

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
AP Calculus AB

Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
Ms. Loughran

Do Now:

Evaluate.

$$1. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{5x} = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$2. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3(1 - \cos x)}{3 - 3 \cos x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( 3 \cdot \frac{1 - \cos x}{x} \right) = 0$$

$$3. \lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos \theta \tan \theta}{\theta} = \lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos \theta \cdot \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta}}{\theta} = \lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \theta}{\theta} = 1$$

or

$$\lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{\tan \theta}{\theta} \cdot \cos \theta \right) = 1$$

$$4. \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}} x \sec(\pi x) = \frac{1}{2} \sec\left(\pi \cdot \frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \text{ dne} = \text{dne}$$

# Homework 09-14

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
AP Calculus AB

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Do Now:

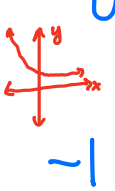
Evaluate each of the following.

9 1.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos^2(3x)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2(3x)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{\sin(3x)}{x} \cdot \frac{\sin(3x)}{x} \right) = 3 \cdot 3 = 9$

0 2.  $\lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\theta + 2}{\cot \theta} = \lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \tan \theta (\theta + 2) = 0(2) = 0$

0 3.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\csc x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \sqrt{x} \sin x = \sqrt{\pi} \cdot 0 = 0$

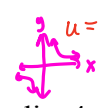
0 4.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^{-x} \cos x = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^{-x} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \cos x = 0 \cdot \text{dne} = 0$



5.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(2x) - 1}{2x^2}$  bounded on next page

0 6.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(x^2)}{x} \rightarrow$  on next page

0 7.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \left( 1 - \cos \left( \frac{1}{x} \right) \right)$



4 8.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} 4$

\* the limit of a constant is the constant

$\lim_{u \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{1}{u} (1 - \cos u) = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{1 - \cos u}{u} = 0$

$$5. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(2x) - 1}{2x^2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2\sin^2 x}{2x^2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\sin^2 x}{x^2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( -1 \cdot \frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot \frac{\sin x}{x} \right)$$

$-1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 = -1$

$$5. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{\cos(2x) - 1}{2x^2} \cdot \frac{\cos(2x) + 1}{\cos(2x) + 1} \right)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\sin^2(2x)}{2x^2 (\cos(2x) + 1)}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sin(2x)}{x} \cdot \frac{\sin(2x)}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos(2x) + 1} \right)$$

$$6. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(x^2)}{x} = 0$$

$$u = x^2$$

$$x = \pm\sqrt{u}$$

$$\lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin u}{\pm\sqrt{u}}$$

$$\lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin u}{\sqrt{u}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{u}}{\sqrt{u}} = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{u} \sin u}{u}$$

$$\lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin u}{\sqrt{u}} = 0$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = -1$$