$$= \frac{x+1}{x-1} \quad \neq \pm f(x)$$

$\therefore$ f(x) is neither even nor odd function.

(v) $\mathbf{f(x) = x^{2/3} + 6}$

$$\begin{aligned} f(-x) &= (-x)^{2/3} + 6 \\ &= [(-x)^2]^{1/3} + 6 \\ &= (x^2)^{1/3} + 6 \\ &= x^{2/3} + 6 \\ &= f(x) \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore$ f(x) is an even function.

(vi) $\mathbf{f(x) = \dfrac{x^3 - x}{x^2 + 1}}$

$$\begin{aligned} f(-x) &= \frac{(-x)^3 - (-x)}{(-x)^2 - 1} \\ &= \frac{-x^3 + x}{x^2 + 1} \\ &= \frac{-(x^3 - x)}{x^2 - 1} \\ &= -f(x) \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore$ f(x) is an odd function.

Composition of Functions:

Let f be a function from set X to set Y and g be a function from set Y to set Z. The composition of f and g is a function, denoted by gof, from X to Z and is defined by.

$$(gof)(x) = g(f(x)) = gf(x) \text{ for all } x \in X$$

Inverse of a Function:

Let f be one-one function from X onto Y. The inverse function of f, denoted by f^{-1}, is a function from Y onto X and is defined by.

$$x = f^{-1}(y), \ \forall\, y \in Y \text{ if and only if } y = f(x), \forall\, x \in X$$

EXERCISE 1.2

Q.1 The real valued functions f and g are defined below. Find

(a) fog (x) (b) gof (x) (c) fof (x) (d) gog (x)

(i) $\mathbf{f(x) = 2x + 1 \ ; \ g(x) = \dfrac{3}{x - 1} \ , \ x \neq 1}$

(ii) $f(x) = \sqrt{x+1}$; $g(x) = \dfrac{1}{x^2}$, $x \neq 0$

(iii) $f(x) = \dfrac{1}{\sqrt{x-1}}$; $x \neq 1$; $g(x) = (x^2+1)^2$

(iv) $f(x) = 3x^4 - 2x^2$; $g(x) = \dfrac{2}{\sqrt{x}}$, $x \neq 0$

Solution:

(i) $f(x) = 2x + 1$; $g(x) = \dfrac{3}{x-1}$, $x \neq 1$

(a)
$$
\begin{aligned}
fog\,(x) &= f(g(x)) \\
&= f\left(\frac{3}{x-1}\right) \\
&= 2\left(\frac{3}{x-1}\right) + 1 \\
&= \frac{6}{x-1} + 1 \\
&= \frac{6 + x - 1}{x-1} \\
&= \frac{x+5}{x-1} \quad \text{Ans.}
\end{aligned}
$$

(b)
$$
\begin{aligned}
gof(x) &= g(f(x)) \\
&= g(2x+1) \\
&= \frac{3}{2x+1-1} \quad = \frac{3}{2x} \qquad \text{Ans.}
\end{aligned}
$$

(c)
$$
\begin{aligned}
fof(x) &= f(f(x)) \\
&= f(2x+1) \\
&= 2(2x+1) + 1 \\
&= 4x + 2 + 1 \\
&= 4x + 3 \quad \text{Ans.}
\end{aligned}
$$

(d)
$$
\begin{aligned}
gog(x) &= g(g(x)) \\
&= g\left(\frac{3}{x-1}\right) \\
&= \frac{3}{\frac{3}{x-1} - 1}
\end{aligned}
$$

$$= \frac{3}{\frac{3-(x-1)}{x-1}}$$

$$= \frac{3(x-1)}{3-x-1}$$

$$= \frac{3(x-1)}{4-x} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(ii) $\mathbf{f(x) = \sqrt{x+1} \;;\; g(x) = \frac{1}{x^2} \quad , \quad x \neq 0}$

(a) $fog(x) = f(g(x))$

$$= f\left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right)$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{1}{x^2}+1}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{1+x^2}{x^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2}}{x} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(b) $gof(x) = g(f(x))$

$$= g\left(\sqrt{x+1}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\left(\sqrt{x+1}\right)^2} = \frac{1}{x+1} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(c) $fof(x) = f(f(x))$

$$= f\left(\sqrt{x+1}\right)$$

$$= \sqrt{\sqrt{x+1}+1} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(d) $gog(x) = g(g(x))$

$$= g\left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right)^2} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{x^4}} = x^4 \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(iii) $\mathbf{f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x-1}} \;;\; x \neq 1 \;;\; g(x) = (x^2+1)^2}$

