5. (continued) If $\lim_{x \to a} f(x) = 2$, $\lim_{x \to a} g(x) = -3$, & $\lim_{x \to a} h(x) = 0$, determine the limits:

(d) $\lim_{x \to a} \left\{ \dfrac{3f(x) + 2g(x)}{h(x)} \right\}$

- Numerator:
  $\lim_{x \to a} \left(3f(x) + 2g(x)\right) = 3 \lim_{x \to a} f(x) + 2 \lim_{x \to a} g(x) = 3(2) + (2)(-3) = 0$
- Denominator $\lim_{x \to a} h(x) = 0$

In **indeterminate form**

5. (continued) If $\lim_{x\to a} f(x) = 2$, $\lim_{x\to a} g(x) = -3$, & $\lim_{x\to a} h(x) = 0$, determine the limits:

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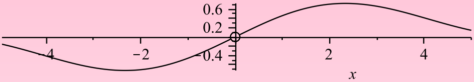
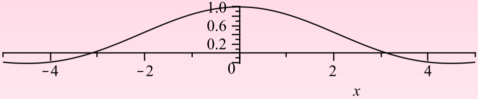
In **indeterminate form**

With this information, we can not determine whether this limit exists, and if it does, what it converges to.

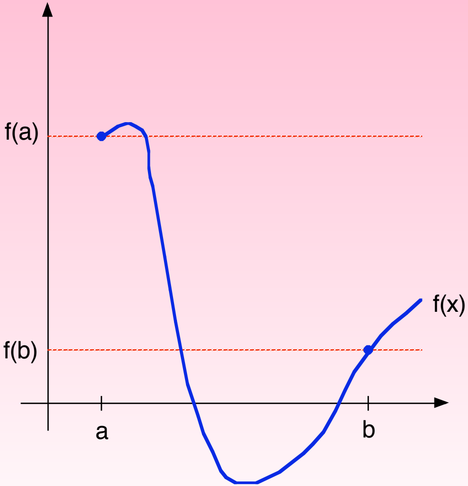
Graph of $y = \dfrac{1-\cos(x)}{x}$



Graph of $y = \dfrac{\sin(x)}{x}$



Illustrating the IVT:



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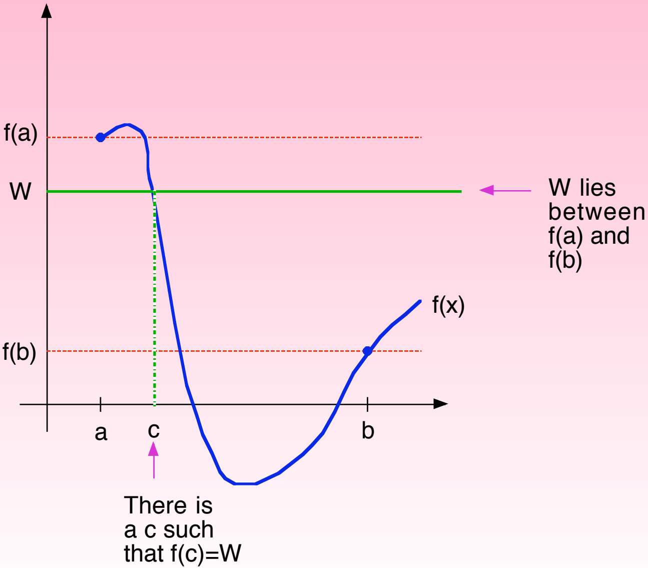

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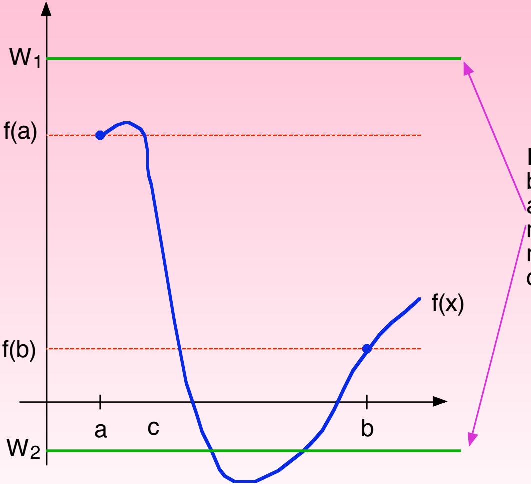

If W doesn't lie between f(a) and f(b), there may or may not be such a c.

