

1. 10 pts. Use the precise definition of limit to prove that

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -3} (4x + 10) = -2.$$

2. 3 pts. each Let

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x \leq -5 \\ \sqrt{25 - x^2}, & -5 < x < 5 \\ 2x - 10, & x \geq 5. \end{cases}$$

Compute each limit, if it exists.

(a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -5} f(x)$ (b) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 5^-} f(x)$ (c) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 5^+} f(x)$ (d) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} f(x)$ (e) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} f(x)$

3. 10 pts. each Evaluate each limit algebraically using limit laws, showing work.

(a) $\lim_{t \rightarrow 2} \frac{3t^2 - 7t + 2}{2 - t}.$

(b) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 49} \frac{\sqrt{x} - 7}{x - 49}.$

4. 10 pts. Suppose

$$h(x) = \begin{cases} b - 3x, & x \leq 2 \\ x + 2, & x > 2. \end{cases}$$

Determine a value for b for which the limit $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} h(x)$ exists, and state the value of the limit.

5. 10 pts. Find all vertical asymptotes $x = a$ of the function

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 9x + 14}{x^2 - 5x + 6}.$$

For each value of a determine $\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x)$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow a^-} f(x)$, and $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)$.

6. 10 pts. Evaluate the limit

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{7 - 4x^2}{6x^2 + 5x + 2}.$$

7. 15 pts. Determine $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x)$ and $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x)$ for

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

Then give the horizontal asymptotes of f , if any.

8. 10 pts. Show that f is not continuous at 4.

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 - 5, & \text{if } x \neq 4 \\ 13, & \text{if } x = 4 \end{cases}$$

9. 10 pts. Let g be given by

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 + x, & \text{if } x < 1 \\ a, & \text{if } x = 1 \\ 3x + 5, & \text{if } x > 1 \end{cases}$$

Find the value of a for which g is continuous from the left at 1, and the value of a for which g is continuous from the right at 1. Is there an a value for which g is continuous at 1?

10. Let $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$.

- (a) 15 pts. Use the definition of derivative to find $f'(4)$.
- (b) 5 pts. Determine an equation for the tangent line to the graph of f at the point $(4, 2)$.