

1. (1 point) Suppose

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = 0, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow a} h(x) = -2, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = 8.$$

Find following limits if they exist. Enter **DNE** if the limit does not exist.

\_\_\_1.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) + h(x)$

\_\_\_2.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) - h(x)$

\_\_\_3.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) \cdot f(x)$

\_\_\_4.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{g(x)}{h(x)}$

\_\_\_5.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{g(x)}{f(x)}$

\_\_\_6.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$

\_\_\_7.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} (h(x))^2$

\_\_\_8.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{1}{h(x)}$

\_\_\_9.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{1}{h(x) - f(x)}$

Answer(s) submitted:

•  
•  
•  
•  
•  
•  
•  
•  
•  
•

(incorrect)

2. (1 point)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^2 - 2x - 3}{\sqrt{x+1} - 2} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

Answer(s) submitted:

•

(incorrect)

3. (1 point)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{2x}{14x^2 + 14x + 11} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

Answer(s) submitted:

•

(incorrect)

4. (1 point) Let  $f(x) = \frac{x}{|x|}$ , where  $x \neq 0$ .

(a) Find  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x)$

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

(b) Find  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x)$

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

(c) Does  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)$  exist?

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

Answer(s) submitted:

•  
•  
•

(incorrect)

5. (1 point) Let  $f(x)$  be defined by

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} e^{-12/x}, & \text{if } x > 0 \\ 17, & \text{if } x = 0 \\ \sin(24x), & \text{if } x < 0 \end{cases}$$

(a) Find  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x)$

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

(b) Find  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x)$

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

(c) Find  $f(0)$

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

(d) Does  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)$  exist?

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

Answer(s) submitted:

•  
•  
•  
•

(incorrect)

6. (1 point) Find (without using differentiation), the limit

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan(5x)}{\tan(7x)}$$

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

(Hint: one of the special limits may be useful!)

Answer(s) submitted:

•

(incorrect)

7. (1 point) Using some well-known special limit,  
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{2}{x}\right)^{3x} =$  \_\_\_\_\_  
 Answer(s) submitted:

(incorrect)

8. (1 point) Evaluate  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x+6}{x+7}\right)^x$ .

Answer = \_\_\_\_\_  
 Answer(s) submitted:

(incorrect)

9. (1 point)  
 Evaluate the limit:  
 $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos 2t}{\sin 5t} =$  \_\_\_\_\_  
 Answer(s) submitted:

(incorrect)

10. (1 point) Evaluate

$$\lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(4 \cos \theta)}{4 \sec \theta}.$$

Limit = \_\_\_\_\_

Answer(s) submitted:

(incorrect)

11. (1 point)

Determine the limit of the sequence or show that the sequence diverges by using the appropriate Limit Laws or theorems. If the sequence diverges, enter DIV as your answer.

$$c_n = \ln \left( \frac{6n-7}{11n+4} \right)$$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} c_n =$  \_\_\_\_\_  
 Answer(s) submitted:

(incorrect)

12. (1 point)

Consider the sequence

$$a_n = \frac{n \cos(n\pi)}{2n-1}.$$

Write the first five terms of  $a_n$ , and find  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n$ . If the sequence diverges, enter "divergent" in the answer box for its limit.

a) First five terms: \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_.

b)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n =$  \_\_\_\_\_  
 Answer(s) submitted:

•  
•  
•  
•  
•

(incorrect)

13. (1 point)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin(4n) + (-1)^n \cos(n)}{\ln(4n)} =$  \_\_\_\_\_

Answer(s) submitted:

•

(incorrect)

14. (1 point)

Put the following statements in order to justify why

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{6+7n-6n^2}{5n^2-4n+6} = -\frac{6}{5}.$$

0.  $= \frac{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (-6) + 7 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{n}\right) + 6 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right)}{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (5) - 4 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{n}\right) + 6 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right)}$
1.  $= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2 \left(\frac{7}{n} - 6 + \frac{6}{n^2}\right)}{n^2 \left(5 - \frac{4}{n} + \frac{6}{n^2}\right)}$
2.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{6+7n-6n^2}{5n^2-4n+6}$
3.  $= -\frac{6}{5}$
4.  $= \frac{-6+7 \cdot 0+6 \cdot 0}{5-4 \cdot 0+6 \cdot 0}$
5.  $= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{7}{n} - 6 + \frac{6}{n^2}}{5 - \frac{4}{n} + \frac{6}{n^2}}$
6.  $= \frac{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{7}{n} - 6 + \frac{6}{n^2}\right)}{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(5 - \frac{4}{n} + \frac{6}{n^2}\right)}$

Answer(s) submitted:

•

(incorrect)

15. (1 point)

Put the following statements in order to justify why

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-5n}{\sqrt{3n^2 + 1}} = \frac{-5}{\sqrt{3}}.$$

$$0. = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n \cdot -5}{\sqrt{n^2} \cdot \sqrt{3 + 1/n^2}}$$

$$1. = \frac{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} -5}{\sqrt{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (3) + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1/n^2)}}$$

$$2. = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-5}{\sqrt{3 + 1/n^2}}$$

$$3. \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-5n}{\sqrt{3n^2 + 1}}$$

$$4. = \frac{-5}{\sqrt{3 + 0}}$$

$$5. = \frac{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} -5}{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{3 + 1/n^2}}$$

$$6. = \frac{-5}{\sqrt{3}}.$$

$$7. = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-5n}{\sqrt{n^2 (3 + 1/n^2)}}$$

Answer(s) submitted:

•

(incorrect)