

1. Evaluate the limit, using L'Hopital's Rule if necessary.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \left(\frac{1}{x^2 - 4} - \frac{\sqrt{x-1}}{x^2 - 4} \right)$$

2. Find the derivative of the function.

$$f(x) = \operatorname{arcsec} 2x$$

3. Find or evaluate the integral

$$(a) \int \frac{2}{\sqrt{-x^2 + 4x}} dx$$

$$(b) \int_3^4 \frac{1}{(x-1)\sqrt{x^2 - 2x}} dx$$

sol:

- 1.

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \left(\frac{1}{x^2 - 4} - \frac{\sqrt{x-1}}{x^2 - 4} \right) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{1 - \sqrt{x-1}}{x^2 - 4} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{-1/(2\sqrt{x-1})}{2x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{-1}{4x\sqrt{x-1}} \\ &= -\frac{1}{8} \end{aligned}$$

- 2.

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \operatorname{arcsec} 2x \\ f'(x) &= \frac{2}{|2x|\sqrt{4x^2 - 1}} = \frac{1}{|x|\sqrt{4x^2 - 1}} \end{aligned}$$

3. (a)

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{2}{\sqrt{-x^2 + 4x}} dx &= \int \frac{2}{\sqrt{4 - (x^2 - 4x + 4)}} dx \\ &= \int \frac{2}{\sqrt{4 - (x-2)^2}} dx = 2 \arcsin \left(\frac{x-2}{2} \right) + C \end{aligned}$$

- (b)

$$\begin{aligned} \int_3^4 \frac{1}{(x-1)\sqrt{x^2 - 2x}} dx &= \int_3^4 \frac{1}{(x-1)\sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 1 - 1}} dx \\ &= \int_3^4 \frac{1}{(x-1)\sqrt{(x-1)^2 - 1}} dx \\ &= [\operatorname{arcsec}|x-1|]_3^4 \\ &= \operatorname{arcsec} 3 - \operatorname{arcsec} 2 \end{aligned}$$