

$$1) \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{2(3+h)^2 - 18}{h}$$

$$\rightarrow \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{2(-3+h)^2 - 18}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{2(9-6h+h^2) - 18}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{18 - 12h + h^2 - 18}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h^2 - 12h}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h(h-12)}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} h - 12$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{2(-3+h)^2 - 18}{h} = -12$$

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$$2) g(x) = \begin{cases} 2x, & x < 6 \\ x-1, & x \geq 6 \end{cases}$$

$$(a) x = 4, (b) x = 6$$

$\rightarrow a) \text{ at } x = 4$

$$x = 4 < 6, \text{ so,}$$

$$g(x) = 2x$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} 2x$$

$$= 2(4)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} g(x) = 8$$

$$g(4) = 2(4)$$

$$g(4) = 8$$

$g(4) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} g(x)$, so, $g(x)$ is continuous at $x = 4$.

b) at $x=6$

Here, Left hand limit and Right hand limit are different.

$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow 6^-} \text{LHL} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 6^-} g(x) \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 6^-} 2x \\ &= 2(6) \\ \text{LHL} &= 12\end{aligned}$	$\begin{aligned}\text{RHL} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 6^+} g(x) \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 6^+} x-1 \\ &= 6-1 \\ &= 5\end{aligned}$
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The $\text{LHL} \neq \text{RHL}$, hence, the given function $g(x)$ is discontinuous at $x=6$.

$$\begin{aligned}3) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 9} \frac{x-9}{3-\sqrt{x}} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 9} \left(\frac{x-9}{3-\sqrt{x}} \times \frac{3+\sqrt{x}}{3+\sqrt{x}} \right) \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 9} \frac{(x-9)(3+\sqrt{x})}{9-x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 9} \frac{(-1)(9-x)(3+\sqrt{x})}{(9-x)} \\ &= -1 \lim_{x \rightarrow 9} (3+\sqrt{x}) \\ &= -1(3+\sqrt{9}) \\ &= -1(3+3) \\ &= -6\end{aligned}$$
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 9} \frac{x-9}{3-\sqrt{x}} = -6$$

$$4) \quad f(x) = \frac{4x+5}{9-3x}$$

$$(a) x = -1, (b) x = 0, (c) x = 3$$

$$\rightarrow (a) \quad f(x) = \frac{4x+5}{9-3x}, \quad x = -1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{4x+5}{9-3x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{4(-1)+5}{9-3(-1)} \\ &= \frac{-4+5}{9+3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{4x+5}{9-3x} = \frac{1}{12}$$

$$f(x) \text{ at } x = -1$$

$$f(-1) = \frac{4(-1)+5}{9-3(-1)}$$

$$f(-1) = \frac{1}{12}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{4x+5}{9-3x} = f(-1), \text{ so, } f(x) \text{ is continuous at } x = -1.$$

$$b) \quad x = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4x+5}{9-3x} \\ &= \frac{4(0)+5}{9-3(0)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4x+5}{9-3x} = \frac{5}{9}$$

$$f(x) \text{ at } x = 0$$

$$f(0) = \frac{4(0)+5}{9-3(0)}$$

$$f(0) = \frac{5}{9}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4x+5}{9-3x} = f(0), \text{ so, } f(x) \text{ is continuous at } x=0.$$

c) $x = 3$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{4x+5}{9-3x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{4(3)+5}{9-3(3)}$$

$$= \frac{12+5}{9-9}$$

$$= \text{Not defined.}$$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} f(x)$ is discontinuous at $x=3$, because the limit does

not exist. It is an infinite discontinuity.

5) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{6e^{4x} - e^{-2x}}{8e^{4x} - e^{2x} + 3e^{-x}}$

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{6e^{4x} - e^{-2x}}{8e^{4x} - e^{2x} + 3e^{-x}} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{2x+2x}(6e^{4x}) - e^{-2}}{(8e^{4x} - e^{2x})e^x + 3} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{-2}(6e^{6x} - 1)}{(8e^{5x} - e^{3x}) + 3} \end{aligned}$$

$$5) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{6e^{4x} - e^{-2x}}{8e^{4x} - e^{2x} + 3e^{-x}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{6e^{4x} - e^{-2x}}{8e^{4x} - e^{2x} + 3e^{-x}} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{6e^{6x} - 1}{e^{2x}} \times \frac{e^x}{8e^{5x} - e^{3x} + 3} \right) \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{6e^{6x} - 1}{8e^{6x} - e^{4x} + 3e^x} \\ &= \frac{6e^{(\infty)} - 1}{8e^{(\infty)} - e^{4(\infty)} + 3e^{(\infty)}} \\ &= \frac{-1}{0} \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{6e^{4x} - e^{-2x}}{8e^{4x} - e^{2x} + 3e^{-x}} = \text{Not defined } (\infty)$$

