

$$2. g(x) = \begin{cases} x & \text{if } x < 1 \\ 5 & \text{if } x = 1 \\ 2-x^2 & \text{if } 1 < x \leq 2 \\ x-1 & \text{if } x > 2 \end{cases}$$

a)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} g(x) = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} g(x)$$

$$c) g(1) = 5$$

$$d) \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} g(x)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & 2-x^2 \\ & 2-1^2 \\ & 2-1 = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$f \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} g(x)$$

$$2-x^2$$

$$2-2^2$$

$$2-4$$

$$= -2$$

$$e) \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} g(x)$$

$$x-1$$

$$2-1 = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} g(x) = -2$$

DNE

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} g(x)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} g(x) = 1$$

$$3. F(x) = \frac{x^2-25}{|x-5|}$$

$$f(x) \begin{cases} \frac{x^2-25}{x-5} & x \geq 5 \\ \frac{x^2-25}{-(x-5)} & x < 5 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & (x-5)(x+5) \\ & x^2 + 5x - 5x - 25 \\ & x^2 - 25 \end{aligned}$$

$$a) \lim_{x \rightarrow 5^+} f(x)$$

$$x \rightarrow 5^+$$

$$\frac{5+s}{1} = 10$$

$$f(x) \begin{cases} \frac{(x-s)(x+s)}{(x-s)} & x \geq s \\ \frac{(x-s)(x+s)}{-(x-s)} & x < s \end{cases} \begin{aligned} & \frac{x+s}{1} \\ & \frac{x+s}{-1} \end{aligned}$$

$$b) \frac{x+s}{-1} \quad \frac{5+s}{-1} = 10$$

c) No, not the same

$$4. \lim_{x \rightarrow -7} \frac{\frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{x}}{7+x} = \frac{\frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{-7}}{7+(-7)} = \frac{0}{0}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -7} \frac{\frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{x}}{7+x} = \frac{\frac{1}{7} \cdot \frac{7x}{7} + \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{7x}{7}}{7x(7+x)}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -7} \frac{(x+7)}{7x(7+x)} = \frac{1}{7x} \quad \text{cancel } (x+7) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -7} \frac{1}{7(-7)} = \frac{1}{-49}$$

$$5. \lim_{x \rightarrow 36} \frac{(6 - \sqrt{x})}{36x - x^2} \cdot \frac{(6 + \sqrt{x})}{(6 + \sqrt{x})} = (A - B)(A + B) = A^2 - B^2$$

~~$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 36} \frac{(6^2) - (\sqrt{x})^2}{(36x - x^2)(6 + \sqrt{x})} = \frac{(36 - x)}{x(36 - x)(6 + \sqrt{x})}$$~~

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 36} \frac{1}{x(6 + \sqrt{x})} = \frac{1}{36(6 + \sqrt{36})} = \frac{1}{6+6=12}$$

$$\frac{1}{36(12)} = \frac{1}{432}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 36 \\ \times 12 \\ \hline 172 \\ + 360 \\ \hline 432 \end{array}$$

$$6. \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{5}{t} - \frac{5}{t^2 + t} \right) \frac{5}{0} - \frac{5}{0} = \frac{0}{0}$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{5}{t} - \frac{5}{t^2 + t} \right) \quad \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{5}{t} - \frac{5}{t(t+1)} \right)$$

$$\left(\frac{\cancel{(t+1)}}{\cancel{(t+1)}} \cdot \frac{5}{t} - \frac{5}{t(t+1)} \right)$$

$$\frac{\overbrace{5(t+1) - 5}^{5t + 5 - 5}}{t(t+1)} \quad \frac{5 + t - 5}{t(t+1)} \quad \frac{5t}{t(t+1)}$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{5}{t+1} \quad \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{5}{(0+1)} = (5)$$

