

1. List the 3 conditions for continuity.

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2. Use the Intermediate Value Theorem to show that there is a root of the equation  $2x^3 + x^2 + 2 = 0$  in the interval  $(-2, -1)$ .

3. If  $2x - 1 \leq x \leq x^2$  for  $0 < x < 3$ , find  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x)$ .

4. Prove that  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^2 \cos\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = 0$ .

5. Sketch the graph of a function,  $f$ , that satisfies all of the following conditions:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = -2$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = 1$$

$$f(0) = -1$$

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

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

6. Evaluate each limit:

a.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{x-4}{x^2-3x-4}$

b.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 8^-} \frac{|x-8|}{x-8}$

c.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2+2x-8}{x^2-4}$

d.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -6^+} \frac{x}{x+6}$

7. Given the function:  $f(x) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{-x}, & x < 0 \\ 3-x, & 0 \leq x < 3 \\ (x-3)^2, & x > 3 \end{cases}$ , evaluate each limit:

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

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

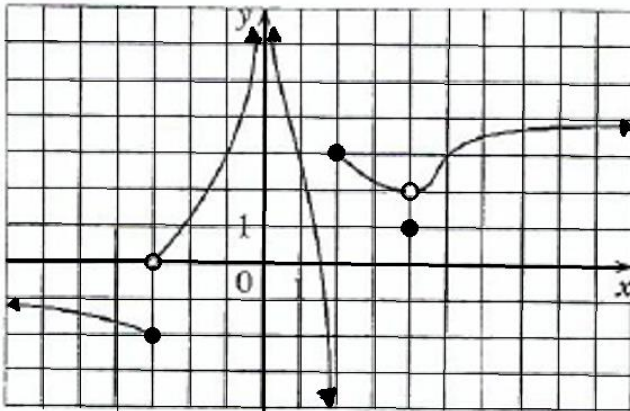
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} f(x) =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} f(x) =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} f(x) =$$

8. Use interval notation to list intervals of continuity for the function shown in the graph.



9. Evaluate each limit:

a.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{3}{x^2 + 1}$

b.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3x^2 + 5}{7 - 2x^2}$

c.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^3}{2x^2 - 1}$

10. Find  $k$  so that the function is continuous on any interval.

$$h(x) = \begin{cases} k \cos x, & 0 \leq x \leq \pi \\ 12 - \pi, & \pi < x \end{cases}$$

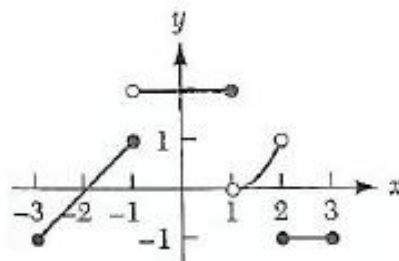
$$h(x) = \begin{cases} kx, & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 2kx + 3, & 1 < x \leq 5 \end{cases}$$

$$h(x) = \begin{cases} 0.5x, & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ \sin(kx), & 1 \leq x \leq 5 \end{cases}$$

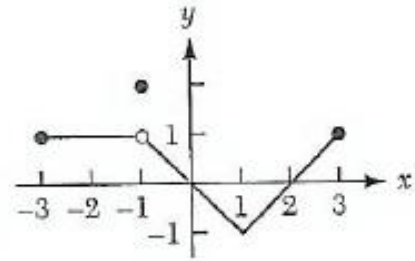
$$h(x) = \begin{cases} \ln(kx + 1), & 0 \leq x \leq 2 \\ x + 4, & 2 < x \leq 5 \end{cases}$$

11. Evaluate each limit. If a limit fails to exist, explain why.

Graph of  $f$



Graph of  $g$



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

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

(c)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (f(x) \cdot g(x))$

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

(e)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$

(f)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (f(x) \cdot \cos x)$

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