The limit does not exist. It is an infinite limit.

$$6) g(y) = \begin{cases} y^2 + 5 & , y < -2 \\ 1 - 3y & , y \geq -2 \end{cases}$$

$$(a) \lim_{y \rightarrow 6} g(y) \quad (b) \lim_{y \rightarrow -2} g(y)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow a) \lim_{y \rightarrow 6} g(y) &= \lim_{y \rightarrow 6} 1 - 3y \quad [\text{Because } y=6 > -2] \\ &= 1 - 3(6) \\ &= 1 - 18 \\ \lim_{y \rightarrow 6} g(y) &= -17 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} b) \lim_{y \rightarrow -2} g(y) &= \lim_{y \rightarrow -2} 1 - 3y \quad [\text{Because } y = -2 = -2] \\ &= 1 - 3(-2) \\ &= 1 + 6 \\ \lim_{y \rightarrow -2} g(y) &= 7 \end{aligned}$$

$$7) f(t) = (4t^2 - t)(t^3 - 8t^2 + 12)$$

$$\rightarrow f(t) = (4t^2 - t)(t^3 - 8t^2 + 12)$$

$$\text{Let } u = 4t^2 - t$$

$$u' = 8t - 1 \rightarrow \textcircled{1}$$

$$\text{Let } v = t^3 - 8t^2 + 12$$

$$v' = 3t^2 - 16t \rightarrow \textcircled{2}$$

$$f(t) = u \cdot v$$

$$f'(t) = u \cdot v' + v \cdot u' \text{ [By Product Rule]}$$

$$= (4t^2 - t)(3t^2 - 16t) + (t^3 - 8t^2 + 12)(8t - 1) \text{ [From } \textcircled{1} \text{ \& } \textcircled{2}]}$$

$$= 12t^4 - 64t^3 - 3t^3 + 16t^2 + 8t^4 - 64t^3 + 96t - t^3 + 8t^2 - 12$$

$$f'(t) = 20t^4 - 132t^3 + 24t^2 - 12$$

$$8) R(w) = \frac{3w + w^4}{2w^2 + 1}$$

$$\rightarrow R(w) = \frac{3w + w^4}{2w^2 + 1}$$

$$\text{Let } u = 3w + w^4$$

$$u' = 3 + 4w^3 \rightarrow \textcircled{1}$$

$$\text{Let } v = 2w^2 + 1$$

$$v' = 4w \rightarrow \textcircled{2}$$

$$R(w) = \frac{u}{v}$$

$$R'(w) = \frac{-u \cdot v' + v \cdot u'}{v^2} \text{ [By Quotient Rule]}$$

$$= \frac{-(3w + w^4)(4w) + (2w^2 + 1)(3 + 4w^3)}{(2w^2 + 1)^2} \text{ [From } \textcircled{1} \text{ \& } \textcircled{2}]}$$

$$= \frac{-12\omega^2 + 4\omega^5 + 6\omega^2 + 8\omega^5 + 3 + 4\omega^3}{(2\omega^2 + 1)^2}$$

