

EXAM (1) FORM A

	<p>For the function f graphed in the accompanying figure, find</p> <p>1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) =$ (see figure) (Ex 1, pg 165) (a) 1 (b) -1 (c) 3 (d) -3 (e) does not exist</p>	
<p>2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) =$ (see figure) (Ex 1, pg 165) (a) 1 (b) -1 (c) 2 (d) -2 (e) does not exist</p>	<p>3) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} f(x) =$ (see figure) (Ex 1, pg 165) (a) 1 (b) -1 (c) 3 (d) -3 (e) does not exist</p>	<p>4) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} f(x) =$ (see figure) (Ex 1, pg 165) (a) 1 (b) -1 (c) 4 (d) -4 (e) does not exist</p>
<p>5) $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) =$ (see figure) (Ex 1, pg 165) (a) 1 (b) -1 (c) 3 (d) -3 (e) does not exist</p>	<p>6) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) =$ (see figure) (Ex 1, pg 165) (a) 1 (b) -1 (c) 3 (d) 0 (e) does not exist</p>	<p>7) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} f(x) =$ (see figure) (Ex 1, pg 165) (a) 1 (b) -1 (c) 3 (d) 0 (e) does not exist</p>
<p>8) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} f(x) =$ (see figure) (Ex 1, pg 165) (a) 1 (b) -1 (c) 2 (d) -2 (e) does not exist</p>	<p>9) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) =$ (see figure) (Ex 1, pg 165) (a) 1 (b) -1 (c) 2 (d) $\frac{1}{2}$ (e) does not exist</p>	
<p>10) Find $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{x}{x^2 - 4} =$ (Ex19, pg130) (a) 0 (b) 2 (c) -2 (d) $+\infty$ (e) $-\infty$</p>	<p>11) Find $\lim_{x \rightarrow 9} \frac{x - 9}{\sqrt{x} - 3} =$ (Ex29, pg130) (a) 3 (b) -3 (c) 6 (d) -6 (e) does not exist</p>	<p>12) Find $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4^-} \frac{3 - x}{x^2 - 2x - 8} =$ (Ex25, pg130) (a) 4 (b) 8 (c) -8 (d) $+\infty$ (e) $-\infty$</p>

<p>13) Find $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^2 + 6x + 5}{x^2 - 3x - 4} =$ (Ex11, pgl30)</p> <p>(a) $-\frac{4}{5}$ (b) $\frac{5}{4}$ (c) 0 (d) $+\infty$ (e) $-\infty$</p>	<p>14) Find $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x-2}{x^2 + 2x + 1} =$ (Ex15, pgl36)</p> <p>(a) 0 (b) -2 (c) 2 (d) $+\infty$ (e) $-\infty$</p>	<p>15) Find $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[3]{\frac{2+3x-5x^2}{1+8x^2}} =$ (Ex17, pgl36)</p> <p>(a) $-\frac{5}{2}$ (b) $-\sqrt[3]{\frac{5}{2}}$ (c) -5 (d) $+\infty$ (e) $-\infty$</p>
<p>16) Find $\lim_{y \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{2-y}{\sqrt{7+6y^2}} =$ (Ex21, pgl37)</p> <p>(a) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{7}}$ (b) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}$ (c) 1 (d) $+\infty$ (e) $-\infty$</p>	<p>17) Find $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\sqrt{3x^4 + x}}{x^2 - 8} =$ (Ex23, pgl37)</p> <p>(a) $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{8}$ (b) $\sqrt{3}$ (c) 8 (d) $+\infty$ (e) $-\infty$</p>	<p>18) Find $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{x^2 + 3} - x) =$ (Ex31, pgl37)</p> <p>(a) 0 (b) 3 (c) -3 (d) $+\infty$ (e) $-\infty$</p>
<p>19) Given $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} (7x + 5) = -2, e = 0.01$ find a number d such that $f(x) - L < e$ if $0 < x - a < d$ (Ex11, pgl45)</p> <p>(a) $d = \frac{1}{400}$ (b) $d = \frac{1}{500}$ (c) $d = \frac{1}{550}$ (d) $d = \frac{1}{600}$ (e) $d = \frac{1}{700}$</p>	<p>20) Find the values of x (if any) at which f is not continuous. $f(x) = \frac{x-4}{x^2-16}$ (Ex17, pgl57)</p> <p>(a) $x=0, 4$ (b) $x=0, -4$ (c) $x=0, 4, -4$ (d) $x=4, -4$ (e) $x=0$</p>	<p>21) Find the values of x (if any) at which f is not continuous. $f(x) = \frac{x}{ x -3}$ (Ex19, pgl57)</p> <p>(a) $x=0, 3$ (b) $x=0, -3$ (c) $x=0, 3, -3$ (d) $x=3, -3$ (e) $x=0$</p>
<p>22) Let $f(x) = \frac{ x }{x}$, which statement is true (Ex29(c), pgl57)</p> <p>(a) f has a removable discontinuity at $x=0$ (b) $f(0) = 1$ (c) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 1$ (d) f is continuous at $x=0$ (e) f is discontinuous at $x=0$</p>	<p>23) Let $f(x) = \frac{x-2}{ x -2}$, which statement is true (Ex29(a), pgl57)</p> <p>(a) f has removable discontinuity at $x = \pm 2$ (b) f has removable discontinuity at $x=2$ and a not removable discontinuity at $x=-2$ (c) f has removable discontinuity at $x=2$ and a continuity at $x=-2$ (d) $\lim_{x \rightarrow +2} f(x) = 0$ (e) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} f(x) = 1$</p>	

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$$24) f(x) = \begin{cases} k^2 x + 1 & x > 1 \\ k + 1 & x = 1 \\ 3kx - 1 & x < 1 \end{cases}$$

(a) Find the values of k so that the function f has a removable discontinuity at $x=1$
(SHOW ALL YOUR WORK)

(b) Find the values of k so that the function f is continuous from the left at $x=1$
(SHOW ALL YOUR WORK)

25) State the intermediate value theorem.

Multiple Choice Answers
(Fill the Correct Circle)
FORM A

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26) Find $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^4 + x^2 + 3x}{x + 1}$ (SHOW ALL YOUR WORK)

27) Find $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{|2+h|-2}{h}$ (SHOW ALL YOUR WORK)

Question	Mark
MCQ	
24 (a)	
24 (b)	
25	
26	
27	