

Calculus for the Life Science I
MAT1330A , MAT1330B, MAT1330E
Assignment 3

Due date: Oct. 7

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DGD (circle one): **1** , **2** , **3** , **4**

Student Name (printed): _____

Student ID Number: _____

Question 1

To estimate the limit $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)$, where $f(x) = \frac{e^x - 1 - x}{x^2}$, one may use sequences of numerical values for x approaching 0.

a) Give two sequences to estimate the limit. A few terms for each sequence is enough.

<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="border-bottom: 1px solid black;">$x_n = 1/n$</th> <th style="border-bottom: 1px solid black;">$f(x_n)$</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>1</td><td>0.71828</td></tr> <tr><td>1/2</td><td>0.594885</td></tr> <tr><td>1/3</td><td>0.56051</td></tr> <tr><td>1/4</td><td>0.5444</td></tr> <tr><td>⋮</td><td>⋮</td></tr> <tr><td>1/1000</td><td>0.5001667</td></tr> <tr><td>⋮</td><td>⋮</td></tr> <tr><td>1/10000</td><td>0.5000167</td></tr> <tr><td>↓</td><td>↓</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>0.5</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	$x_n = 1/n$	$f(x_n)$	1	0.71828	1/2	0.594885	1/3	0.56051	1/4	0.5444	⋮	⋮	1/1000	0.5001667	⋮	⋮	1/10000	0.5000167	↓	↓	0	0.5	and	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="border-bottom: 1px solid black;">$x_n = -1/n$</th> <th style="border-bottom: 1px solid black;">$f(x_n)$</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>-1</td><td>0.367879</td></tr> <tr><td>-1/2</td><td>0.426122</td></tr> <tr><td>-1/3</td><td>0.448781</td></tr> <tr><td>-1/4</td><td>0.4608125</td></tr> <tr><td>⋮</td><td>⋮</td></tr> <tr><td>-1/100</td><td>0.499833</td></tr> <tr><td>⋮</td><td>⋮</td></tr> <tr><td>-1/1000</td><td>0.499983</td></tr> <tr><td>↓</td><td>↓</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>0.5</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	$x_n = -1/n$	$f(x_n)$	-1	0.367879	-1/2	0.426122	-1/3	0.448781	-1/4	0.4608125	⋮	⋮	-1/100	0.499833	⋮	⋮	-1/1000	0.499983	↓	↓	0	0.5
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b) We may conclude that $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \boxed{0.5}$.

Question 2

Does the limit $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{|x - 2|}{x - 2}$ exist? Answer : no

Justify your answer in one line.

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{ x - 2 }{x - 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{2 - x}{x - 2} = -1 \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{ x - 2 }{x - 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{x - 2}{x - 2} = 1$

Question 3

What is the value of the limit $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x - 1}{x^2 - 6x + 5}$? Answer : -1/4

Justify your answer without using sequences of numerical values for x .

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

Question 4

We consider the function

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } x \in \mathbb{Q} \\ x^2 & \text{if } x \notin \mathbb{Q} \end{cases}$$

a) Is the function f continuous at $x = 0$? Answer :

Justify your answer in one line.

For $x \in \mathbb{Q}$, $f(x) = 0 \rightarrow 0 = f(0)$ as $x \rightarrow 0$. For $x \notin \mathbb{Q}$, $f(x) = x^2 \rightarrow 0 = f(0)$ as $x \rightarrow 0$

b) Does the derivative of f exist at $x = 0$? Answer :

Justify your answer in one line.

For $x \in \mathbb{Q}$, $f(x) = 0$ and $\frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = 0 \rightarrow 0$ as $x \rightarrow 0$. For $x \notin \mathbb{Q}$, $f(x) = x^2$ and $\frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \frac{x^2 - 0}{x - 0} = x \rightarrow 0$ as $x \rightarrow 0$.

Note : Try to visualize the graph of f in your mind. Is it a nice continuous curve?