

NAME: SOLUTIONS

QUIZ 3

Dawson College

Course Code: 201-NYA-05 S07

Date: February 11th 2010

Instructor: E. Richer

Question 1. (5 marks)

Using limits, find the slope of the tangent to the curve $f(x) = \sqrt{x-1}$ at the point $(2, 1)$.

$$\begin{aligned} m &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+\Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x} \\ &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(2+\Delta x) - f(2)}{\Delta x} \\ &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{2+\Delta x-1} - 1}{\Delta x} &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+\Delta x} - 1}{\Delta x} \left(\frac{\sqrt{1+\Delta x} + 1}{\sqrt{1+\Delta x} + 1} \right) \\ &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1+\Delta x - 1}{\Delta x (\sqrt{1+\Delta x} + 1)} \\ &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\Delta x} + 1} \\ &= \boxed{\frac{1}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

Question 2. (5 marks)

Using limits, find the derivative of $f(x) = x^2 - 3x$.

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+\Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x} \\ &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{[(x+\Delta x)^2 - 3(x+\Delta x)] - [x^2 - 3x]}{\Delta x} \\ &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 + 2x\Delta x + (\Delta x)^2 - 3x - 3\Delta x - x^2 + 3x}{\Delta x} \\ &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta x (2x + \Delta x - 3)}{\Delta x} \\ &= \boxed{2x - 3} \end{aligned}$$

Question 3. (5 marks)

Determine if the function $g(x)$ is continuous at $x = 2$. Justify your answer using the conditions necessary for continuity and proper notation.

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} 5 & x < 2 \\ 3x - 2 & x = 2 \\ 5 + 2x - x^2 & x > 2 \end{cases}$$

① $g(2)$ exists
$$\begin{aligned} g(2) &= 3(2) - 2 \\ &= 4 \end{aligned}$$

② $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} 5 = 5$

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

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} g(x)$ exists

③ $g(2) \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} g(x)$

so g is not continuous
at $x = 2$

Question 4. (5 marks)

Determine for which values of x the function $f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x+1}}{x-2}$ is **not** continuous.

Justify your answer using the conditions necessary for continuity and proper notation.

① f does not exist for $x < -1$ & for $x = 2$
So it is NOT CONTINUOUS there

② $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} f(x)$ does not exist so f is not continuous for $x = -1$