Worksheet # 4: Basic Limit Laws

1. Given $\lim_{x\to 2} f(x) = 5$ and $\lim_{x\to 2} g(x) = 2$, use limit laws (justify your work) to compute the following limits. Note when working through a limit problem that your answers should be a chain of equalities. Make sure to keep the $\lim_{x\to 0}$ operator until the very last step.

(a)
$$\lim_{x \to 2} 2f(x) - g(x)$$

(b)
$$\lim_{x \to 2} \frac{f(x)g(x)}{x}$$

(c)
$$\lim_{x \to 2} f(x)^2 + x \cdot g(x)^2$$

(d)
$$\lim_{x \to 2} [f(x)]^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

2. Calculate the following limits if they exist or explain why the limit does not exist.

(a)
$$\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{x^2 - 1}{x - 1}$$

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

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

(d)
$$\lim_{x\to 9} \frac{x-9}{\sqrt{x}-3}$$

- 3. Can the quotient law of limits be applied to evaluate $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sin x}{x}$?
- 4. Find the value of c such that $\lim_{x\to 2} \frac{x^2+3x+c}{x-2}$ exists. What is the limit?
- 5. find the value of c such that $\lim_{x\to 5}\begin{cases} 2x+c & \text{if } x\leq 5\\ -3x & \text{if } x>5 \end{cases}$ exists. What is the limit?
- 6. Show that $\lim_{h\to 0} \frac{|h|}{h}$ does not exist by examining one-sided limits. Then sketch the graph of $\frac{|h|}{h}$ and check your reasoning.
- 7. True or False:

(a) Let
$$f(x) = \frac{(x+2)(x-1)}{x-1}$$
 and $g(x) = x+2$. Then $f(x) = g(x)$.

(b) Let
$$f(x) = \frac{(x+2)(x-1)}{x-1}$$
 and $g(x) = x+2$. Then $\lim_{x \to 1} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 1} g(x)$.

- (c) If both the one-sided limits of f(x) exist as x approaches a, then $\lim_{x \to a} f(x)$ exists.
- (d) If $\lim_{x\to a} f(x)$ exists then $\lim_{x\to a} f(x) = f(a)$.
- 8. Draw a graph of two functions f(x) and g(x) such that $\lim_{x\to 0} (f(x)+g(x))$ exist but neither $\lim_{x\to 0} f(x)$ nor $\lim_{x\to 0} g(x)$ exist.