



Exercise 2: Limit & Continuity

Topic 2.1 : Limit at Infinity

1. Evaluate the following limits at infinity.

$$\begin{array}{lll} \text{(a)} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x-1}{5x+6} & \text{(b)} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4x}{x^2-1} & \text{(c)} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2-1}{x+2} \\ \text{(d)} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{2}{x+1} + \frac{1-7x}{3x+4} \right) & \text{(e)} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2x}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} & \text{(f)} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x+3}{\sqrt{9x^2-3x+2}} \\ \text{(g)} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\sqrt{x^2+3x} - x \right) & \text{(h)} \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left[-3 + \frac{\sqrt{x^2+9}}{x+3} \right] & \text{(i)} \end{array}$$

Hint : f) & g)- using numerical method

$$\left[\text{(a)} \frac{2}{5} \quad \text{(b)} 0 \quad \text{(c)} \infty \quad \text{(d)} -\frac{7}{3} \quad \text{(e)} 2 \quad \text{(f)} -\frac{2}{3} \quad \text{(g)} \frac{3}{2} \quad \text{(h)} -4 \right]$$

Topic 2.2 : Continuity

2. Determine the continuity of $f(x)$ at $x=a$ for each of the following.

$$\begin{array}{lll} \text{(a)} f(x) = \frac{2}{x^2-1} \quad x=2 & \text{(b)} f(x) = e^{x+2} \quad x=0 & \text{(c)} f(x) = \frac{x+1}{x-4} \quad x=4 \\ \text{(d)} f(x) = \frac{x^2-6x-7}{x-7} \quad x=7 & \text{(e)} f(x) = \sqrt{3-x} \quad x=3 & \text{(f)} f(x) = \frac{2x-3}{|2x-3|} \quad x=\frac{3}{2} \end{array}$$

$$\left[\text{(a)} \text{ continuous} \quad \text{(b)} \text{ continuous} \quad \text{(c)} \text{ discontinuous} \right. \\ \left. \text{(d)} \text{ discontinuous} \quad \text{(e)} \text{ discontinuous} \quad \text{(f)} \text{ discontinuous} \right]$$

3. For each of the following piecewise functions, determine whether $f(x)$ is continuous at $x=2$.

$$\text{(a)} f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2+1, & x < 2 \\ 3+x, & x > 2 \end{cases} \qquad \text{(b)} f(x) = \begin{cases} \ln(x-1), & 1 < x \leq 2 \\ x^2-4x+4, & x > 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\left[\text{(a)} \text{ discontinuous} \quad \text{(b)} \text{ continuous} \right]$$

4. Let $f(x)$ be defined as

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{x+2}, & x < 2 \\ k, & x = 2 \\ \frac{x-1}{4}, & x > 2 \end{cases}$$

Determine k so that f is continuous at $x=2$

$$\left[k = \frac{1}{4} \right]$$