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$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 6^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 6^-} f(x) = 0$$

∴ hence  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 6} f(x)$  exists.

$f(x)$  is also cont. at  $x = 6$  as  $f(6) = 0$ .

But  $f(x)$  is not diff. at  $x = 6$  due to the sharp corner in the curve at  $x = 6$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Also } \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left. \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} \right|_{x=6} \\ = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(h+6) - f(6)}{h} \end{aligned}$$

does not exist (we have seen a similar example in class)

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② domain of  $3 \sin^{-1}(3x+1) + 3$  is  $[-2/3, 0]$  just as for <sup>part</sup> ①.

The range is obtained as follows

$$-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \sin^{-1}(3x+1) \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ from } \textcircled{1}$$

$$\text{Let } y = 3 \sin^{-1}(3x+1) + 3$$

$$\sin^{-1}(3x+1) = \frac{y-3}{3}$$

$$\therefore -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \frac{y}{3} - 1 \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\therefore 1 - \frac{\pi}{2} \leq y/3 \leq \frac{\pi}{2} + 1$$

$$\therefore 3 - \frac{3\pi}{2} \leq y \leq \frac{3\pi}{2} + 3.$$

$$\text{Range is } \left[ 3 - \frac{3\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2} + 3 \right]$$

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$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow 2 \cdot 3^-} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2 \cdot 3^-} [x] + [-x] \\ &= 2 + (-3) = -1\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow 2 \cdot 3^+} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2 \cdot 3^+} [x] + [-x] \\ &= 2 + (-3) = -1\end{aligned}$$

Hence  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2 \cdot 3} f(x)$  exists.

$$\begin{aligned}f(2 \cdot 3) &= [2 \cdot 3] + [-2 \cdot 3] \\ &= 2 - 3 = -1.\end{aligned}$$

Hence  $f(x)$  is cont at  $x = 2 \cdot 3$ .

Q5 Contd

$$4 + 2 \tan^{-1} |x/3|$$

