Calculus I - MAC 2311 - Section 007

Homework - Review Test 1

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1) Compute the following limits (and show all your work):

a)
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x}{x^2 + 1}$$

b)
$$\lim_{x \to -1} \frac{x+1}{x^2+3x+2}$$

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

$$d) \lim_{x \to 4} \frac{-\sqrt{x} + 2}{x - 4}$$

e)
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x}{\sqrt{2+x} - \sqrt{2-x}}$$

f)
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{2x^5 - x^3 + 3}{6x^5 + 1}$$

g)
$$\lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{x^3 - x^2 + x - 1}{x - 1}$$

$$h) \lim_{t \to \infty} \frac{t+1}{t^2+1}$$

i)
$$\lim_{x \to -\infty} (x + \sqrt{3-x})$$

j)
$$\lim_{x \to 2} \frac{x-3}{(x-2)^2}$$

$$k) \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^3 - 2}{x}$$

$$l) \lim_{\alpha \to 0} \frac{\sin(3\alpha)}{6\alpha}$$

m)
$$\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(x - \frac{\pi}{2})}{x - \frac{\pi}{2}}$$

n)
$$\lim_{x \to 1^{-}} \frac{-|x-1|}{x-1}$$



2) Sketch the graph of a function f which is defined for all real numbers and satisfies simultaneously the following:

- a) $\lim_{x \to \infty} f(x) = 4$
- b) The line y = -1 is a horizontal asymptote.
- c) f(0) = 1.
- d) The line x = 2 is a vertical asymptote.
- e) $\lim_{x \to 2^+} f(x) = -\infty$
- f) x = 1 is a solution for the equation f(x) = 0.



3) Let f be the function:

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x}{x+1}, & x < -1; \\ x^2 + 2, & -1 \le x \le 2; \\ \cos(\pi x) + 5, & x > 2 \end{cases}$$

- a) Compute f(-1), $\lim_{x \to (-1)^-} f(x)$, $\lim_{x \to (-1)^+} f(x)$, f(2), $\lim_{x \to 2^-} f(x)$, $\lim_{x \to 2^+} f(x)$.
- b) Is the function f continuous at x = -1? And at x = 2?



4) State the Intermediate Value Theorem. Then, use it to prove that the equation:

$$x^2 + \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}x\right) + 2 = 3$$

has at least one solution in [0,1].



5) Write the equations of the vertical and horizontal asymptotes of the following function:

$$f(x) = \frac{3x^3 + 4x}{x^3 - 2x}.$$



6) Find the derivative (or the instantaneous rate of change) of the function $f(x) = \sqrt{x} + 1$ at the point a = 4. Then, write the equation of the tangent line to the curve y = f(x) at the point P(4,3).