

## Two Lies and a Truth Activity: Topic 1.6 Name \_\_\_\_\_

For each of the following limit problems, three solutions are provided. Two of the solutions show an incorrect answer where one solution shows a correct answer. Circle **True** if the solution is correct, or true, or circle **Lie** if the solution is incorrect, and thus a lie. For each solution this is a “lie,” circle where error occurs.

<p><b>Problem 1</b></p> $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^3 - 1}{x^2 + 7x - 8}$	$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^3 - 1}{x^2 + 7x - 8} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)(x-1)(x-1)}{(x-1)(x+8)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)^2}{x+8} \\ &= -\frac{0^2}{9} \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$ <p style="text-align: center;"><b>True      Lie</b></p>	$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^3 - 1}{x^2 + 7x - 8} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)(x^2 + x + 1)}{(x-1)(x+8)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 + x + 1}{x+8} \\ &= \frac{3}{9} \text{ or } \frac{1}{3} \end{aligned}$ <p style="text-align: center;"><b>True      Lie</b></p>	$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^3 - 1}{x^2 + 7x - 8} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)(x^2 - x + 1)}{(x-1)(x+8)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 - x + 1}{x+8} \\ &= \frac{1}{9} \end{aligned}$ <p style="text-align: center;"><b>True      Lie</b></p>
<p><b>Problem 2</b></p> $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 9} - 3}{x^2}$	$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 9} - 3}{x^2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 9} + 3}{\sqrt{x^2 + 9} + 3} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 + 9 + 9}{x^2(\sqrt{x^2 + 9} + 3)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 + 18}{x^2(\sqrt{x^2 + 9} + 3)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{18}{\sqrt{x^2 + 9} - 3} \\ &= \infty \end{aligned}$ <p style="text-align: center;"><b>True      Lie</b></p>	$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 9} - 3}{x^2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 9} + 3}{\sqrt{x^2 + 9} + 3} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 + 9 - 9}{x^2(\sqrt{x^2 + 9} + 3)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 9} + 3} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{12}} \end{aligned}$ <p style="text-align: center;"><b>True      Lie</b></p>	$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 9} - 3}{x^2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 9} + 3}{\sqrt{x^2 + 9} + 3} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 + 9 - 9}{x^2(\sqrt{x^2 + 9} + 3)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 9} + 3} \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \end{aligned}$ <p style="text-align: center;"><b>True      Lie</b></p>

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<p><b>Problem 3</b></p> $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{x+4} - \frac{1}{4}}{x}$	$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{4}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{x+4} - \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{x+4}{x+4}}{x}$ $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{4}{4(x+4)} - \frac{x+4}{4(x+4)}}{x}$ $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{-x+4}{4(x+4)}}{x}$ $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-x+4}{4(x+4)} \cdot \frac{1}{x}$ $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-x+4}{4(x+4)} \cdot \frac{1}{x}$ $= \text{dne}$ <p><b>True      Lie</b></p>	$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{4}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{x+4} - \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{x+4}{x+4}}{x}$ $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{4}{4(x+4)} - \frac{x+4}{4(x+4)}}{x}$ $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-x}{4(x+4)}$ $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-x}{4(x+4)} \cdot \frac{1}{x}$ $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{4(x+4)} \cdot \frac{1}{1}$ $= \frac{1}{8}$ <p><b>True      Lie</b></p>	$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{4}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{x+4} - \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{x+4}{x+4}}{x}$ $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{4}{4(x+4)} - \frac{x+4}{4(x+4)}}{x}$ $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-x}{4(x+4)}$ $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-x}{4(x+4)} \cdot \frac{1}{x}$ $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-1}{4(x+4)} \cdot \frac{1}{1}$ $= -\frac{1}{16}$ <p><b>True      Lie</b></p>
<p><b>Problem 4</b></p> $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(3+h)^2 - 9}{h}$	$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{9 + 6h + h^2 - 9}{h}$ $= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{6h + h^2}{h}$ $= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h(6+h)}{h}$ $= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (6+h)$ $= 6$ <p><b>True      Lie</b></p>	$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{9 + h^2 - 9}{h}$ $= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h^2}{h}$ $= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h}$ $= \text{dne}$ <p><b>True      Lie</b></p>	$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{9 + 6h + h^2 - 9}{h}$ $= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{6h + h^2}{h}$ $= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (6+h)$ $= 0$ <p><b>True      Lie</b></p>