(a) $fog(x) = f(g(x))$

$$= f((x^2+1)^2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{(x^2+1)^2-1}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^4 + 1 + 2x^2 - 1}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2(x^2 + 2)}} \quad = \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^2 + 2}} \qquad \text{Ans.}$$

(b) $\quad gof(x) = g(f(x))$

$$= g\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x - 1}}\right)$$

$$= \left[\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x - 1}}\right)^2 + 1\right]^2$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{x - 1} + 1\right)^2 \quad = \left(\frac{1 + x - 1}{x - 1}\right)^2$$

$$= \left(\frac{x}{x - 1}\right)^2 \qquad \text{Ans.}$$

(c) $\quad fof(x) = f(f(x))$

$$= f\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x - 1}}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{\sqrt{x - 1}} - 1}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1 - \sqrt{x - 1}}{\sqrt{x - 1}}}} \quad = \sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{x - 1}}{1 - \sqrt{x - 1}}} \qquad \text{Ans.}$$

(d) $\quad gog(x) = g(g(x))$

$$= g((x^2 + 1)^2)$$

$$= [\{(x^2 + 1)^2\}^2 + 1]^2$$

$$= [(x^2 + 1)^4 + 1]^2 \qquad \text{Ans.}$$

(iv) $\quad \mathbf{f(x) = 3x^4 - 2x^2 \quad ; \quad g(x) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}} \quad , \quad x \neq 0}$

(a) $\quad fog(x) = f(g(x))$

$$= f\left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{x}}\right)$$

$$= 3\left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{x}}\right)^4 - 2\left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{x}}\right)^2$$

$$= 3\left(\frac{16}{x^2}\right) - 2\left(\frac{4}{x}\right)$$

$$= \frac{48}{x^2} - \frac{8}{x}$$

$$= \frac{48 - 8x}{x^2}$$

$$= \frac{8(6 - x)}{x^2} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(b) $gof(x) = g(f(x))$

$$= g(3x^4 - 2x^2)$$

$$= \frac{2}{\sqrt{3x^4 - 2x^2}}$$

$$= \frac{2}{\sqrt{x^2(3x^2 - 2)}} \qquad = \frac{2}{x\sqrt{3x^2 - 2}} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(c) $fof(x) = f(f(x))$

$$= f(3x^4 - 2x^2)$$

$$= 3(3x^4 - 2x^2)^4 - 2(3x^4 - 2x^2)^2 \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(d) $gog(x) = g(g(x))$

$$= g\left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{x}}\right)$$

$$= \frac{2}{\sqrt{2/\sqrt{x}}}$$

$$= 2\sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{x}}{2}}$$

$$= \sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{2}\ \frac{\sqrt{\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$= \sqrt{2\sqrt{x}} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

Q.2 For the real valued function, f defined below, find:

(a) $f^{-1}(x)$

(b) $f^{-1}(-1)$ **and verify** $f\left(f^{-1}(x)\right) = f^{-1}\left(f(x)\right) = x$

(i) $f(x) = -2x + 8$ ***(Lahore Board 2007,2009)*** **(ii)** $f(x) = 3x^3 + 7$

(iii) $f(x) = (-x + 9)^3$ **(iv)** $f(x) = \frac{2x + 1}{x - 1}$, $x > 1$

Solution:

(i) $\mathbf{f(x) = -2x + 8}$

(a) Since $y = f(x)$

$$\Rightarrow x = f^{-1}(y)$$

Now,

$$f(x) = -2x + 8$$

$$y = -2x + 8$$

$$2x = 8 - y$$

$$x = \frac{8-y}{2}$$

$$f^{-1}(y) = \frac{8-y}{2}$$

Replacing y by x

$$f^{-1}(x) = \frac{8-x}{2}$$

Replacing y by x.

$$\boxed{f^{-1}(x) = \frac{8-x}{2}}$$

(b) Put, $x = -1$

$$f^{-1}(-1) = \frac{8-(-1)}{2} = \frac{8+1}{2} = \frac{9}{2}$$

$$f\left(f^{-1}(x)\right) = f\left(\frac{8-x}{2}\right)$$

$$= -2\left(\frac{8-x}{2}\right) + 8$$

$$= -8 + x + 8$$

$$= x$$

$$f^{-1}\left(f(x)\right) = f^{-1}(-2x+8)$$

$$= \frac{8-(-2x+8)}{2}$$

$$= \frac{8+2x-8}{2}$$

$$= \frac{2x}{2} = x$$

$$f\left(f^{-1}(x)\right) = f^{-1}\left(f(x)\right) = x$$ Hence proved.

