

Principles of Calculus Modeling: An Interactive Approach by Donald Kreider, Dwight Lahr, and Susan Diesel
Exercises for Section 2.4

Homework problems copyright ©2000–2005 by Donald L. Kreider, C. Dwight Lahr, Susan J. Diesel.

1. (1 pt)

Find the following limit.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3x}{x-8}$$

2. (1 pt)

Find the following limit.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4x}{6x^2 - 8}$$

3. (1 pt)

Find the following limit.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4x^2 + 3 \sin(x)}{x^2 + 9 \cos(x)}$$

4. (1 pt)

Find the following limit.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{-x+1}{|-6x-9|}$$

5. (1 pt)

Find the following limit.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^{21} + 5}{x^{20} + 4}$$

If it does not exist, is it the limit ∞ ? enter **infinity**, $-\infty$? enter **-infinity**, or neither? enter **neither**. Do not type quotes in your answer.

6. (1 pt)

Find the following limit.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/2^-} \sec(x)$$

If it does not exist, is it the limit ∞ ? enter **infinity**, $-\infty$? enter **-infinity**, or neither? enter **neither**. Do not type quotes in your answer.

7. (1 pt)

Find the following limit.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{8 \cos(x)}{x}$$

8. (1 pt)

Find the following limit.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} 4 \sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$$

9. (1 pt)

Find the following limit.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[3]{\frac{6x+2}{5x+5}}$$

10. (1 pt)

Find the following limit.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\sqrt{6x^2+7}}{x+7}$$

11. (1 pt)

Find the horizontal and vertical asymptotes of the function

$$f(x) = \frac{8x^2 - 8x - 2}{(2x-3)(x+3)}$$

The horizontal asymptote is:

$$y = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

The smaller of the vertical asymptotes is:

$$x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

And the larger is:

$$x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

12. (1 pt)

Find the limit.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2.3} \frac{16x^2 - 24x}{|4x - 6|}$$

13. (1 pt)

Evaluate the following limit:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{8x^3 + 5x + 10}}{1x^2}$$

14. (1 pt)

When a spaceship accelerates to speeds close to the speed of light, it appears to contract lengthwise. The formula for their apparent length is

$$L = L_0 \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}$$

where L_0 is the length of the spaceship when it is not moving, v is the velocity of the object, and c is the speed of light.

If the spaceship is 84 meters long at rest, and is moving at $v = 0.5c$, how long will it appear to be?

$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ meters}$$

As the speed of the spaceship approaches c , what is the limit

of its length (i.e., what is $\lim_{v \rightarrow c^-} \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}$)?
 $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ meters