



Tutorial Series Number 3 - Math1

Exercise 1

Calculate the limits of the following functions:

$$\begin{aligned} 1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \left(\frac{1}{1-x} - \frac{1}{1-x^2} \right), \quad 2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^n - 1}{x - 1}, n \in \mathbb{N}^* \quad 3) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x - \sqrt{x}}{\ln(x) + x} \\ 4) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x^2)}{\sin^2(x)}, \quad 5) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt{1-x}}{x} \text{ (SUPP)}, \quad 6) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}} - \sqrt{x} \text{ (SUPP)} \end{aligned}$$

Exercise 2

Study the continuity of the following functions:

$$1) f(x) = \begin{cases} x + \frac{\sqrt{x^2}}{x} & \text{if } x \neq 0, \\ 0 & \text{if } x = 0. \end{cases} \quad 2) \text{(SUPP)} f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin(x)}{|x|} & \text{if } x \neq 0, \\ 1 & \text{if } x = 0. \end{cases}$$

Exercise 3

Determine if the following functions can be extended by continuity in $x_0 = 0$.

$$1) f(x) = \frac{e^x - 1}{\sqrt{|x|}}, \quad 2) \text{(SUPP)} f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1 - \cos(x)}{x^2} & \text{if } x > 0, \\ \frac{\sin(x)}{x} & \text{if } x < 0. \end{cases}$$

Exercise 4

Study the differentiability on \mathbb{R} of the following functions:

$$1) f(x) = x|x|, \quad 2) \text{(SUPP)} f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{|x|\sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 1}}{x - 1} & \text{if } x \neq 1, \\ 1 & \text{if } x = 1. \end{cases}$$

Exercise 5

1) Using the mean value theorem, show that

$$\frac{1}{1+x} < \ln(1+x) - \ln(x) < \frac{1}{x}.$$



2) Calculate

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x(\ln(1+x) - \ln(x))$$

and deduce from it

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x.$$

Exercise 6(SUPP)

Let the function $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ defined by

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{3-x^2}{2} & \text{if } x < 1, \\ \frac{1}{x} & \text{if } x \geq 1. \end{cases}$$

- 1) Show that f is continuous on \mathbb{R} .
- 2) Show that f is differentiable on \mathbb{R} .
- 3) By applying the mean value theorem, show that there exists $c \in]0, 2[$ such that

$$2f'(c) = f(2) - f(0).$$