## **Tutorial Session 3**

- 1. Find the following limits using the <u>Sandwich Theorem</u> or the <u>zero-times-bounded Theorem</u> whichever easier to work with:
  - i)  $\lim_{x \to 0} x^4 \left\{ 3 + \cos(\frac{2}{x}) \right\}$

ii) 
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{5x^3 + x^2 \sin x \, \cos(x-1)}{2x^3 + 1}$$

iii)  $\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^2 \sin x + \cos^2(\frac{x}{2})}{x^3 + 1}$ 

$$\mathbf{iv}) \qquad \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^2 + 2\sin x}{2x^2 - \cos x}$$

- 2. Section 2.3 exercises 44, 45, 46, 48 (for these questions just find the asymptotes and do not answer the part that wants you to determine whether it approaches from above or from below)
- 3. Consider the functions  $f(x) = x^2 + 1$  and  $g(x) = x^2 + x 1$  and h(x) = x + a.
  - i) Find the function  $(g \circ f)(x)$
  - ii) Find  $(f \circ g)(-1)$
  - iii) Find the value of a so as to have  $(f \circ h)(1) = 2$

4. Use the <u>transmission property</u> of continuous functions to calculate the limit (give reason for each step)

$$\lim_{x \to 1} \sqrt[3]{\sin^2\left(\frac{x-1}{x^2-1}\right)}$$