

Math 1231-13: Single-Variable Calculus 1  
George Washington University Fall 2024  
Recitation 3

Jay Daigle

Friday September 13, 2024

**Problem 1.** Let  $h(x) = \frac{x-1}{\sqrt{5-x}-2}$ .

- (a) Is this function continuous where it's defined? Where is it undefined?
- (b) We can factor an  $x - 1$  out of the top, but we can't obviously factor one out of the bottom. We need to use an algebraic trick make the  $x - 1$  appear. What tricks do we have that might work?
- (c) What is  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} h(x)$ ?

**Problem 2.** We want to compute  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{\sin(x^2-9)}{x-3}$ .

- (a) What rule do we know we need to invoke here?
- (b) What  $\theta$  are we going to need to pick for this to work out, and why?
- (c) Do algebra so that you can invoke the small angle approximation. What is the limit? (Are you using the AIF property?)
- (d) Go back to the beginning, and see what our heuristic idea that  $\sin(\theta) \approx \theta$  would have told you. Does that match with what you got?

**Problem 3.** We want to think about the ways that infinity doesn't really work like a number, and we can't do arithmetic with it.

- (a) To start: what is  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 1/x$ , and why?

- (b) Let's look at  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 1/x + 1/x$ . If we computed the limit of each fraction individually, what indeterminate form would we get?
- (c) How do we actually compute  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x}$ ? (Hint: combine them into one fraction.) Does this make sense in light of what you got in part (b)?
- (d) Now consider  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} + \frac{x-1}{x-x^2}$ . What is the limit of each piece, and what indeterminate form is this?
- (e) Compute  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} + \frac{x-1}{x-x^2}$  directly. Does this make sense in light of what you got in part (d)?
- (f) Now consider  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 1/x + 1/x^2$ . What indeterminate form would this represent? What is the limit? Do those make sense together?
- (g) Finally, let's look at  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} + \frac{x^2-3x+2}{x^2-2x}$ . What indeterminate form is this? What is the limit?
- (h) What pattern do you see from all of these?