(ii) $\mathbf{f(x) = 3x^3 + 7}$

(a) Since $y = f(x)$

$\Rightarrow x = f^{-1}(y)$

Now

$$f(x) = 3x^3 + 7$$
$$y = 3x^3 + 7$$
$$3x^3 = y - 7$$
$$x^3 = \frac{y-7}{3}$$
$$x = \left(\frac{y-7}{3}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}$$
$$f^{-1}(y) = \left(\frac{y-7}{3}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

Replacing y by x

$$f^{-1}(x) = \left(\frac{x-7}{3}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

(b) Put $x = -1$

$$f^{-1}(-1) = \left(\frac{-1-7}{3}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}$$
$$= \left(\frac{-8}{3}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$f\left(f^{-1}(x)\right) = f\left[\left(\frac{x-7}{3}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}\right]$$
$$= 3\left[\left(\frac{x-7}{3}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}\right]^3 + 7$$
$$= 3\left(\frac{x-7}{3}\right) + 7$$
$$= x - 7 + 7 \quad = x$$

$$f^{-1}\left(f(x)\right) = f^{-1}(3x^3 + 7)$$
$$= \left(\frac{3x^3 + 7 - 7}{3}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$= \left(\frac{3x^3}{3}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$= (x^3)^{\frac{1}{3}} = x$$

$f\left(f^{-1}(x)\right) = f^{-1}\left(f(x)\right) = x$ Hence proved.

(iii) $\mathbf{f(x) = (-x+9)^3}$

(a) Since $y = f(x)$

$x = f^{-1}(y)$

Now

$f(x) = (-x+9)^3$

$y = (-x+9)^3$

$y^{\frac{1}{3}} = -x+9$

$x = 9 - y^{\frac{1}{3}}$

Replacing y by x

$f^{-1}(x) = 9 - x^{\frac{1}{3}}$

(b) Put $x = -1$

$f^{-1}(-1) = 9 - (-1)^{\frac{1}{3}}$

$$f\left(f^{-1}(x)\right) = f\left(9 - x^{\frac{1}{3}}\right)$$

$$= \left[-\left(9 - x^{\frac{1}{3}}\right) + 9\right]^3$$

$$= \left(-9 + x^{\frac{1}{3}} + 9\right)^3$$

$$= \left(x^{\frac{1}{3}}\right)^3 = x$$

$$f^{-1}\left(f(x)\right) = f^{-1}\left((-x+9)^3\right)$$

$$= 9 - \left[(-x+9)^3\right]^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$= 9 - (-x+9)$$

$$= 9 + x - 9$$

$$= x$$

$f\left(f^{-1}(x)\right) = f^{-1}\left(f(x)\right) = x$ Hence proved.

(iv) $\mathbf{f(x) = \dfrac{2x+1}{x-1} \quad , \quad x > 1}$

(a) Since $y = f(x)$

$x = f^{-1}(y)$

Now

$$f(x) = \frac{2x+1}{x-1}$$

$$y = \frac{2x+1}{x-1}$$

$$y(x-1) = 2x+1$$

$$yx - y = 2x+1$$

$$yx - 2x = 1 + y$$

$$x(y-2) = y+1$$

$$x = \frac{y+1}{y-2}$$

$$f^{-1}(y) = \frac{y+1}{y-2}$$

Replacing y by x

$$f^{-1}(x) = \frac{x+1}{x-2}$$

(b) Put $x = -1$

$$f^{-1}(-1) = \frac{-1+1}{-1-2}$$

$$= \frac{0}{-3} = 0$$

$$f\left(f^{-1}(x)\right) = f\left(\frac{x+1}{x-2}\right)$$

$$= \frac{2\left(\dfrac{x+1}{x-2}\right)+1}{\dfrac{x+1}{x-2}-1}$$

$$= \frac{\dfrac{2(x+1)+(x-2)}{x-2}}{\dfrac{x+1-(x-2)}{x-2}}$$

$$= \frac{2x+2+x-2}{x+1-x+2}$$

$$= \frac{3x}{3} \quad = \quad x$$

$$f^{-1}\left(f(x)\right) = f^{-1}\left(\frac{2x+1}{x-1}\right)$$

$$= \frac{\frac{2x+1}{x-1}+1}{\frac{2x+1}{x-1}-2}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{2x+1+x-1}{x-1}}{\frac{2x+1-2(x-1)}{x-1}}$$

$$= \frac{3x}{2x+1-2x+2}$$

$$= \frac{3x}{3} \quad = \quad x$$

$f\left(f^{-1}(x)\right) = f^{-1}\left(f(x)\right) = x$ Hence proved.

