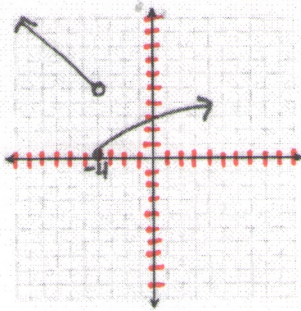


You may not use a calculator... Good Luck!

1. Evaluate the following limits by using the graph of the function



(a)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -4^+} f(x) =$

(b)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -4^-} f(x) =$

(c)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -4} f(x) =$

2. Suppose you are given  $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = -7$  and  $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} g(x) = 14$ , calculate the following limits:

(a)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} [f(x)g(x)] =$

(b)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} -9f(x) =$

(c)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} =$

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

Evaluate the following limits

3.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2(1 - \cos x)}{x}$

4.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} x^4 - \frac{1}{x}$

5.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \tan\left(\frac{5x}{6}\right)$

6.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -3} \frac{5x+15}{x^2-2x-15}$

7.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4^+} \sqrt{16 - x^2}$

8.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 6^+} \frac{x-8}{-x+6}$

9.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(3x)\cos(x)}{3x}$

10.  $\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x+\Delta x)^2 - (x+\Delta x) - 6 - (x^2 - x - 6)}{\Delta x}$

Discuss the continuity of each function. Be sure to clearly justify your answers. If there is discontinuity, specify whether it is removable or not, and where it occurs.

11. $f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 25}{x^2 - 15x + 50}$	
12. $f(x) = \begin{cases} 3 - x, & x \neq 1 \\ 0, & x = 1 \end{cases}$	
13. $f(x) = \sin(x) - 4x^2$	

14. Find the value of  $a$  such that  $f(x) = \begin{cases} 5, & x \leq 3 \\ ax - 7, & x > 3 \end{cases}$  is everywhere continuous.

15. Use the Intermediate Value Theorem to show that  $f(x) = 2x^3 - 5x^2 - 10x + 5$  has a zero in the interval  $[-1, 2]$ .