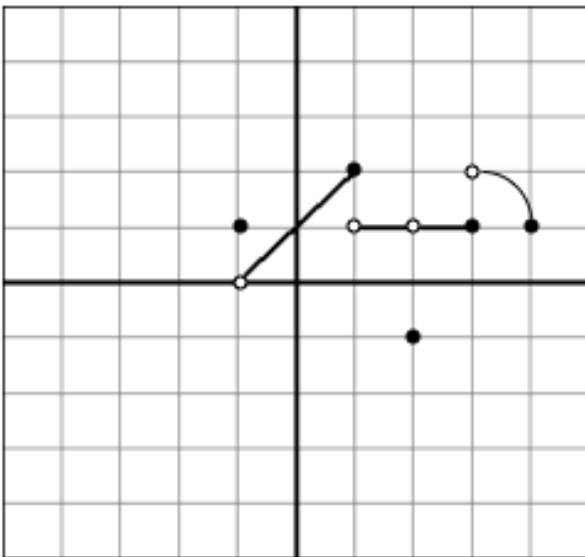
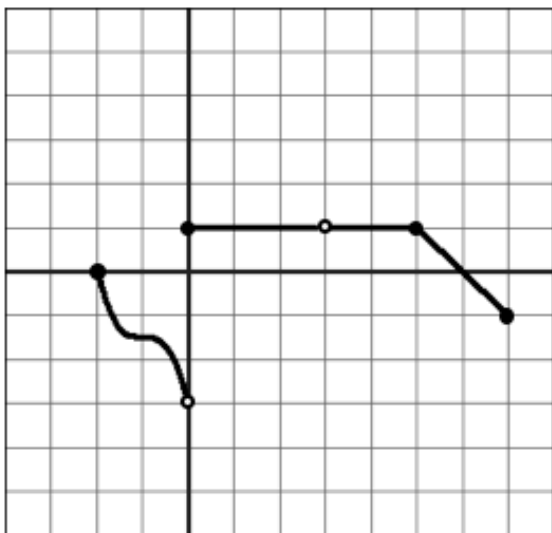


- 1) List the 3 ways that a limit may not exist. Draw a picture of each situation.
- 2) List the ways that a function may be discontinuous. Draw a picture of each situation.
- 3) What is the definition of continuity?
- 4) Suppose $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} f(x) = 2$ and $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} g(x) = -5$, find the $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} 3[f(x) - 2g(x)]$



5) True or False

- | | |
|--|--|
| a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = -1$ | b) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} f(x) = 1$ |
| c) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = 1$ | d) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x)$ exists |
| e) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} f(x) = 1$ | f) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x)$ DNE |
| g) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} f(x) = 1$ | h) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)$ exists |
| i) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = 1$ | j) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x)$ |



6) Find each limit.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} f(x) =$ | b) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} f(x) =$ |
| c) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} f(x) =$ | d) $f(3) =$ |
| e) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) =$ | f) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) =$ |
| g) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) =$ | h) $f(0) =$ |
| i) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} f(x) =$ | j) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 5^+} f(x) =$ |
| k) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 5^-} f(x) =$ | l) $f(5) =$ |

Evaluate each limit:

1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 9} x$

2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 6$

3) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (12x^3 + x^2 - 1)$

4) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} (3(x-1))$

5) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{x+1}{x+2}$

6) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^2 - 5x + 6}{x - 3}$

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

8) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{x^2 - 3x}$

9) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 7} \frac{x+7}{x^2 - 49}$

10) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} (\cos x \sin x)$

11) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x-6)^2 - 36}{x}$

12) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{4-x}{2-\sqrt{x}}$

13) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (x^2 - x + 2)$

14) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^2 - 2x}{x}$

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

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

17) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{\sqrt{x+1} - 2}{x-3}$

18) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 6x}{2x} =$

19) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{3}{x-4}$

20) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} f(x), f(x) = \begin{cases} -x^2 + 4, & x > -2 \\ 3x + 6, & x < -2 \end{cases}$

21) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} f(x), f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}x - 1, & x \geq 4 \\ 2x - 1, & x < 4 \end{cases}$

22) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{8x-2}{5-4x} =$

23) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{8 - \frac{2}{x^2}}{\frac{7}{x^3} - 4} =$

24) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{3-4x-x^2}{x+1}$

25) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{6x^2 - 9}{x^3 - 12x + 3}$

26) Using the definition of continuity, determine if the function from #20 is continuous.

27) Using the definition of continuity, determine if the function from #21 is continuous.

28) Find the value of k that makes the function continuous at $x = 5$: $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 & x \geq 5 \\ x+k & x < 5 \end{cases}$

29) Find the value of k that makes the function continuous at $x = -6$: $f(x) = \begin{cases} kx+8 & x \leq -6 \\ -9x+k & x > -6 \end{cases}$