$$7. \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{q}{\sqrt{1+t}} - \frac{q}{t} \right) \quad \frac{q}{\sqrt{1+0}} - \frac{q}{0} \quad \frac{0}{0}$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{q}{\sqrt{1+t}} - \frac{q}{t} \right) \quad \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{q}{\sqrt{1+t}} - \frac{q}{t} \right) \cdot \frac{\sqrt{1+t}}{\sqrt{1+t}}$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{q - q\sqrt{1+t}}{\sqrt{1+t}} \quad \mid \quad \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cancel{q} - \cancel{q}\sqrt{1+\cancel{t}}}{\cancel{q}\sqrt{1+\cancel{t}}} \cdot \frac{1}{\cancel{q}\sqrt{1+\cancel{t}}}$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{q}{t} - \frac{q\sqrt{1+t}}{t} \right) \quad \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{q}{t} - \frac{q\sqrt{1+t}}{t} \right) \quad \frac{q}{t} \quad \frac{q\sqrt{1+t}}{t}$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} (\sqrt{1+t}) = \sqrt{1+0} = \sqrt{1} \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$8. \lim_{x \rightarrow -4} \frac{\sqrt{x^2+9} - 5}{x+4} \quad \frac{\sqrt{-4^2+9} - 5}{-4+4} = \frac{0-0}{0} = \frac{0}{0}$$

16-16
16+9

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -4} \frac{(\sqrt{x^2+9} - 5) \cdot (\sqrt{x^2+9} + 5)}{(x+4)(\sqrt{x^2+9} + 5)} \quad (A-13)(A+13) = A^2 - 13^2$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -4} \frac{(\sqrt{x^2+9})^2 - 5^2}{(x+4)(\sqrt{x^2+9} + 5)} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -4} \frac{x^2+9-25}{(x+4)(\sqrt{x^2+9} + 5)}$$

25-25
25-5

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -4} \frac{(x^2-16)}{(x+4)(\sqrt{x^2+9} + 5)} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -4} \frac{(x-4)(x+4)}{(x+4)(\sqrt{x^2+9} + 5)}$$

25-4 16
16+9

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -4} \frac{(x-4)}{\sqrt{x^2+9} + 5} = \frac{(-4+4)}{\sqrt{(-4)^2+9} + 5} = \frac{-8}{\sqrt{25} + 5}$$

$\frac{-8}{5+5}$

$$9. \quad 3x-1 \leq f(x) \leq x^2 - 3x + 8 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 3}$$

$$3(3)-1 \\ 9-1 \\ 8 \leq f(x) \leq 8$$

(8)

$$11. f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2-4}{x-2} & \text{if } x < 2 \\ ax^2 - bx + 3 & \text{if } 2 \leq x < 3 \\ 2x - a + b & \text{if } x \geq 3 \end{cases}$$

$$2(3) - a + b \quad \text{and} \quad 6 + b = a$$

$$6 - a + b = 0$$

$$(6+b)(2^2) - b(2) + 3 = 0$$

$$\cancel{b} = \frac{-27}{2}$$

$$\frac{2}{21} \cdot 6 - \frac{27}{2} = a$$

$$(6+b)(4) - 2b + 3 = 0$$

$$\cancel{b} = \frac{-27}{2}$$

$$\frac{12 - 27}{2} = a$$

$$24 + 4b - 2b + 3 = 0$$

$$24 + 2b + 3 = 0$$

$$-27 + 2b = 0$$

$$\frac{27}{2} + \frac{-27}{2} \checkmark$$

$$2(3) - \frac{15}{2} + \frac{-27}{2}$$

$$\frac{6}{2} + \frac{15}{2} + \frac{-27}{2}$$

$$\frac{12}{2} + \frac{15}{2} + \frac{-27}{2}$$

$$12 \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(e^{-3x} (\cos(x)) \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{e^{3x}} \cdot 1$$

$$13. \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (x^4 + x^5) = \frac{-1^4 + -1^5}{1 - -1} = \frac{-1 - 1}{1 + 1} = -1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x^4(1+x) = 1 + -1 = 0$$

lim

~~$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (-2^4(1+2))$~~

$$-2^4(1+2)$$

$$16 + 11$$

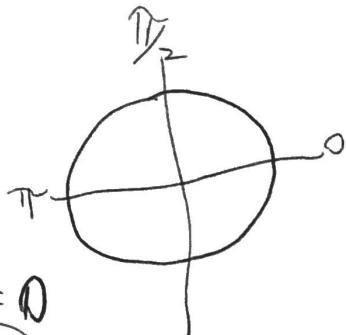
lim

$$\frac{-2^4 - 2^4 - 2^4 - 2^4}{4 - 8 + 16}$$

lim

$$x \rightarrow -\infty -16$$

$$14. \lim_{x \rightarrow \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^+} e^{\tan(x)}$$



