

## Brief solutions to selected problems in homework 05

### 1. Section 3.5: Solutions, common mistakes and corrections:

Problem 58:

Continuity: We have  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} g(x) = g(0) = 1$  and  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} g(x) = b$ . Therefore  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} g(x) = g(0)$  implies  $g$  is continuous at  $x = 0$  if and only if  $b = 1$ .

Differentiability:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{g(x) - g(0)}{x - 0} = 0$ ,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{g(x) - g(0)}{x - 0} = 1$  for any  $b \in \mathbb{R}$ , therefore  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(x) - g(0)}{x - 0}$  does not exist.  $g$  is not differentiable at  $x = 0$  for any  $b \in \mathbb{R}$ .

### 2. Problem 2:

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{\sin x}{x} \right) = \frac{x \cos x - \sin x}{x^2} = \frac{\cos x - \frac{\sin x}{x}}{x}.$$

From the inequality (page 104 of the textbook)

$$1 > \frac{\sin x}{x} > \cos x, \quad \text{on } 0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2},$$

which also holds for  $0 > x > -\frac{\pi}{2}$  (since both  $\frac{\sin x}{x}$  and  $\cos x$  are even functions), we see that if  $0 < |x| < \frac{\pi}{2}$ , then

$$\left| \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{\sin x}{x} \right) \right| = \left| \frac{\cos x - \frac{\sin x}{x}}{x} \right| = \frac{\left| \frac{\sin x}{x} - \cos x \right|}{|x|} < \frac{1 - \cos x}{|x|} = \frac{2 \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}{|x|} < \frac{2 \left( \frac{x}{2} \right)^2}{|x|} = \frac{|x|}{2}$$

Overall, we have

$$0 \leq \left| \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{\sin x}{x} \right) \right| < \frac{|x|}{2}, \quad \text{on } 0 < |x| < \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

Since  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{|x|}{2} = 0$ , it follows from the Sandwich Theorem that  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left| \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{\sin x}{x} \right) \right| = 0$ ,

and therefore  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{\sin x}{x} \right) = 0$ .

### 3. Problem 4:

$$\text{Ans: } = f'(g(2)) \cdot g'(2) = f'(3) \cdot g'(2) = 0.4$$

4. Section 3.7: Solutions, common mistakes and corrections:

$$y^q = x^p \quad y = x^{\frac{p}{q}}$$

$$q y^{q-1} y' = p x^{p-1}$$

$$y' = \frac{p}{q} \frac{x^{p-1}}{y^{q-1}}$$

$$= \frac{p}{q} x^{p-1 - (q-1) \frac{p}{q}}$$

$$= \frac{p}{q} x^{\frac{p}{q} - 1}$$

Figure 1: Solution to Section 3.7, problem 48

Suppose they meet at  $(a, b)$

$$\begin{cases} a^2 + b^2 = 4 \\ a^2 = 3b^2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a^2 = 3 \\ b^2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x + 2y_1 y_1' = 0 \Rightarrow 2a + 2b y_1'(a) = 0 \Rightarrow y_1'(a) = -\frac{a}{b}$$

$$2x = 6y_2 y_2' \Rightarrow 2a = 6b y_2'(a) \Rightarrow y_2'(a) = \frac{a}{3b}$$

$$\Rightarrow y_1'(a) y_2'(a) = -\frac{a}{b} \cdot \frac{a}{3b} = -\frac{a^2}{3b^2} = -1$$

$y = x^{\frac{p}{q}}$

Figure 2: Solution to Section 3.7, problem 51(a)