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17/ENG03/059

CIVIL ENGINEERING

ENG 281 (ENGINEERING MATHEMATICS)

1) $\lim_{x \to 3} f(x)$

$f(x) = \pi$

Solution

$\lim_{x \to 3} \pi = \pi$

2) $f(x) = 5x - 21$

Solution

$6 = 0.1$

$5(6.1) - 21 = 9.5$

$5(6.01) - 21 = 9.05$

$5(6.001) - 21 = 9.005$

$5(6.0001) - 21 = 9.0005$

$5(6.00001) - 21 = 9.00005$

$5(6.000001) - 21 = 9.000005$

$5(6.0000001) - 21 = 9.0000005$

x	$f(x)$
6.1	9.5
6.01	9.05
6.001	9.005
6.0001	9.0005
6.00001	9.00005
6.000001	9.000005
6.0000001	9.0000005

$[f(x) = 5x - 21]$ tends towards 9 as $x \to 6$

3.) $\lim_{x \to 3^+} \frac{3 - x}{|3 - x|}$

Solution

$\lim_{x \to 3^+} \frac{3 - x}{|3 - x|} = \frac{3 - (3 + h)}{3 - (3 + h)} = \frac{3 - 3 - h}{3 - 3 - h}$

$= \frac{0 - h}{0 - h} = \frac{h}{h}$ where $h = 0 = \frac{0}{0}$

the limit is indeterminate at the right hand limit.

4) $\lim_{x \to 3} \frac{x-3}{|x-3|}$

solution

When $x < 0$

$\lim_{x \to 3} \left[\frac{(3-h)-3}{(3-h)-3}\right] = \frac{0}{0}$ ∴ indeterminate form

where $h \to 0$

at $x \geq 0$

$\lim_{x \to 3^+} \left[\frac{(3+h)-3}{(3+h)-3}\right]$ where $h \to 0 = \frac{3-3}{3-3} = \frac{0}{0}$ ∴ indeterminate form.

∴ the limits do not exist from both left hand and right hand limits

5) Show that $f(x) = \sqrt{x-4}$ is continuous on interval $[4, 8]$

solution

At $f(x) = \sqrt{x-4}$

$x \to 4 = \sqrt{4-4} = \sqrt{0} = 0$

$\therefore f(x) = \sqrt{x-4}$

at $x \to 8 = \sqrt{8-4}$

$= \sqrt{4} = 2$

$f(x)$ is continuous at $(4, 8)$.