1. (1 point) Evaluate the limit

$$\lim_{x \to 7} 8(6x+7)^3$$

If the limit does not exist enter DNE.

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

Correct Answers:

- 941192
- 2. (1 point) Evaluate the limit

$$\lim_{x \to -2} \sqrt{25 - 5x}$$

If the limit does not exist enter DNE.

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

Correct Answers:

- 5.91607978309962
- 3. (1 point) Evaluate the limit

$$\lim_{x \to -3} \frac{5x^2 - 5x + 7}{x - 4}$$

If the limit does not exist enter DNE.

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

Correct Answers:

- -9.57142857142857
- **4.** (1 point) Evaluate the limit

$$\lim_{x \to -3} \frac{x^2 + 7x + 12}{x + 3}$$

If the limit does not exist enter DNE.

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

Correct Answers:

- •
- **5.** (1 point) Let  $\lim_{x \to a} h(x) = 0$ ,  $\lim_{x \to a} f(x) = -4$ ,  $\lim_{x \to a} g(x) = -9$ .

Find following limits if they exist. If not, enter DNE ('does not exist') as your answer.

- $-1. \lim_{x \to a} (h(x) + f(x))$
- $\underbrace{\frac{1}{x \to a}(h(x)) \cdot g(x)}_{x \to a}$
- $--5. \lim_{x\to a} \frac{h(x)}{g(x)}$

$$\underline{\qquad} 6. \lim_{x \to a} \frac{g(x)}{h(x)}$$

$$\underline{\qquad} 7. \lim_{x \to a} \sqrt{f(x)}$$

$$-8. \lim_{x \to a} \frac{1}{f(x)}$$

$$--9. \lim_{x \to a} \frac{1}{f(x) - g(x)}$$

Correct Answers:

- −4
- 4
- 0
- 0
- DNE
- DNE
- −0.25
- 0.2

6. (1 point) Evaluate the limit

$$\lim_{x \to 6} \frac{x - 6}{x^2 - 6x}$$

If the limit does not exist enter DNE.

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

Correct Answers:

- 0.166666666666667
- 7. (1 point) Given

$$f(x) = 8x^2$$

find the limit

$$\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{f(x+h)-f(x)}{h}.$$

(The answer may involve x.)

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

Correct Answers:

- 2\*8\*x
- 8. (1 point) Given

$$f(x) = \frac{2}{x}$$

find the limit

1

$$\lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$$

The answer will involve x, and we assume that  $x \neq 0$ .

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

Correct Answers:

• -2/(x\*\*2)

2. 
$$\lim_{x \to -2} \sqrt{25-5x}$$
. Evaluate the limit

Sol) 
$$\sqrt{\lim_{x \to -2} (25-5x)} = \sqrt{(25+10)} = \sqrt{35}$$

3. 
$$\lim_{x\to -3} \frac{5x^2-5x+1}{x-4}$$
. Evaluate the limit

401) 
$$\lim_{X \to 3} (5x^2 - 5x + 7) = \frac{(5(-3)^2 - 5(-3) + 7)}{(-3 - 4)} = \frac{-67/7}{}$$

Lim 
$$(X^2+7X+12)$$

Rim  $(X+3)$ 

Denominator is 0, then we need footong

$$\lim_{x \to -3} \frac{(x+4)(x+3)}{(x+3)} = \lim_{x \to -3} (x+4) = (-3+4) = 1$$

**5.** (1 point) Let  $\lim_{x \to a} h(x) = 0$ ,  $\lim_{x \to a} f(x) = -4$ ,  $\lim_{x \to a} g(x) = -9$ . Find following limits if they exist. If not, enter DNE ('does not exist') as your answer.

$$1. \lim_{x \to a} (h(x) + f(x))$$

\_\_\_1. 
$$\lim_{x \to a} (h(x) + f(x))$$
  
\_\_2.  $\lim_{x \to a} (h(x) - f(x))$ 

$$\underline{\qquad} 3. \lim_{x \to a} h(x) \cdot g(x)$$

$$\underbrace{\lim_{x \to a} \frac{h(x)}{f(x)}}_{h(x)}$$

$$\underline{\qquad} 5. \lim_{x \to a} \frac{h(x)}{g(x)}$$

$$O \lim_{x \to \infty} h(x) + \lim_{x \to \infty} f(x) = 0 + (-4) = -4$$

$$-$$
7.  $\lim_{x \to a} \sqrt{f(x)}$ 

$$-8. \lim_{x \to a} \frac{1}{f(x)}$$

$$--9. \lim_{x \to a} \frac{1}{f(x) - g(x)}$$

Correct Answers:

$$\mathbb{O} \quad \lim_{k \to \infty} h(k) = \frac{-4}{0} = 0$$

$$\frac{\text{(im } h(k))}{\text{(im } 9(k))} = \frac{0}{-9} = 0$$

$$\frac{6}{\frac{\text{lim }9(x)}{\text{lim }h(x)}} = \frac{-9}{0} = DNE$$

① 
$$\int_{K+20}^{Lim} f(X) = \int_{-4}^{-4} = 4\%$$
 $\Rightarrow$  Ingoinary Number.

 $\Rightarrow$  D.N.E

$$\frac{\text{B} \lim_{x \to 0} (1)}{\lim_{x \to 0} \mathcal{F}(x)} = \frac{1}{-4} = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{9 \lim_{x\to\infty} (1)}{\lim_{x\to\infty} f(x) - \lim_{x\to\infty} g(x)} = \frac{1}{5}$$

6. 
$$\lim_{x\to 6} \frac{x-6}{x^2-6x}$$
. Evaluate the limits

401) 
$$\lim_{\substack{x \to 6 \\ x \to 6}} (x - 6x) \Rightarrow Danominator is 0. It is 0/0 form$$

Fockering: 
$$\lim_{x \to 6} \frac{(x+b)}{x(x+b)} = \lim_{x \to 6} \frac{1}{x} = \lim_{x \to 6} \frac{1}{(x)} = \frac{1}{6}$$

1. Given 
$$\pm tx = 8x^2$$
. Find the limit  $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\pm (x+h) - \pm (x)}{h}$ 

$$\lim_{h\to 0} \frac{8(x+h)^2 - 8x^2}{h} = \lim_{h\to 0} \frac{8(x^2 + 2hx + h^2) - 8x^2}{h} = \lim_{h\to 0} \frac{8x^2 + 16hx + 8h^2 - 9x^2}{h}$$

$$=\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{16hx+8h^2}{h}=\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{8h(h+2x)}{h}=8\lim_{h\to 0}(h+2x)$$

$$=8\left[\lim_{h\to\infty}(h) + 2\lim_{h\to\infty}(x)\right] = 8(2x) = \frac{1}{6}x$$

8. Given 
$$S(x) = \frac{2}{x}$$
. Find the limit  $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{S(x+h) - S(x)}{h}$ 

$$401) \left( \frac{3(\chi) = \frac{2}{\chi}}{3(\chi + \chi)} \right)$$

$$3(\chi + \chi) = \frac{2}{\chi + \chi}$$

$$\frac{2}{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{2}{x + h} - \frac{2}{x}}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{2x - 2(x + h)}{x (x + h)}}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2h}{x (x + h)}$$

$$= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{-2}{x(x+h)} = -2\left(\lim_{h \to 0} \frac{1}{x^2 + xh}\right)$$

$$=-2\left(\frac{\lim_{N\to\infty}(1)}{\lim_{N\to\infty}(\chi^2)+\lim_{N\to\infty}(\chi h)}\right)=-2\left(\frac{1}{\chi^2}\right)=-2/\chi^2$$