

King Fahd University of Petroleum and Minerals  
Department of Mathematics & Statistics  
**Math 101(10 & 16) Class Test I Summer 2017(163)**

ID#: \_\_\_\_\_

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

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(1) Evaluate the limit, if it exists:

(a)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{|x^2 - 3x + 2|}{x^2 - 4}$ .

(b)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 - x}{\sqrt{1 + 4x} - 1}$ .

(c)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left( \cos\left(\frac{4\pi}{x}\right) \sin\left(\frac{4\pi}{x}\right) \right)$

(d)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{3}} \left( \frac{3}{3x-1} - \frac{4}{3x^2+2x-1} \right)$ .

$$(e) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x}-1}{\sqrt{x}-1}.$$

$$(f) \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi^+} [(x - \pi) \sin(\frac{\sqrt{x+2}}{x-\pi})].$$

$$(g) \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (-3x + 1)^3(2x + 1)^{122}.$$

$$(h) \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} [[\frac{1}{2}x - 1]], \text{ where } [[\cdot]] \text{ denotes the greatest integer function.}$$

(2) Use the Intermediate Value Theorem to show that the equation  $x \ln x = \cos x$  has a solution.

(3) Use the graph of  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$  to find a number  $\delta$  such that  $|\frac{1}{x} - 3| < 1$  whenever  $|x - \frac{1}{3}| < \delta$ .

(4) Let  $f(x) = 2x + 1$ . Find the largest value of  $\delta$  such that  $|f(x) - 7| < 0.01$  whenever  $|x - 3| < \delta$ .

(5) Sketch a graph of a function  $f(x)$  that satisfies the following conditions:

1.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x) = 0$ ;
2.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) = 2$ ;
3.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = 4$ ;
4.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = -1$ ;
5.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} f(x) = +\infty$ ;
6.  $f(0) = 0$  and  $f(2) = 1$ .

(6) Consider the function  $f(x) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{4-x}}$  and the point  $P(0, f(0))$ .

- (i) Find the instantaneous rate of change of  $f(x)$  with respect to  $x$ .
- (ii) Find the slope of the graph of  $y = f(x)$  at the point  $P$ .

(7) Find all values of  $a$  and  $b$  that makes the following function continuous:

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 - a & \text{if } x < 1 \\ a + bx & \text{if } 1 \leq x \leq 2 \\ b - x^3 & \text{if } x > 2. \end{cases}$$

(8) Let  $f(x) = \frac{3-x}{\sqrt{x^2-9}}$ . Using the concept of limit, find

(a) all horizontal asymptotes (if any)

(b) all vertical asymptotes (if any)

(9) If  $\lim_{x \rightarrow m} [f(x) + g(x)] = 4$  and  $\lim_{x \rightarrow m} [f(x) - g(x)] = 1$ , find  $\lim_{x \rightarrow m} f(x)g(x)$ .

Dr. M. R. Alfuraidan