Q.3 Without finding the inverse, state the domain and range of f^{-1}.

(i) $f(x) = \sqrt{x+2}$ **(ii)** $f(x) = \frac{x-1}{x-4}, x \neq 4$

(iii) $f(x) = \frac{1}{x+3}, x \neq -3$ **(iv)** $f(x) = (x-5)^2, x \geq 5$

Solution:

(i) $f(x) = \sqrt{x+2}$

Domain of f(x) = $[-2, +\infty)$

Range of f(x) = $[0, +\infty)$

Domain of $f^{-1}(x)$ = Range of f(x) = $[0, +\infty)$

Range of $f^{-1}(x)$ = Domain of f(x) = $[-2, +\infty)$

(ii) $f(x) = \frac{x-1}{x-4}, x \neq 4$

Domain of f(x) = $R - \{4\}$

Range of f(x) = $R - \{1\}$

Domain of $f^{-1}(x)$ = Range of f(x) = $R - \{1\}$

Range of $f^{-1}(x)$ = Domain of f(x) = $R - \{4\}$

(iii) $f(x) = \dfrac{1}{x+3}$, $x \neq -3$

Domain of f(x) = $R - \{-3\}$
Range of f(x) = $R - \{0\}$
Domain of $f^{-1}(x)$ = Range of f(x) = $R - \{0\}$
Range of $f^{-1}(x)$ = Domain of f(x) = $R - \{-3\}$

(iv) $f(x) = (x-5)^2$, $x \geq 5$ ***(Gujranwala Board 2007)***

Domain of f(x) = $[5, +\infty)$
Range of f(x) = $[0, +\infty)$
Domain of $f^{-1}(x)$ = Range of f(x) = $[0, +\infty)$
Range of $f^{-1}(x)$ = Domain of f(x) = $[5, +\infty)$

Limit of a Function:

Let a function f(x) be defined in an open interval near the number 'a' (need not at a) if, as x approaches 'a' from both left and right side of 'a', f(x) approaches a specific number 'L' then 'L', is called the limit of f(x) as x approaches a symbolically it is written as.

$\lim\limits_{x \to a} f(x) = L$ read as "Limit of f(x) as $x \to a$, is L"

Theorems on Limits of Functions:

Let f and g be two functions, for which $\lim\limits_{x \to a} f(x) = L$ and $\lim\limits_{x \to a} g(x) = M$, then

Theorem 1: The limit of the sum of two functions is equal to the sum of their limits.

$$\lim_{x \to a} [f(x) + g(x)] = \lim_{x \to a} f(x) + \lim_{x \to a} g(x)$$
$$= L + M$$

Theorem 2: The limit of the difference of two functions is equal to the difference of their limits.

$$\lim_{x \to a} [f(x) - g(x)] = \lim_{x \to a} f(x) \pm \lim_{x \to a} g(x)$$
$$= L - M$$

Theorem 3: If K is any real numbers, then.

$$\lim_{x \to a} [kf(x)] = K \lim_{x \to a} f(x) = kL$$

Theorem 4: The limit of the product of the functions is equal to the product of their limits.

$$\lim_{x \to a} [f(x) \cdot g(x)] = [\lim_{x \to a} f(x)] [\lim_{x \to a} g(x)] = LM$$

Theorem 5: The limit of the quotient of the functions is equal to the quotient of their limits provided the limit of the denominator is non-zero.

$$\lim_{x\to a}\left[\frac{f(x)}{g(x)}\right] = \frac{\lim_{x\to a} f(x)}{\lim_{x\to a} g(x)} = \frac{L}{M} \quad , \quad g(x) \neq 0,\ M \neq 0$$

Theorem 6: Limit of $[f(x)]^n$, where n is an integer.

$$\lim_{x\to a} [f(x)]^n = [\lim_{x\to a} f(x)]^n = L^n$$

The Sandwitch Theorem:

Let f, g and h be functions such that $f(x) \le g(x) \le h(x)$ for all number x in some open interval containing "C", except possibly at C itself.

