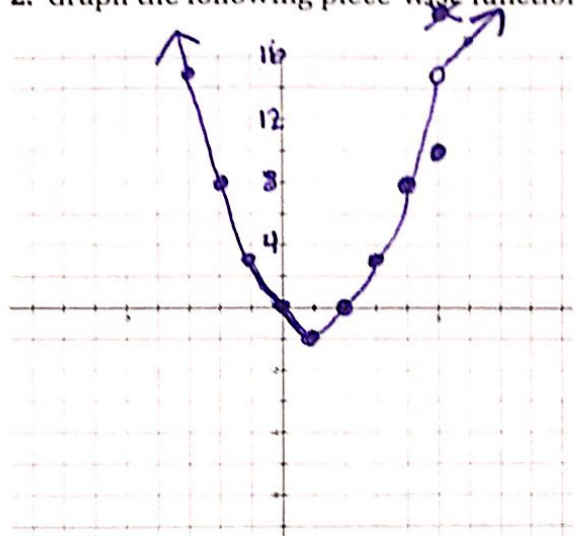


You will also need to study the first quiz and homework from this unit!!

1. Sketch a graph where the value of the function and the value of the limit are not the same for a particular x-value.



2. Graph the following piece-wise function. Then find the limits.



$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 - 2x & \text{if } x < 5 \\ 10 & \text{if } x = 5 \\ 2x + 5 & \text{if } x > 5 \end{cases}$$

- a)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 0$
- b)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 6} f(x) = 17$
- c)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 5^+} f(x) = 15$
- d)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 5^-} f(x) = 15$
- e)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} f(x) = 15$

Solve the following limits algebraically. Show all necessary work!

$$3. \lim_{x \rightarrow -5} \frac{x^2 + 10x + 25}{25 - x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -5} \frac{(x+5)(x+5)}{(5+x)(5-x)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -5} \frac{x+5}{5-x} = \frac{0}{10} = \boxed{0}$$

$$4. \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^3 - 7x - 6}{x^3 - 27} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{(x-3)(x^2 + 3x + 2)}{(x-3)(x^2 + 3x + 9)}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \overline{) 10 - 7 - 6} \\ \underline{\downarrow 3 \quad 9 \quad 6} \\ \phantom{3 \overline{) 10 - 7 - 6}} 0 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} = \frac{9+9+2}{9+9+9} = \frac{20}{27} \end{array}$$

$$5. \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^3 - 2x^2 + x - 2}{x - 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x-2)(x^2 + 1)}{(x-2)}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \overline{) 1 - 2 \quad 1 - 2} \\ \underline{\downarrow 2 \quad 0 \quad 2} \\ \phantom{2 \overline{) 1 - 2 \quad 1 - 2}} 0 \end{array} \quad = 2^2 + 1 = \boxed{5}$$

$$6. \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{4(x+h) - 7 - (4x-7)}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{4x + 4h - 7 - 4x + 7}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{4h}{h} = \boxed{4}$$

$$7. \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{3x^2 - 5x - 12}{x - 3} = \frac{3(4)^2 - 5(4) - 12}{4 - 3}$$

$$= \frac{3 \cdot 16 - 20 - 12}{1} = \frac{48 - 32}{1} = \boxed{16}$$

$$8. \lim_{x \rightarrow -3} \frac{x^2 + 7x + 12}{x^3 + 5x^2 + 7x + 3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -3} \frac{(x+3)(x+4)}{(x+3)(x^2 + 2x + 1)}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -3 \overline{) 1 \quad 5 \quad 7 \quad 3} \\ \underline{\downarrow -3 \quad -6 \quad -3} \\ \phantom{-3 \overline{) 1 \quad 5 \quad 7 \quad 3}} 0 \end{array} \quad = \frac{-3 + 4}{9 - 6 + 1} = \frac{1}{4}$$

Solve graphically.

9.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\sin(x)}$  (make sure calc. is in radians)

1

10.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \sqrt{x^2 - 25}$

DNE

11.  $f(x) = \frac{\ln(x)}{(x-1)}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = 1$

12.  $g(x) = \frac{x-1}{\sqrt{x}-1}$

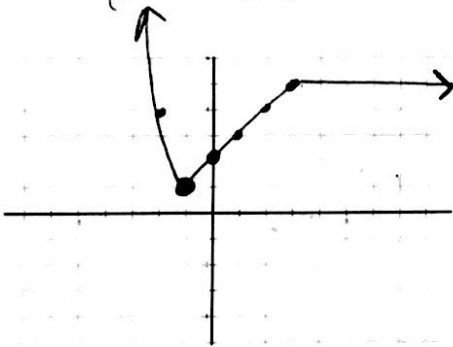
$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} g(x) = 2$

13.  $h(x) = \sqrt{(x^2 - 9)}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -3} h(x) = \text{DNE}$

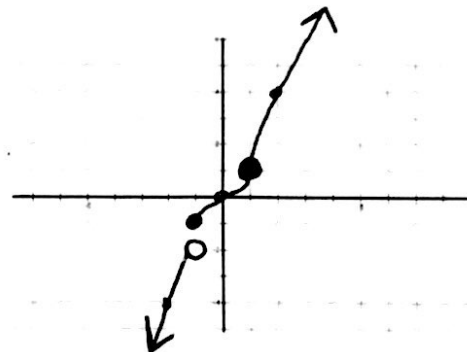
Graph each piece-wise function. Answer the following questions.

14.  $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 & x < -1 \\ x+2 & -1 \leq x \leq 3 \\ 5 & x > 3 \end{cases}$



- a. Find  $f(x)$  when  $x = 4$ . 5
- b. Find the limit as  $x$  approaches  $-1$ . 1
- c. Find the limit as  $x$  approaches  $0$ . 2
- d. Is there anywhere the limit DNE? no ☺

15.  $g(x) = \begin{cases} 2x & x < -1 \\ x^3 & -1 \leq x < 1 \\ 3x-2 & x \geq 1 \end{cases}$



- a. Find  $g(x)$  when  $x = -1$ . -1
- b. Find the limit as  $x$  approaches  $-1$ . DNE
- c. Find the limit as  $x$  approaches  $-1^+$ . -1
- d. Find the limit as  $x$  approaches  $2$ . 4