

1-7 ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS = 12, 14* page 47.

WITHOUT A CALCULATOR SHOW WHY THERE IS A # c WITH
 $0 \leq c \leq 1$ Such that $f(c) = 0$. DO NOT FIND c.

12. $f(x) = e^x - 3x$

$f(0) = e^0 - 3 \cdot 0 = 1 - 0 = 1$
 $f(1) = e^1 - 3 \cdot 1 = e - 3 < 0$, because $e \approx 2.7$
 BY IVT, $f(c) = 0$ MUST EXIST FOR SOME c IN $[0, 1]$

14* $f(x) = 2^x - 1/x$

$f(0) = \text{UNDEFINED}$.
 DEFINE SMALLER INTERVAL $0.1 \leq c \leq 1$.
 $f(0.1) = 2^{0.1} - 1/0.1 = 2^{0.1} - 10 < 0$ SINCE $2^{0.1} \approx 1$.
 $f(1) = 2^1 - 1/1 = 2 - 1 = 1$
 BY IVT, $f(c) = 0$ MUST EXIST FOR SOME c IN $[0.1, 1]$

ANSWER TO 11e ASSUMES $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(x)}{x} = 1$
 USE $u = 2x$.
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1-8 ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS = 11, 16, page 55.

USING $f(x)$ ON CALCULATOR. VAR \triangleright Y-VARS \triangleright 1: FUNCTION... 1=Y.

11. a	$f(x) = \sin(2x)/x$	16.	$f(x) = (x^2-9)/(x-3)$
X	$\sin(2x)/x$	X, (a=3)	X
-0.1	1.986693308	3-0.1	2.9
-0.01	1.999866669	3-0.01	2.99
-0.001	1.999998667	3-0.001	2.999
-0.0001	1.999999987	3-0.0001	2.9999
0	UNDEFINED	3	3
0.0001	1.999999987	3+0.0001	3.0001
0.001	1.999998667	3+0.001	3.001
0.01	1.999866669	3+0.01	3.01
0.1	1.986693308	3+0.1	3.1

b, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 2$

b, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 6$

d, $\delta = 0.09$ IS SUFFICIENT

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e, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(2x)}{x} = 2 \left[\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(2x)}{2x} \right]$. Let $u = 2x$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} 2 \left[\frac{\sin(u)}{u} \right] = 2 \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin(u)}{u} \right) = 2 \cdot 1 = 2.$

e, $f(x) = \frac{(x+3)(x-3)}{x-3} = x+3, x \neq 3$.
 AS $x \rightarrow 3, f(x) \rightarrow 3+3 = 6.$