## Math 150 Hand-In Assignment 2

The following questions are divided into two parts. All students should work on the suggested practice problems. The hand-in part is not mandatory. Its purpose is to identify and train the best and the most motivated students in the class and to help them achieve a deeper level of understanding of calculus. Some questions may be very hard and the student should not be discouraged. In mathematics one often battles with a problem for weeks without success, but this battle slowly makes one more durable and stronger mathematician.

## Suggested Practice Problems

1. (a) For what value of the constant c is the function *f* continuous on  $(-\infty,\infty)$ ?

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} cx^2 + 2x & \text{if } x < 2\\ x^3 - cx & \text{if } x \ge 2 \end{cases}$$

(b) Find the values of *a* and *b* that make *f* continuous everywhere

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 - 4}{x - 2} & \text{if } x < 2\\ ax^2 - bx + 3 & \text{if } 2 \le x < 3\\ 2x - a + b & \text{if } x \ge 3 \end{cases}$$

(c) Use the Intermediate Value Theorem to show that the equation  $x^4 + x - 3 = 0$  has a root in the interval (1, 2). (d) Use the Intermediate Value Theorem to show that the equation  $\sin x = x^2 - x$  has a root in the interval (1, 2). (e) Suppose *f* is continuous on [1, 5] and the only solutions of the equation f(x) = 6 are x = 1 and x = 4. If f(2) = 8, explain why f(3) > 6. (f) A Tibetan monk leaves the monastery at 7:00 AM and takes his usual path to the top of the mountain, arriving at 7:00 PM. The following morning, he starts at 7:00 AM at the top and takes the same path back, arriving at the monastery at 7:00 PM. Use the Intermediate Value Theorem to show that there is a point on the path that the monk will cross at exactly the same time of day on both days.

## Problems to Hand-In

2. Use a  $\delta - \varepsilon$  argument to prove that  $\lim_{x \to 5} (-2x + 1) = -9$ 

3. Use a  $\delta - \varepsilon$  argument to prove that  $\lim_{x \to -2} (2x^2 - 5x + 1) = 19$