If, $\lim_{x\to c} f(x) = L$ and $\lim_{x\to c} h(x) = L$, then $\lim_{x\to c} g(x) = L$

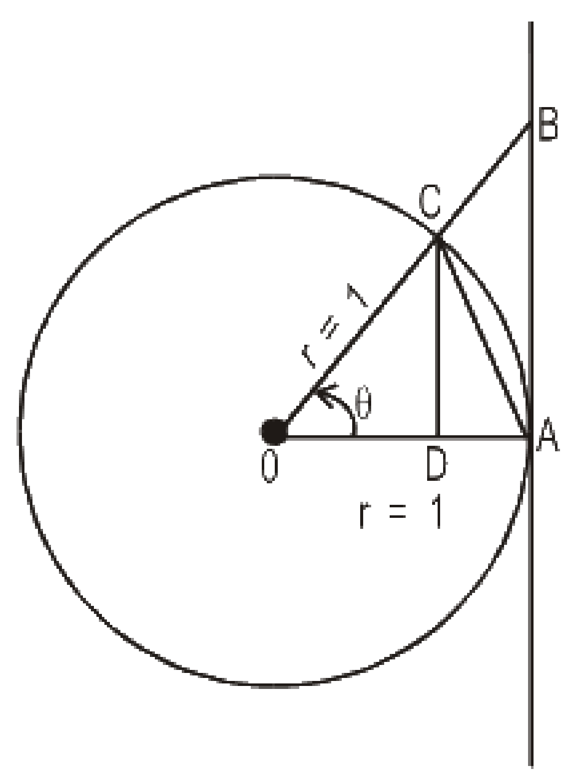
Prove that

If θ is measured in radian, then

$$\lim_{\theta\to 0} \frac{\sin\theta}{\theta} = 1$$

Proof:

Take θ a positive acute central angle of a circle with radius r = 1. OAB represents the sector of the circle.



$$|OA| = |OC| = 1 \qquad \text{(radii of unit circle)}$$

From right angle ΔODC

$$\text{Sin}\theta = \frac{|DC|}{|OC|} = |DC| \qquad (\because\ |OC| = 1)$$

From right angle ΔOAB

$$\text{Tan}\theta = \frac{|AB|}{|OA|} = AB \qquad (\because\ |OA| = 1)$$

In terms of θ, the areas are expressed as

$$\text{Area of } \Delta OAC = \frac{1}{2}\ |OA|\ |CD| = \frac{1}{2}(1)\sin\theta = \frac{1}{2}\sin\theta$$

Area of sector OAC $= \frac{1}{2} r^2\theta = \frac{1}{2}(1)(\theta) = \frac{1}{2}\theta$

Area of ΔOAB $= \frac{1}{2}|OA|\,|AB| = \frac{1}{2}(1)\tan\theta = \frac{1}{2}\tan\theta$

From figure

Area of ΔOAB > Area of sector OAC > Area of ΔOAC

$$\frac{1}{2}\tan\theta > \frac{1}{2}\theta > \frac{1}{2}\sin\theta$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\frac{\sin\theta}{\cos\theta} > \frac{\theta}{2} > \frac{\sin\theta}{2}$$

As $\sin\theta$ is positive, so on division by $\frac{1}{2}\sin\theta$, we get.

$$\frac{1}{\cos\theta} > \frac{\theta}{\sin\theta} > 1 \qquad (0 < \theta < \pi/2)$$

i.e.

$$\cos\theta < \frac{\sin\theta}{\theta} < 1$$

When, $\theta \to 0$, $\cos\theta \to 1$

Since $\frac{\sin\theta}{\theta}$ is sandwitched between 1 and a quantity approaching 1 itself.

