

# Week 22 | Comments on the 11st lecture

Question: compute the limit.

$$(a) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4a^{-2x} + 2b}{3c + d^{-2x}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} + 2b}{3c + \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{2b}{3c}$$

$$(b) \lim_{x \rightarrow c} \frac{(x-c)}{2x-2c} = \lim_{x \rightarrow c} \frac{c-x}{2x-2c} = \lim_{x \rightarrow c} \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(c) \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x^2 - a^2}{x(x+a)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{(x-a)(x+a)}{x(x+a)} = \frac{x-a}{x} = \frac{a-a}{a} = 0$$

2. differentiable? continuous?

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow c} \frac{f(x) - f(c)}{x - c}$$

$(x \rightarrow c^+)$   
 $\oplus x \rightarrow c$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = f(c)$$

Not Equiv!!!

$f: X \rightarrow X$  (Reln function)

Ex:



→ steeper!!!

In genl  $\Rightarrow$

continous

$\Leftarrow$  differable