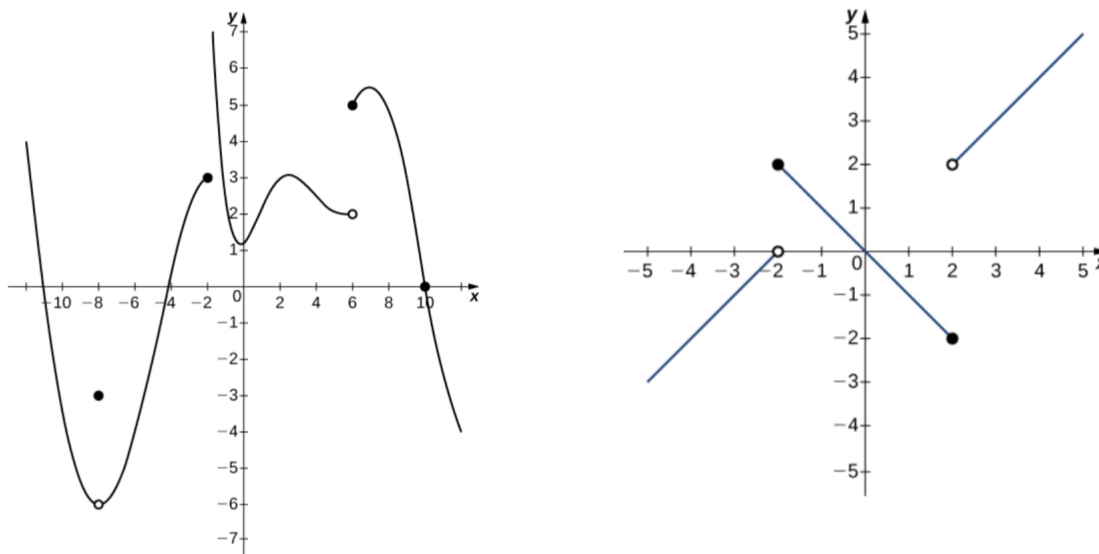


IN-CLASS ACTIVITY : LIMIT LAWS AND CONTINUITY

1. Consider the functions $f(x)$ and $g(x)$ graphed below.



Using the limit laws, compute the following limits (if they exist) :

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| i) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -8^-} f(x)$ | iv) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} (f(x) + g(x))$ | vii) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2^-} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$ |
| ii) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -8} f(x)^2$ | v) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} (f(x) - g(x))$ | viii) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 6^+} \frac{1}{f(x)}$ |
| iii) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2^+} f(x)g(x)$ | vi) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (f(x)g(x))$ | ix) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 6^-} \sqrt{f(x)}$ |

Can you find an explicit formula for the function $g(x)$?

(Hint : it is a function defined by cases. Do you remember how to write the equation of a line?)

2. Using a calculator, compute the values of the following quotients :

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| i) $\frac{0.013}{0.000048}$ | ii) $\frac{0.000053}{0.018}$ | iii) $\frac{0.00011}{0.000093}$ |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|

What does it suggest about the limit of a quotient when both numerator and denominator tend to 0?

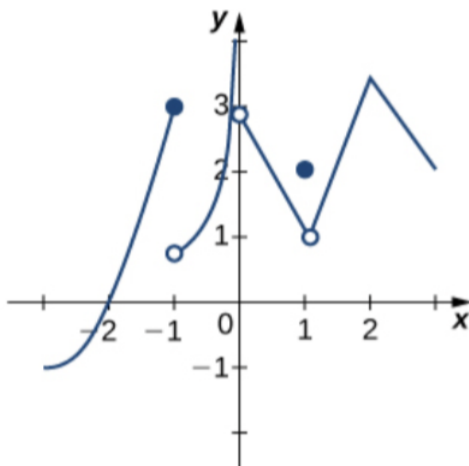
3. Assume that $\lim_{x \rightarrow 6} f(x) = 4$ and $\lim_{x \rightarrow 6} g(x) = 9$. Use the limit laws to evaluate each of the following limits :

- i) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 6} 2f(x)g(x)$ iii) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 6} (f(x) + \frac{1}{3}g(x))$ v) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 6} (xf(x))$
 ii) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 6} \frac{g(x)-1}{f(x)}$ iv) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 6} \frac{f(x)^3}{2}$ vi) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 6} (f(x)^2 - xg(x))$

4. Compute the following limits using the limit laws :

- i) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (4x^2 - 2x + 3)$ iv) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} (9x + 1)^2$ vii) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{1+\sin(x)}$
 ii) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^3+3x^2+5}{4-7x}$ v) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 7} x^2$ viii) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{2-7x}{x+6}$
 iii) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \sqrt{x^2 - 6x + 3}$ vi) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} (4x^2 - 1)$ ix) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} e^{3x}$

5. Consider the function $f(x)$ graphed below :



Find all values x_0 for which the function is not continuous at $x = x_0$. For all such values, compute, if they exist, the left and right limits.

6. Find the value of k that makes the following function continuous :

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{kx} & \text{if } 0 \leq x \leq 3 \\ x + 1 & \text{if } 3 < x \leq 10 \end{cases}$$