NAME:_

1. Apply the approach developed in Worksheet 2 to evaluate each of the following limits:

a.
$$\lim_{x \to -1} \frac{x^2 + 4x + 3}{x^2 - 2x - 3}.$$

b.
$$\lim_{x \to 2} \frac{x^3 - 2x^2 - 4x + 8}{x^2 - 4x + 4}.$$

c.
$$\lim_{x \to -2} \frac{x^3 + x^2 + x + 1}{x^3 + 3x^2 + x}$$
.

- **2.** Sometimes it is also possible to simplify a function of the form $f(x) = \frac{g(x)}{h(x)}$ in order to evaluate a limit $\lim_{x\to a} \frac{g(x)}{h(x)}$, when g(a) = 0 and h(a) = 0. Try to evaluate each of the following limits by first simplifying the function:
- a. $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sin^2(x)}{1-\cos(x)}$ (Hint: use the well-known trig identity $\sin^2(x) + \cos^2(x) = 1$)

b. $\lim_{x\to 4} \frac{x-4}{\sqrt{x}-2}$ (Hint: try to factor the numerator; alternatively, multiply the numerator and denominator by the conjugate of the denominator)

c. $\lim_{x\to 1} \frac{x-1}{\sqrt[3]{x}-1}$ (Hint: use ideas similar to part b.)