

1. Using the given graph, find the following:

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

b)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

c)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

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

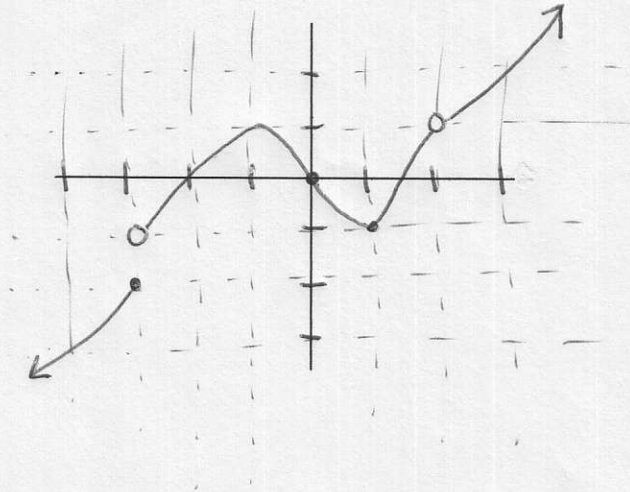
e)  $f(-3) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

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

g)  $f(0) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

h)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -3^+} =$  \_\_\_\_\_

i)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} =$  \_\_\_\_\_



2. Prove the following limit using the precise definition of a limit.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (x^2 - 1) = 3$

4. If  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = 2$  and  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} g(x) = 3$ , find  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (2\sqrt{fg^2})(x) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

3. The displacement in meters of a particle moving in a straight line is given by  $s(t) = t^2 - 2t + 10$ , where  $t$  is measured in seconds. a) Find the average velocity of the particle over the time interval  $1 \leq t \leq 2$  and then on the interval  $2 \leq t \leq 3$ . b) Estimate the instantaneous velocity of the particle when  $t=2$  sec.

5. Find the following limits:

a)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\sin x - 2\cos 2x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

b)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{x^2 - 16}{4 - x} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

c)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 - \sqrt{4 - x}}{x} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

d)  $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(2+h)^{-1} - 2^{-1}}{h} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

e)  $\lim_{m \rightarrow 2} \frac{3}{m-2} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

f)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  if  $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 - 2 & \text{if } x < 1 \\ \sqrt{x} & \text{if } x \geq 1 \end{cases}$