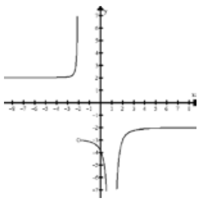
<u>Math 1A Midterm 1 Review Answers</u>

Complete solutions are shown for all questions except those marked ✪.
The missing work for those questions is strictly numeric or algebraic.

[1] ✪ $\lim\limits_{x\to 0}\dfrac{\sqrt{x+\sqrt{\cos x}}-1}{x}=\dfrac{1}{2}$

[2] $\dfrac{f(5)-f(1)}{5-1}=\dfrac{-25-(-1)}{5-1}=-6$ meters per second

[3]



[4] Since $-1\le\cos\dfrac{1}{x^2}\le 1$ for all $x\neq 0$,

therefore $-x^4\le x^4\cos\dfrac{1}{x^2}\le x^4$ for all $x\neq 0$.

$\lim\limits_{x\to 0}(-x^4)=\lim\limits_{x\to 0}x^4=0$.

So, by the Squeeze Theorem, $\lim\limits_{x\to 0}x^4\cos\dfrac{1}{x^2}=0$.

[5] [a] $\lim\limits_{x\to -2}(2x-3)=-7$

[b] $\lim\limits_{x\to -1^-}(2x-3)=-5$ and $\lim\limits_{x\to -1^+}(x^2-6)=-5$, so $\lim\limits_{x\to -1}f(x)=-5$

[c] $\lim\limits_{x\to 2^-}(x^2-6)=-2$ and $\lim\limits_{x\to 2^+}(4x-6)=2$, so $\lim\limits_{x\to 2}f(x)$ DNE

[6] Since $\lim\limits_{x\to 2}(x-2)$ exists (equals 0), $\quad \lim\limits_{x\to 2}\dfrac{\sqrt{x^2+a}-1}{x-2}\lim\limits_{x\to 2}(x-2)=2\lim\limits_{x\to 2}(x-2)$

Since $\lim\limits_{x\to 2}\dfrac{\sqrt{x^2+a}-1}{x-2}$ and $\lim\limits_{x\to 2}(x-2)$ both exist (given & above), $\quad \lim\limits_{x\to 2}\dfrac{\sqrt{x^2+a}-1}{x-2}(x-2)=0$

$\lim\limits_{x\to 2}(\sqrt{x^2+a}-1)=0$

Since $\lim\limits_{x\to 2}1$ exists (equals 1), $\quad \lim\limits_{x\to 2}(\sqrt{x^2+a}-1)+\lim\limits_{x\to 2}1=0+\lim\limits_{x\to 2}1$

Since $\lim\limits_{x\to 2}(\sqrt{x^2+a}-1)$ and $\lim\limits_{x\to 2}1$ both exist (above), $\quad \lim\limits_{x\to 2}(\sqrt{x^2+a}-1+1)=1$

$\lim\limits_{x\to 2}\sqrt{x^2+a}=1$

$\left(\lim\limits_{x\to 2}\sqrt{x^2+a}\right)^2=1^2$

Since $\lim\limits_{x\to 2}\sqrt{x^2+a}$ exists (above), $\quad \lim\limits_{x\to 2}\sqrt{x^2+a}\sqrt{x^2+a}=1$

$\lim\limits_{x\to 2}(x^2+a)=1$

$4+a=1$

$a=-3$

[7] $\lim_{x\to 2}\frac{x^2 g(x)}{1+f(x)} = \frac{\lim_{x\to 2} x^2 g(x)}{\lim_{x\to 2}(1+f(x))} = \frac{\lim_{x\to 2} x \cdot \lim_{x\to 2} x \cdot \lim_{x\to 2} g(x)}{\lim_{x\to 2} 1 + \lim_{x\to 2} f(x)} = \frac{2\cdot 2\cdot 4}{1+(-3)} = -8$

[8] discontinuities where $x^2-9=0$, ie. at $x=-3$ and $x=3$

$\lim_{x\to -3^-} f(x) = -\infty \quad \left(\frac{-1}{0^+}\right) \qquad \lim_{x\to -3^+} f(x) = \infty \quad \left(\frac{-1}{0^-}\right) \qquad \lim_{x\to 3^-} f(x) = -\infty \quad \left(\frac{5}{0^-}\right) \qquad \lim_{x\to 3^+} f(x) = \infty \quad \left(\frac{5}{0^+}\right)$

[9] [a] Since $f(-1)$ DNE, there is no such a

[b] $\lim_{x\to 2^-}(3-x) = 1$ and $\lim_{x\to 2^+}(bx-1) = 2b-1$, so $\lim_{x\to 2} f(x)$ exists only if $2b-1=1$ ie. $b=1$

★ It was not stated that you need to check that f is continuous at $x = 2$ with this value of b, but it is strongly recommended, to be sure the answer isn't that there is no such b

[c] $\lim_{x\to -1^-}(2x+6) = 4$ and $\lim_{x\to -1^+}(3-x) = 4$, so $\lim_{x\to -1} f(x)$ exists and $\lim_{x\to -1} f(x) = 4$ but $f(-1)$ DNE,

so $x=-1$ is a removable discontinuity

$\lim_{x\to 2^-}(3-x) = 1$ and $\lim_{x\to 2^+}(3x-1) = 5$, so both one-sided limits exist but are not equal,

so $x=2$ is a jump discontinuity

[10] Let $f(x) = \cos 2x - x^2$.

