MATH 211
Online Asynchronous Survey in Calculus and Analytical Geometry

Dr. Ahmed Kaffel

Department of Mathematical Sciences
University of Wisconsin Milwaukee

Spring 2023

UNIVERSITY of WISCONSIN
UWMILWAUKEE

Review problem1

Express the domain of the function

$$f(x) = \frac{x + \log(x+1) + \sqrt{5-x}}{x-2}$$

as a union of intervals.

We analyze the parts:

- $\log(x+1)$ is defined for $x > -1$, thus $(-1, \infty)$
- $\sqrt{5-x}$ is defined on $x \leq 5$, thus $(-\infty, 5]$
- the fraction $\frac{\cdots}{x-2}$ is defined for $x \neq 2$, thus $(-\infty, 2) \cup (2, \infty)$

The domain of f is not:

$$(-1, \infty) \cup (-\infty, 5] \cup (-\infty, 2) \cup (2, \infty) \quad = \quad (-\infty, \infty)$$

The domain of f is:

$$(-1, 2) \cup (2, 5]$$

Review problem 2

Find the precise value of

$$\log_5 198 - \log_5 10 - \log_5 99$$

We have

$$\begin{aligned}
\log_5 198 - \log_5 10 - \log_5 99 &= \log_5 \frac{198}{10} - \log_5 99 \\
&= \log_5 \frac{198}{10 \cdot 99} \\
&= \log_5 \frac{2}{10} \\
&= \log_5 \frac{1}{5} \\
&= -1
\end{aligned}$$

Review problem 3

Find the inverse function of

$$f(x) = \frac{1 + \log x}{2 \log x + 5}$$

We have

$$\begin{aligned} y = \frac{1 + \log x}{2 \log x + 5} &\implies y \cdot (2 \log x + 5) = 1 + \log x \\ &\implies 2y \log x + 5y = 1 + \log x \\ &\implies 2y \log x - \log x = 1 - 5y \\ &\implies \log x \cdot (2y - 1) = 1 - 5y \\ &\implies \log x = \frac{1 - 5y}{2y - 1} \\ &\implies x = 10^{\frac{1-5y}{2y-1}} \end{aligned}$$

Thus the inverse function is $f(y) = 10^{\frac{1-5y}{2y-1}}$.

Review problem4

Prove or disprove that the following limit exists

$$\lim_{x \to 5} \frac{x-5}{|x-5|}$$

For $x < 5$ we have $\frac{x-5}{|x-5|} = -1$. Thus

$$\lim_{x \to 5^-} \frac{x-5}{|x-5|} = \lim_{x \to 5^-} -1 = -1$$

For $x > 5$ we have $\frac{x-5}{|x-5|} = 1$. Thus

$$\lim_{x \to 5^+} \frac{x-5}{|x-5|} = \lim_{x \to 5^+} 1 = 1$$

The limit $\lim_{x \to 5} \frac{x-5}{|x-5|}$ does not exist since the left- and the right-limit are different.

Review problem 5

Prove $\lim_{x\to 0} g(x) = 0$ where $g(x) = x^{12} \cdot \cos\left(\frac{1+e^{50x}}{13.2x^2}\right)$.

We know that the range of cos is $[-1, 1]$. Thus

$$-x^{12} \leq g(x) \leq x^{12}$$

Moreover $\lim_{x\to 0} -x^{12} = 0 = \lim_{x\to 0} x^{12}$.

Thus we can apply the Squeeze Theorem with

- lower bound $-x^{12}$ (i.e. $\leq g(x)$), and
- upper bound x^{12} (i.e. $\geq g(x)$)

and it follows that

$$\lim_{x\to 0} g(x) = 0$$

Review problem 6

For what value of k is the following function continuous?

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 + 2k & \text{for } x < 2 \\ 3^x - k & \text{for } x \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

For any k, the function is continuous at all $x \neq 2$ since

- $x^2 + 2k$ is continuous, and
- $3^x - k$ is continuous.

(Both are compositions of continuous functions)

At point $x = 2$ we have:

$$\lim_{x \to 2^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 2^-} x^2 + 2k = 4 + 2k$$

$$\lim_{x \to 2^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 2^+} 3^x - k = 9 - k$$

$$f(2) = 3^2 - k = 9 - k$$

We have continuity at 2 if $4 + 2k = 9 - k$. Thus $k = \frac{5}{3}$.