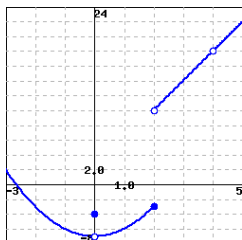


1. (2 pts) Use the figure below, which gives a graph of the function $f(x)$, to give values for the indicated limits.



(If any of the limits does not exist, enter the word **none** in the answer blank for that limit.)

(a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} f(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

(b) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

(c) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

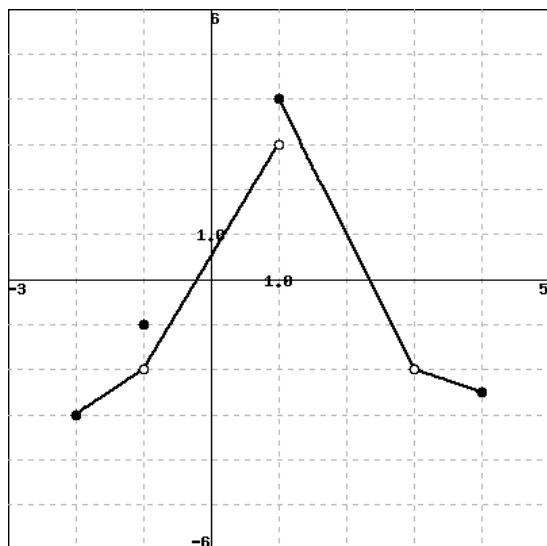
(d) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} f(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

Answer(s) submitted:

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(incorrect)

2. (3 pts) Let F be the function in the graph shown below.



Note: You can click on the graph to make it larger.

Evaluate each of the following expressions. Enter *DNE* if the limit does not exist.

a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} F(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

b) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} F(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

c) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} F(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

d) $F(-1) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

e) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} F(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

f) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} F(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

g) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} F(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

h) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} F(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

i) $F(3) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

Answer(s) submitted:

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(incorrect)

3. (1 pt) Use a graph to estimate the limit

$$\lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(2\theta)}{\theta}.$$

Note: θ is measured in radians. All angles will be in radians in this class unless otherwise specified.

$\lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(2\theta)}{\theta} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

Answer(s) submitted:

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(incorrect)