The IVT and the Bisection Method:

Find a zero of $f(x) = \cos(x) - x$:

Interval $[a, b]$	$f(a)$	$f(b)$	mid point	$f(\text{midpoint})$	Which $\frac{1}{2}$-interval?
$[0, 1]$	> 0	< 0	0.5	$0.378 > 0$	$[0.5, 1]$

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$[0.5, 0.75]$	> 0	< 0	0.625	$0.186 > 0$	$[0.625, 0.75]$
$[0.625, 0.75]$	> 0	< 0	0.6875	$0.085 > 0$	

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$[0.625, 0.75]$	> 0	< 0	0.6875	$0.085 > 0$	$[0.6875, 0.75]$
$[0.6875, 0.75]$	> 0	< 0	0.71875	$0.034 > 0$	$[0.71875, 0.75]$
$[0.71875, 0.75]$	> 0	< 0	0.734375	$0.008 > 0$	$[0.734375, 0.75]$
$[0.734375, 0.75]$	> 0	< 0	0.7421875	$-0.005 > 0$	$[0.734375, 0.742$

In Class Work

1. Let $f(x) = 14\sin(3x) + 2x^2 - 4x^3$. Use the IVT to show that $f(x)$ has a root between $x = -2$ and $x = 2$.

2. (a) Let $f(x) = \dfrac{1}{x-2}$. Use the IVT to show that $f(x)$ has a root between $x = 1$ and $x = 3$.

   (b) Find the exact value of the root by solving $f(x) = 0$. What goes wrong?

   (c) Reconcile your answers to parts (a) and (b).

Solutions:

1. Let $f(x) = 14\sin(3x) + 2x^2 - 4x^3$. Use the IVT to show that $f(x)$ has a root between $x = -2$ and $x = 2$.

$$\begin{aligned} f(-2) &= 14\sin(-6) + 8 - 4(-8) = 14\sin(-6) + 8 + 32 > 0 \\ f(2) &= 14\sin(6) + 8 - 32 < 0 \end{aligned}$$

Because f is continuous on $[-2, 2]$ and because 0 is between $f(-2)$ and $f(2)$, there must be some $c \in [-2, 2]$ such that $f(c) = 0$. Therefore f has a root between $x = -2$ and $x = 2$.

Solutions:

2. Let $f(x) = \dfrac{1}{x-2}$.

   (a) Use the IVT to show that $f(x)$ has a root between $x = 1$ and $x = 3$.

   $$f(1) = -1 \qquad f(3) = 1$$

   Since $f(1) < 0$ and $f(3) > 0$, it seems that f has a root between $x = 1$ and $x = 3$.

   (b) Find the exact value of the root by solving $f(x) = 0$. What goes wrong?

   $$\frac{1}{x-2} = 0 \Longrightarrow (x-2)\left(\frac{1}{x-2}\right) = (x-2)(0) \Longrightarrow 1 = 0!!$$

   Nonsensical conclusion $\Longrightarrow$ Original set-up must have made no sense $\Longrightarrow$ there is no root!

2. (continued)

(c) Reconcile your answers to parts (a) and (b).

How can there not be a root – we used the IVT to show a root must exist!!

But did we? Did we ever check to see whether the hypotheses of the theorem apply?

Is $f(x)$ continuous on $[1, 3]$?

No – $f(x) = \dfrac{1}{x-2}$ is not defined at $x = 2$.