

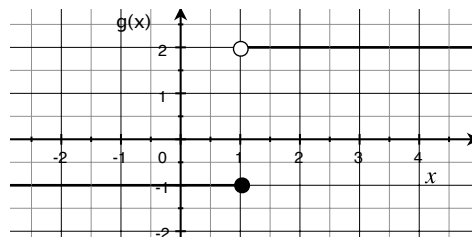
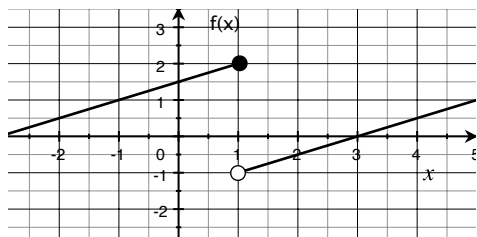
Quiz 3 - 9/13/2019

(I) Evaluate the following limits using the graphs of f and g given below (must include correct/valid mathematical steps – no credit without it):

(a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} [f(x) + g(x)]$

(b) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} [f(x) \cdot g(x)]$

Hint: Be careful!



(II) Use the mathematical definition of continuity to determine whether the following function is continuous at $x = 0$ (show steps)

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sqrt{1+x}-1}{x}, & \text{if } x \neq 0 \\ 0, & \text{if } x = 0 \end{cases}$$

Solution

(I) According to limit laws: Limit of a sum = sum of the limits, provided both limits individually exist.

(a) When $x \rightarrow 1$, we cannot apply the limit laws directly because neither limit exists. However, both functions have left- and right- limits. So, we can apply limit laws to find the limit on each side separately:

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} [f(x) + g(x)] &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) + \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} g(x) = 2 - 1 = 1 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} [f(x) + g(x)] &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) + \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} g(x) = -1 + 2 = 1 \end{aligned}$$

Since the left- and right- limit are the same, $\boxed{\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} [f(x) + g(x)] = 1}$

(b) For this case we can apply limit laws directly, since both limits exist:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} [f(x) \cdot g(x)] = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} f(x) \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} g(x) = 1 \cdot (-1) = \boxed{-1}$$

(II) According to the definition, continuity at $x = 0$ requires: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = f(0)$.

In this problem, $f(0) = 0$.

To find $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)$ we must try to do some algebra and cancel the x in the denominator

$$\frac{\sqrt{1+x}-1}{x} = \frac{(\sqrt{1+x}-1) \cdot (\sqrt{1+x}+1)}{x \cdot (\sqrt{1+x}+1)} = \frac{x}{x \cdot (\sqrt{1+x}+1)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x}+1} \quad (\text{provided } x \neq 0)$$

$$\text{Therefore, } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x}+1} \right] = \frac{1}{2}$$

Since $f(0) = 0$ and $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 1/2$, it follows that f is not continuous at $x = 0$.

Grading: Total points possible = 6.

3 pt for (I): 1.5pt for (a) + 1.5 pt for (b).

No credit for correct answers without correct reason.

3 pt for (II): 0.5 pt = Attempt to apply correct defn of continuity at $x = 0$.

0.5pt = Find correct $f(0)$.

1.5pt = Find correct $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)$.

0.5 pt = State correct conclusion.