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^+} 1$$

$$\theta_2 = \tan(x) = 0$$

$$e^0 = 1$$

$$15 \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} f(x) = 0 \text{ H.A. } y=0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = -\infty \text{ V.A. } y=0$$

$$f(6) = 0 : (6, 0)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 8^-} f(x) = \infty \text{ V.A. } x=8$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 8^+} f(x) = -\infty \quad f(x) = \frac{8-x}{x^2(x-6)}$$

$$16. \quad y = 8x - x^2 \quad (1, 7)$$

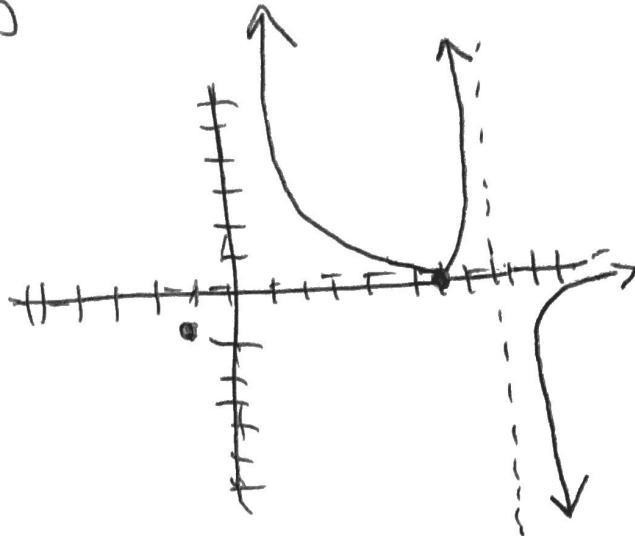
$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline 16 - 2x \\ 8 - 2x \\ \hline \end{array} \quad 8-2 \quad \boxed{m_{tan} = 6}$$

$$y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$$

$$y - 7 = 6(x - 1)$$

$$y - 7 = 6x - 6 + 7$$

$$y = 6x + 1$$



Q. 20.

$$a) \csc\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}$$

$$b) \csc\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

solutions

sin cos tan

sec csc cot

$$c) \csc \frac{3}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\pi$$

Redo

7. $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{q}{+V_{1+t}} - \frac{q}{+} \right) = \frac{0}{0}$

$$\frac{q}{+V_{1+t}} - \frac{q}{+} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{1+t}}{\sqrt{1+t}}$$

$$\frac{q - q\sqrt{1+t}}{+V_{1+t}}$$

8. $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+t}}{+V_{1+t}}$

11.



13. $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (x^4 + x^5)$ $x = -2$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} -16$

$-\infty$

$$((-2)^4 + (-2)^5) = -16$$

$$14. \lim_{x \rightarrow (\frac{\pi}{2})^+} e^{\tan(x)}$$

tan(x) ~> \infty \quad e^\infty = \infty

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow (\frac{\pi}{2})^+} e^{\tan(\frac{\pi}{2})} \quad \tan \frac{\pi}{2} = \infty$$

20. $\csc\left(\frac{3\pi}{2}\right)$

a) $\csc\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = -1$ b) $\csc\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 1$

c) $\csc\left(\frac{3\pi}{2}\right) = -1$

$$\frac{3}{1} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \stackrel{\pi=1}{=} 1$$

12 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (e^{-3x} \cos(x))$ ~~as~~ $x=0$
 $\cos(x) = 1$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (e^{-3x} \cos(x))^{(0 \cdot 0)} = 0$$

$e^0 = 1$