So by the sandwitch theorem it must also approach 1.

i.e.

$$\boxed{\lim_{\theta\to 0}\frac{\sin\theta}{\theta} = 1}$$

Theorem: Prove that

$$\lim_{n\to+\infty}\left(1+\frac{1}{n}\right)^n = e$$

Proof:

Taking

$$\left(1+\frac{1}{n}\right)^n = 1 + n\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) + \frac{n(n-1)}{2!}\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^2 + \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)}{3!}\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^3 + \ldots\ldots\ldots$$

$$= 1 + 1 + \frac{1}{2!}\left(1-\frac{1}{n}\right) + \frac{1}{3!}\left(1-\frac{1}{n}\right)\left(1-\frac{2}{n}\right) + \ldots\ldots\ldots$$

Taking $\lim\limits_{n\to+\infty}$ on both sides.

$$\lim_{n\to+\infty}\left(1+\frac{1}{n}\right)^n = 1 + 1 + \frac{1}{2!} + \frac{1}{3!} + \frac{1}{4!} + \frac{1}{5!} + \ldots\ldots\ldots$$

$$= 1 + 1 + 0.5 + 0.166667 + 0.0416667 + \ldots\ldots\ldots$$

$$= 2.718281 \ldots\ldots\ldots$$

As approximate value of e is $= 2.718281$

$$\boxed{\therefore \quad \lim_{n \to -\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^2 = e}$$

Deduction:

$$\lim_{x \to 0} (1 + x)^{1/x} = e$$

We know that,

$$\lim_{n \to +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n = e$$

Put $\quad x = \dfrac{1}{n}$ then $\dfrac{1}{x} = n$

As $\quad n \to +\infty \quad , \quad x \to 0$

$$\boxed{\therefore \quad \lim_{n \to -\infty} (1 + x)^{1/x} = e}$$

Theorem:

Prove that:

$$\lim_{x \to a} \frac{a^x - 1}{x} = \log_e a$$

Proof:

Taking,

$$\lim_{x \to a} \frac{a^x - 1}{x}$$

Let $\quad a^x - 1 = y$

$$a^x = 1 + y$$

$$x = \log_a (1 + y)$$

As, $\quad x \to a \quad , \quad y \to 0$

$$\lim_{x \to a} \frac{a^x - 1}{x} = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{y}{\log_a(1 + y)}$$

$$= \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{1}{\frac{1}{y}\log_a(1 + y)} \qquad = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{1}{\log_a(1 - y)^{\frac{1}{y}}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\log_a e} \qquad \because \lim_{y \to 0} (1 + y)^{1/y} = e$$

$$= \log_e a$$

Deduction

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{e^x - 1}{x}\right) = \log_e e = 1$$

We know that

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{a^x - 1}{x}\right) = \log_e a$$

Put $\quad a = e$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{e^x - 1}{x}\right) = \log_e e = 1$$

Important results to remember

(i) $\lim\limits_{x \to +\infty} (e^x) = \infty$ (ii) $\lim\limits_{x \to -\infty} (e^x) = \lim\limits_{x \to -\infty} \left(\frac{1}{e^{-x}}\right) = 0$

(iii) $\lim\limits_{x \to \pm\infty} \left(\frac{a}{x}\right) = 0$, where a is any real number.

EXERCISE 1.3

Q.1 Evaluate each limit by using theorems of limits.

(i) $\lim\limits_{x \to 3} (2x + 4)$ **(ii)** $\lim\limits_{x \to 1} (3x^2 - 2x + 4)$

(iii) $\lim\limits_{x \to 3} \sqrt{x^2 + x + 4}$ **(iv)** $\lim\limits_{x \to 2} x\sqrt{x^2 - 4}$

(v) $\lim\limits_{x \to 2} \left(\sqrt{x^3 + 1} - \sqrt{x^2 + 5}\right)$ **(iv)** $\lim\limits_{x \to 2} \dfrac{2x^3 + 5x}{3x - 2}$

Solution:

(i) $\lim\limits_{x \to 3} (2x + 4) = \lim\limits_{x \to 3} (2x) + \lim\limits_{x \to 3} (4)$

$= 2 \lim\limits_{x \to 3} x + 4$

$= 2(3) + 4 = 6 + 4 = 10$ Ans.

(ii) $\lim\limits_{x \to 1} (3x^2 - 2x + 4) = \lim\limits_{x \to 1} (3x^2) - \lim\limits_{x \to 1} (2x) + \lim\limits_{x \to 1} (4)$

$= 3 \lim\limits_{x \to 1} x^2 - 2 \lim\limits_{x \to 1} x + 4$

$= 3(1)^2 - 2(1) + 4$

$= 3 - 2 + 4$

$= 5$ Ans.

(iii) $\lim\limits_{x \to 3} \sqrt{x^2 + x + 4} = [\lim\limits_{x \to 3} (x^2 + x + 4)]^{1/2}$