

IVT, EVT, and Review

1) $f(x) = x^3 + x$ is cont. on $[1, 2]$ 2) $g(t) = \frac{t}{t+2}$ is cont. on $[0, 2]$
 IVT applies

$$f(1) = 2 < 9$$

$$f(2) = 10 > 9$$

$$f(x) = 9 \text{ in } (1, 2)$$

IVT applies

$$g(0) = 0 < 0.499$$

$$g(2) = \frac{1}{2} > 0.499$$

$$g(t) = 0.499 \text{ in } (0, 2)$$

3) $f(x) = x^3 + 2x + 1$ is cont. on $[-1, 0]$

IVT applies

$$f(-1) = -2 < 0$$

$$f(0) = 1 > 0$$

$$f(x) = 0 \text{ in } (-1, 0)$$

4) $f(x)$ is cont. on $[0, 5]$, IVT appl.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} f(0) = 1 > 0 \\ f(1) = -5 < 0 \end{array} \right\} f(x) = 0 \text{ in } (0, 1)$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} f(2) = -4 < 0 \\ f(3) = 2 > 0 \end{array} \right\} f(x) = 0 \text{ in } (2, 3)$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} f(3) = 2 > 0 \\ f(4) = -10 < 0 \end{array} \right\} f(x) = 0 \text{ in } (3, 4)$$

$f(x) = 0$ at least 3 times

5) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} (3 + \sqrt{x}) = 5$

6) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{5 - x^2}{4x + 7} = \frac{4}{11}$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} (3x^2 + 4x + 1) = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} (x + 1) = 0$$

L'H Rule

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{6x + 4}{1} = -2$$

8) $\lim_{t \rightarrow 9} \frac{\sqrt{t} - 3}{t - 9}$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 9} (\sqrt{t} - 3) = 0 \quad \lim_{t \rightarrow 9} (t - 9) = 0$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 9} \frac{\sqrt{t} - 3}{(\sqrt{t} + 3)(\sqrt{t} - 3)} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$9) \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{2(a+h)^2 - 2a^2}{h}$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{2a^2 + 4ah + 2h^2 - 2a^2}{h}$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{4ah + 2h^2}{h} \stackrel{h \neq 0}{=} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} 4a + 2h = 4a$$

$$10) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{9x^2 - 4}{2x^2 - x} = \frac{9}{2}$$

$$11) \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^2 - 4x - 5}{x - 3}$$

DNE

$$12) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{|x|}{x} = -1$$

$$13) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x+1} = 0$$

$$14) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = 1$$

H.A. $y=1$

$$15) a) \lim_{x \rightarrow b} f(x) \text{ exists}$$

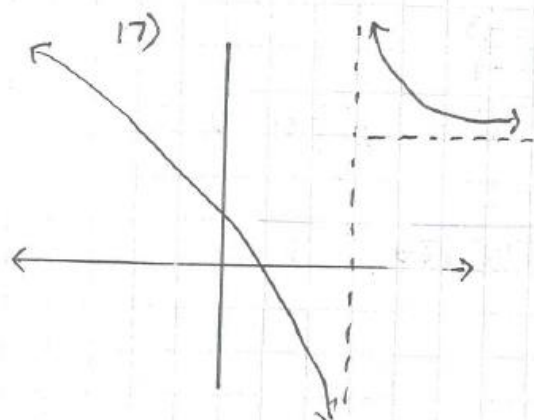
$$b) \lim_{x \rightarrow c^-} f(x) \text{ exists}$$

$$c) \lim_{x \rightarrow d} f(x) \text{ exists}$$

$$16) I) f(1) = -3$$

$$II) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} (x^3 - 4x) = 3 \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} (x^3 - 2x - 2) = -3$$

$f(x)$ is not cont $x=1$



$$18) f(x) = \frac{2x+1}{x^2-2x+1} = \frac{2x+1}{(x-1)^2}$$

$f(x)$ has an infinite discontinuity @ $x=1$.