## Week 3 Recitation Problems MATH:113, Recitations 304 and 305

## Continuity

1. Is

$$f(t) = \begin{cases} \cos(t) + 1 & t \le 0\\ 2 - 3t & t > 0 \end{cases}$$

continuous at t = 0? How do you know?

2. Is

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} e^x & x < 0\\ 9x^2 + x + 1 & x \ge 0 \end{cases}$$

continuous? Where?

- 3. Suppose we draw a ray from the origin of the plane until it hits the unit circle at the point  $P = (p_x, p_y)$ . Let t be the counterclockwise angle from the x-axis to the ray. Now, draw a line L parallel to the y-axis that passes through P and intersects the x-axis at the point  $Q = (q_x, 0)$ . Finally, define functions A(t), O(t), and R(t) on the unit circle where
  - A(t) is the length of the line segment from the origin to the point  $(q_x, 0)$ ,
  - O(t) is the length of the line segment from the point  $(q_x, 0)$  to the point P, and
  - *R*(*t*) is the ratio of the lengths of the line segments.

Are A(t) and O(t) continuous? Is R(t) continuous?

## Solutions

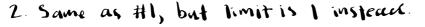
I. We can check the left-and right limits to ensure  
they're the same:  

$$\lim_{t \to 0^+} f(t) = \lim_{t \to 0^-} \cos(t) t l$$

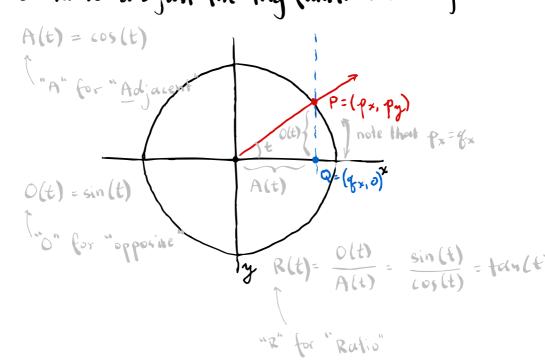
$$= 2,$$

$$\lim_{t \to 0^+} f(t) = \lim_{t \to 0^+} 2 - 3t$$

$$= 2$$
and that  $f(0) = 2$  (which it does). Thus, it's cont's.



3. These are just the trig functions in disguise!



By drawing different rays, we can experiment and determine that A(t) and O(t) can take on all values in [-1,1] and are thus cost's. But we should resognize that, as  $t \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}$  or  $t \rightarrow \frac{3\pi}{2}$ , the denominator of R(t) goes to O while the numerator doesn't. In other words,

$$\frac{\lim_{t \to \frac{\pi}{2}} O(t)}{\int \frac{1}{2} O(t)} = \frac{\sin(t)}{\cos(t)} \quad (and same for \frac{3\pi}{2})$$

$$= \frac{\sin(\frac{\pi}{2})}{\int \frac{1}{2} O(t)} \quad (and same for \frac{3\pi}{2})$$