist a number k such that $f(k) < 0.001$.

7. Consider the function $f(x) = (1 + x)^{1/x}$. Estimate

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + x)^{1/x}$$

by evaluating x -values near 0. Sketch the graph of f . *Hint: You should have some experience with this number. It is transcendental.*