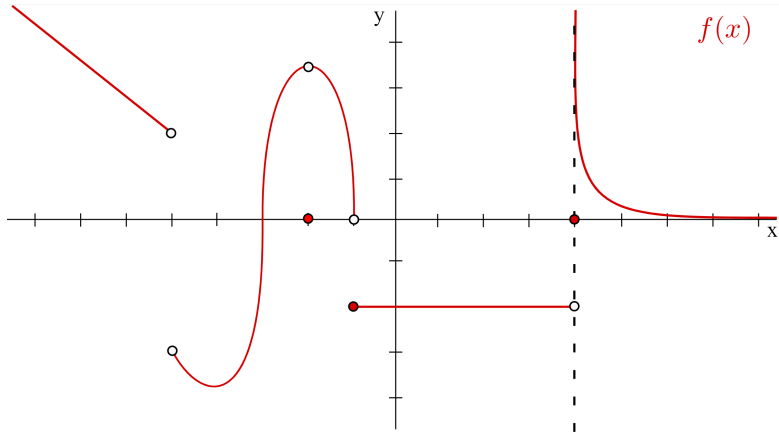




WEEK-IN-REVIEW 1 (1.1, 1.2)

Problem 1. Find the following limits, if they exist, based on the graph of $f(x)$ below:



(1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -6} f(x)$

(2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -5} f(x)$

(3) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} f(x)$

(4) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} f(x)$

(5) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)$

(6) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} f(x)$

(7) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 7} f(x)$

(8) Find $f(-5)$, $f(-2)$, $f(-1)$, $f(0)$, $f(4)$.

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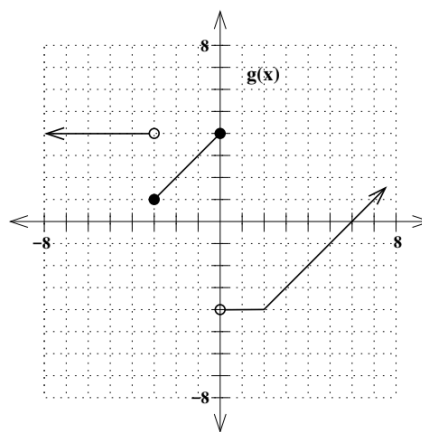
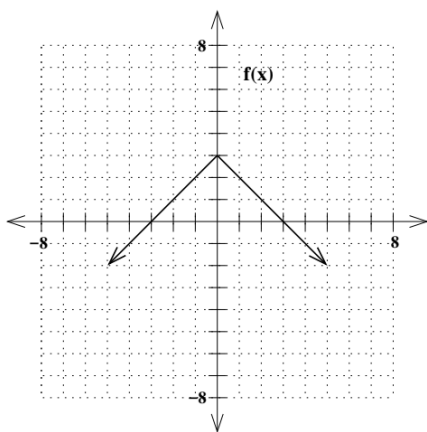
Problem 2. Find the following limits numerically. If a limit does not exist, state this and use the limit notation to describe any infinite behavior.

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 - 1}{x - 1}$$

$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{5}{x - 5}$$

Problem 3. Find $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 - 1}{x - 1}$ algebraically.

Problem 4. Find the following limits, if they exist, based on the graph of $f(x)$ and $g(x)$ below:



$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} [f(x) + g(x)] =$$

$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} [f(x)g(x)] =$$

$$(3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} =$$

$$(4) \lim_{x \rightarrow -3} [x^2 g(x)] =$$

$$(5) \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \sqrt{2f(x) + 4g(x)} =$$

Problem 5. Find the following limits algebraically. If a limit does not exist, state this and use the limit notation to describe any infinite behavior.

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

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

$$(3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x}$$

$$(4) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x^2}$$

Problem 6. Find $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{x^2 - x - 12}{x^2 - 16}$ algebraically. If the limit does not exist, state this and use the limit notation to describe any infinite behavior.

Problem 7. Find $\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{\frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{x}}{5 - x}$ algebraically. If the limit does not exist, state this and use the limit notation to describe any infinite behavior.

Problem 8. Find $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{x+3} - 2}{x-1}$ algebraically. If the limit does not exist, state this and use the limit notation to describe any infinite behavior.

Problem 9. Find $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{|x-3|}{6-2x}$ algebraically. If the limit does not exist, state this and use the limit notation to describe any infinite behavior.

Problem 10. Consider the piecewise function $f(x)$ given below, and answer the questions.

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 10x - 4x^2 & x < -2 \\ \frac{x+1}{x^2-x-2} & -2 < x \leq 3 \\ \frac{x^2-8}{2^{3-x}} & x > 3 \end{cases}$$

(1) $f(-2) =$

(2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2^-} f(x) =$

(3) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2^+} f(x) =$

(4) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} f(x) =$

(5) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) =$

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$$(6) f(3) =$$

$$(7) \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} f(x) =$$

$$(8) \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} f(x) =$$

$$(9) \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} f(x) =$$

$$(10) \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} f(x) =$$

$$(11) \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) =$$

$$(12) \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} f(x) =$$