

## Solutions to Exercise Sheet 3

1. The difference quotient is

$$\frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \frac{(x+h)^3 - x^3}{h} = \frac{x^3 + 3x^2h + 3xh^2 + h^3 - x^3}{h} = 3x^2 + 3xh + h^2.$$

For this expression, the limit  $h \rightarrow 0$  can be found by simply setting  $h = 0$  and thus

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = 3x^2.$$

2. Divide the numerator and the denominator by  $x^3$ . This gives

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x^3 - x + 7}{x^3 + x^2 + 100} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2 - \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{7}{x^3}}{1 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{100}{x^3}} = 2.$$

3. (a) We can calculate this as follows:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 + 6x - 7}{3x^2 + 10} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 + \frac{6}{x} - \frac{7}{x^2}}{3 + \frac{10}{x^2}} = \frac{1}{3}.$$

- (b) The exponential function and the sine are continuous. Therefore,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \sin(e^{2-x}\pi) = \sin\left(\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} e^{2-x}\pi\right) = \sin(e^0\pi) = 0.$$

4. Using the bisection method yields the following table:

$x$	$x^2$	interval
1	1	
2	4	[1,2]
1.5	2.25	[1.5,2]
1.75	3.0625	[1.5,1.75]
1.625	2.6406	[1.625,1.75]
1.6875	2.8477	[1.6875,1.75]
1.71875	2.9541	[1.71875,1.75]
1.734375	3.0081	[1.71875,1.734375]
1.7265625	2.9810	[1.7265625,1.734375]

Since both the lower and upper limit of the final interval round to 1.73, we know that  $\sqrt{3} \approx 1.73$  to 3 significant figures. In other words, we can be sure that  $1.725 < \sqrt{3} < 1.735$ , because  $(1.725)^2 < 3 < (1.735)^2$ .

5. (a) By the product rule and the sum rule,

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 6x^5(\sin x + \cos x) + x^6(\cos x - \sin x).$$

(b) Recall that  $\cot x = \frac{\cos x}{\sin x}$ . By the quotient rule,

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x}{\sin^2 x} = -1 - \cot^2 x.$$

(An alternative way to represent the result is  $-\frac{1}{\sin^2 x}$ .)

RM, 06/10/2017