$$R'(\omega) = \frac{4\omega^5 + 4\omega^3 + 6\omega^2 + 3}{(2\omega^2 + 1)^2}$$

9) $f(x) = 2e^x - 8^x$

→ $f(x) = 2e^x - 8^x$

Let $u = 2e^x$

$u' = 2e^x \rightarrow ①$

Let $v = 8^x$

$v' = 8^x \log 8 \rightarrow ②$

$f(x) = u - v$

$f'(x) = u' - v'$

$f'(x) = 2e^x - 8^x \log 8 \quad [\text{From ① \& ②}]$

10) $y = z^5 - e^z \ln(z)$

→ $y = z^5 - e^z \ln(z)$

$\frac{dy}{dz} = 5z^4 - \left(\frac{e^z}{z} + e^z \ln(z) \right)$

$\frac{dy}{dz} = 5z^4 - \frac{e^z}{z} + -e^z \ln(z)$

$$11) a) f(x) = (6x^2 + 7x)^4$$

$$\rightarrow f(x) = (6x^2 + 7x)^4$$

Diff. wrt x

$$f'(x) = 4(6x^2 + 7x)(12x + 7)$$

$$= 4(72x^3 + 42x^2 + 84x^2 + 49x)$$

$$= 4(72x^3 + 126x^2 + 49x)$$

$$f'(x) = 288x^3 + 504x^2 + 196x$$

$$b) f(t) = 5 + e^{4t+t^7}$$

$$\rightarrow f(t) = 5 + e^{4t+t^7}$$

Diff. wrt t

$$f'(t) = (e^{4t+t^7})(4+7t^6)$$

$$f'(t) = (4+7t^6)e^{4t+t^7}$$

$$12) a) z = \ln(7-x^3)$$

$$\rightarrow z = \ln(7-x^3)$$

Diff. wrt x

$$\frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{1}{7-x^3} \times (-3x^2)$$

Diff. wrt x

$$\frac{d^2z}{dx^2} = \frac{(-3x^2)(-3x^2) - (7-x^3)(-6x)}{(7-x^3)^2}$$

$$= \frac{9x^4 + 42x - 6x^4}{(7-x^3)^2}$$

$$\frac{d^2z}{dx^2} = \frac{3x^4 + 42x}{(7-x^3)^2}$$

$$b) \quad Q(v) = \frac{2}{(6+2v-v^2)^4}$$

$$\rightarrow Q(v) = \frac{2}{(6+2v-v^2)^4}$$

Diff. wrt v

$$\begin{aligned} Q'(v) &= \frac{2(4(6+2v-v^2)^3(2-2v))}{((6+2v-v^2)^4)^2} \\ &= \frac{8(2-2v)(6+2v-v^2)^3}{(6+2v-v^2)^8} \end{aligned}$$

$$Q'(v) = \frac{16-16v}{(6+2v-v^2)^5}$$

Diff. wrt x

$$\begin{aligned} Q''(x) &= \frac{(16-16v)(5(6+2v-v^2)^4(2-2v)) - (6+2v-v^2)^5(-16)}{((6+2v-v^2)^5)^2} \\ &= \frac{(16-16v)(10-10v)(6+2v-v^2)^4 - (6+2v-v^2)^5(-16)}{(6+2v-v^2)^{10}} \\ &= \frac{(6+2v-v^2)^4(160-160v-160v+160v^2+16(6+2v-v^2))}{(6+2v-v^2)^{10}} \\ &= \frac{160+320v+160v^2+96+32v-16v^2}{(6+2v-v^2)^6} \end{aligned}$$