Since $\cos 2x$ (a continuous trigonometric function composed with a polynomial function)

and x^2 (a polynomial function) are both continuous for all x,

so is their difference $f(x) = \cos 2x - x^2$.

Since $f(\pi) = 1-\pi^2 < 0 < 1 = f(0)$,

by the Intermediate Value Theorem, there is a value c in the interval $(0, \pi)$ such that $f(c) = \cos 2c - c^2 = 0$, ie. $\cos 2c = c^2$.

So the equation $\cos 2x = x^2$ has a solution in the interval $[0, \pi]$.

[11] $2x-1=0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{2}$ and $\lim_{x\to \frac{1}{2}^+}\frac{\sqrt{4+9x^2}}{2x-1} = \infty \quad \left(\frac{\frac{5}{2}}{0^+}\right)$

$$\lim_{x\to -\infty}\frac{\sqrt{4+9x^2}}{2x-1} = \lim_{x\to -\infty}\frac{\sqrt{4+9x^2}}{2x-1}\,\frac{\frac{1}{x}}{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x\to -\infty}\frac{\sqrt{4+9x^2}}{2x-1}\,\frac{-\sqrt{\frac{1}{x^2}}}{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x\to -\infty}\frac{-\sqrt{\frac{4}{x^2}+9}}{2-\frac{1}{x}} = \frac{-\sqrt{0+9}}{2-0} = -\frac{3}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x\to \infty}\frac{\sqrt{4+9x^2}}{2x-1} = \lim_{x\to \infty}\frac{\sqrt{4+9x^2}}{2x-1}\,\frac{\frac{1}{x}}{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x\to \infty}\frac{\sqrt{4+9x^2}}{2x-1}\,\frac{\sqrt{\frac{1}{x^2}}}{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x\to \infty}\frac{\sqrt{\frac{4}{x^2}+9}}{2-\frac{1}{x}} = \frac{\sqrt{0+9}}{2-0} = \frac{3}{2}$$

Vertical asymptote: $x = \frac{1}{2}$

Horizontal asymptotes: $y = \pm\frac{3}{2}$

[12] $f'(-2) = \lim_{b\to -2}\frac{f(b)-f(-2)}{b-(-2)} = \lim_{b\to -2}\frac{b^3-3b+2}{b+2} = \lim_{b\to -2}\frac{(b+2)(x^2-2b+1)}{b+2} = \lim_{b\to -2}(b^2-2b+1) = 9$

$f'(-2) = \lim_{h\to 0}\frac{f(-2+h)-f(-2)}{h} = \lim_{x\to -2}\frac{(-2+h)^3-3(-2+h)+2}{h} = \lim_{x\to -2}\frac{-8+12h-6h^2+h^3+6-3h+2}{h}$

$= \lim_{x\to -2}\frac{9h-6h^2+h^3}{h} = \lim_{x\to -2}(9-6h+h^2) = 9$

[13] [a] $f(x) = \cos \pi x$, $a=-1$ [b] $f(x) = x^2 - x$, $a=-2$

[14] ✪ 1.5 feet per minute

[15] ✪ $y+4=2(x-2)$

[16] $f'(-2) < f'(4) < 0 < f'(2) < f'(-4)$

[17] [a] If the refrigerator temperature is $4^{\circ}C$, the food will defrost in 6 hours.

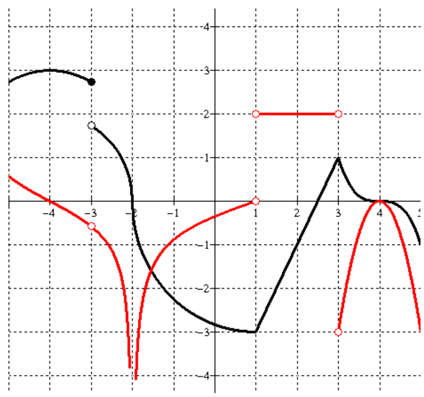
[b] If the refrigerator temperature is $4^{\circ}C$, the food will defrost 1 hour sooner for each $1^{\circ}C$ increase in the refrigerator's temperature.

[c] No. The defrost time should always decrease if the refrigerator temperature increases. The frozen food will always defrost faster in a warmer refrigerator.

[18] ✪ [a] $f'(t)=\dfrac{1}{2(1-t)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$ [b] $g'(x)=\dfrac{8}{(2-x)^2}$

[19] [a] $x=-3$ (discontinuous)
$x=-2$ (vertical tangent line)
$x=1,3$ (cusps)

[b]



[20] Since the line $x-2y=6$ (ie. $y=\frac{1}{2}x-3$) is tangent to $y=f(x)$ at $x=4$,

therefore the point of tangency is $(4,\frac{1}{2}(4)-3)$ or $(4,-1)$.

That means $f(4)=-1$ and $f'(4)=\frac{1}{2}$.

Since $f'(4)$ exists, therefore f is differentiable at $x=4$ (by the definition of "differentiable").

Since f is differentiable at $x=4$, therefore f is continuous at $x=4$ (by the "differentiability implies continuity" theorem).

Since f is continuous at $x=4$, therefore $\lim\limits_{x\to 4} f(x)=f(4)=-1$ (by the definition of "continuous at a point").