$$Q''(x) = \frac{144v^2 - 288v + 256}{(6+2v-v^2)^6}$$

$$c) \quad f(t) = \ln(1+t^2)$$

$$\rightarrow f(t) = \ln(1+t^2)$$

Diff. wrt t

$$f'(t) = \frac{1}{1+t^2} \times (2t)$$

Diff. wrt t

$$f''(t) = \frac{(2t)(2t) - (1+t^2)(2)}{(1+t^2)^2}$$

$$f''(t) = \frac{4t^2 - 2 - 2t^2}{(1+t^2)^2}$$

$$f''(t) = \frac{2t^2 - 2}{(1+t^2)^2}$$

13) $f(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 - 9x + 12$

Diff. wrt x

$$f'(x) = 3x^2 - 6x - 9$$

$$\text{Let } f'(x) = 0$$

$$0 = 3(x^2 - 2x - 3)$$

$$0 = x^2 - 2x - 3$$

$$0 = x^2 + x - 3x - 3$$

$$0 = x(x+1) - 3(x+1)$$

$$0 = (x+1)(x-3)$$

$$x = -1, 3$$

$$f'(x) = 3x^2 - 6x - 9$$

Diff. wrt x

$$f''(x) = 6x - 6$$

Substitute values of x in $f''(x)$

$$f''(-1) = 6(-1) - 6$$

$$= -6 - 6$$

$$= -12 < 0$$

So, -1 is the Maxima

$$f''(3) = 6(3) - 6$$

$$= 18 - 6$$

$$= 12 > 0$$

So, 3 is the Minima

Substitute x in $f(x)$

$$f(-1) = (-1)^3 - 3(-1)^2 - 9(-1) + 12 = -1 - 3 + 9 + 12 = 17$$

$$f(3) = (3)^3 - 3(3)^2 - 9(3) + 12 = 27 - 27 - 27 + 12 = -15$$

Hence, the Maximum is 17 and the Minimum is -15

14) $f(x) = 4x^3 - 18x^2 + 24x - 7$

Diff. wrt x

$$f'(x) = 12x^2 - 36x + 24$$

$$\text{Let } f'(x) = 0$$

$$0 = 12(x^2 - 3x + 2)$$

$$0 = (x-1)(x-2)$$

$$x = 1, 2$$

$$f'(x) = 12x^2 - 36x + 24$$

Diff. wrt x

$$f''(x) = 24x - 36$$

Substitute values of x in $f''(x)$

$$f''(1) = 24(1) - 36$$

$$= 24 - 36$$

$$= -12 < 0$$

So, 1 is the Maxima ~~point~~

$$f''(2) = 24(2) - 36$$

$$= 48 - 36$$

$$= 12 > 0$$

So, 2 is the Minima

Substitute the values of x in $f(x)$

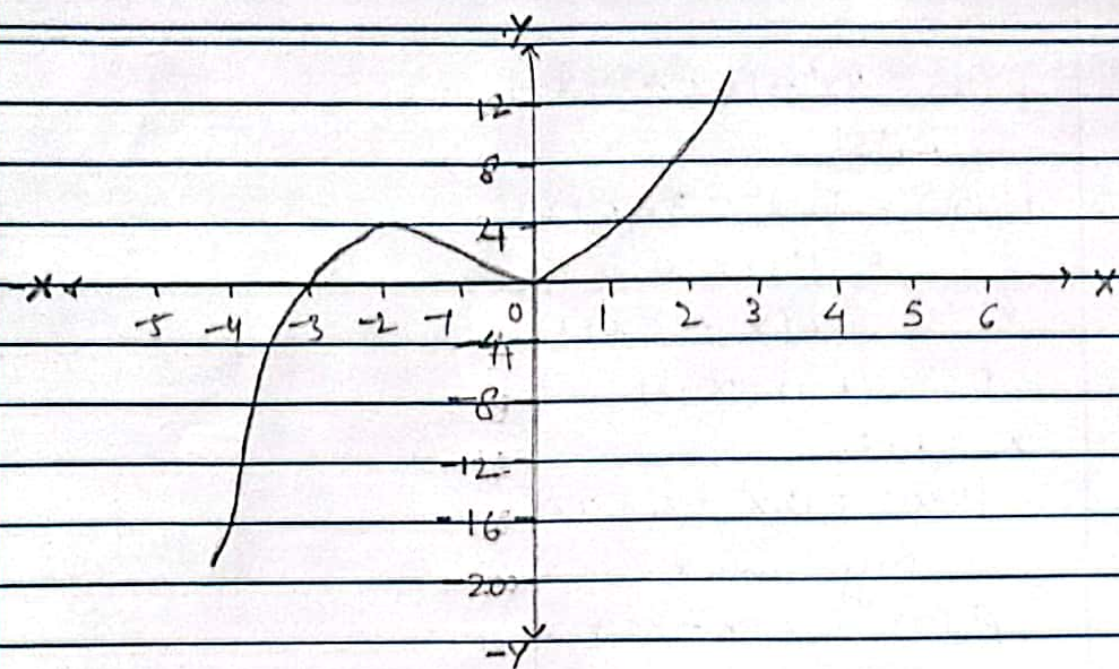
$$f(1) = 4(1)^3 - 18(1)^2 + 24(1) - 7 = 4 - 18 + 24 - 7 = 3$$

$$f(2) = 4(2)^3 - 18(2)^2 + 24(2) - 7 = 32 - 72 + 48 - 7 = 1$$

Hence, the Maximum is 3 and the Minimum is 1.

15) $f(x) = x^2(x+3)$

x	0	1	-2	-3	-4
y	0	4	4	0	-16



16) $f(x) = 3x^2 - 6x$

$f(x) = 3x(x-2)$

x	0	2	3	-1	1
y	0	0	9	9	-3

