

## Ch. 2 Review: 2-52 evens

$$2. \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{x^2 + 1}{3x^2 - 2x + 5} = \frac{4 + 1}{12 + 4 + 5} = \boxed{\frac{5}{21}}$$

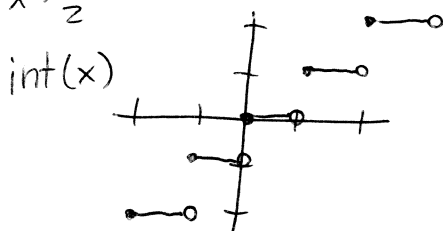
$$4. \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \sqrt[4]{9 - x^2} = \sqrt[4]{9 - 5^2} = \sqrt[4]{-16} \rightarrow \boxed{\text{DNE}}$$

$$6. \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{2x^2 + 3}{5x^2 + 7} = \frac{2x^2}{5x^2} = \boxed{\frac{2}{5}}$$

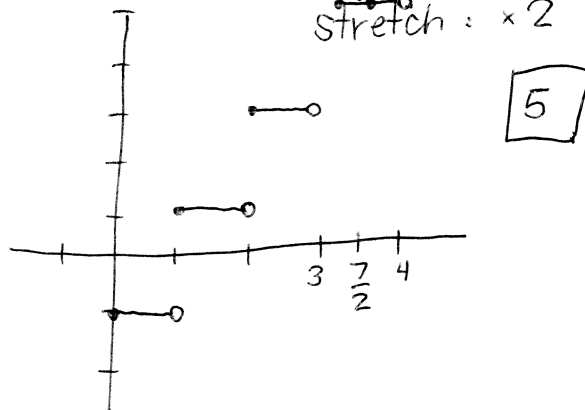
$$8. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2x}{4x} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2x}{2x} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 = \boxed{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$10. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^x \sin x = e^0 \cdot \sin 0 = 1 \cdot 0 = \boxed{0}$$

$$2. \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{7}{2}^-} \text{int}(2x - 1)$$



$\text{int}(2x - 1)$ : vertical shift:  $-1$   
stretch:  $\times 2$



$\boxed{5}$

$$14. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x + \sin x}{x + \cos x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x \pm 1}{x \pm 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x}{x} = \boxed{1}$$

16. Yes

18. No,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow c^-} f(x) \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow c^+} f(x)$  (Jump)

20. Yes

22. No,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow b} f(x) \neq f(b)$  (Point Discontinuity)

24. Yes

26. a) 1.5

b) 0

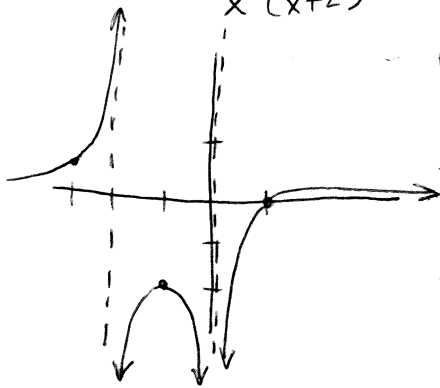
c) 0

d) No

e)  $x=1$  and  $x$  values not in domain

f) The discontinuity at  $x=1$  is not removable bc  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} k(x)$  DNE.

28.  $f(x) = \frac{x-1}{x^2(x+2)} \rightarrow$  VA at  $x=-2, x=0$



$$f(-3) = \frac{-4}{9(-1)} = \frac{4}{9}$$

$$f(-1) = \frac{-2}{1(-1)} = -2$$

$$f(1) = \frac{0}{1(3)} = 0$$

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

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

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

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

30.  $f(x) = \begin{cases} |x^3 - 4x|, & x < 1 \\ x^2 - 2x - 2, & x \geq 1 \end{cases}$

a)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = |1^3 - 4(1)| = |1 - 4| = |-3| = 3$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = 1^2 - 2(1) - 2 = 1 - 2 - 2 = -3$$

b) No bc  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x)$

c) All  $x$  except  $x=1$

d)  $x=1$

32.  $g(x) = \sqrt[3]{3x+2}$

Continuous for all  $x$

34. a)  $\frac{2x^7}{x^2} \rightarrow y=2$

b) HA at  $y=2$

$$36. a) \frac{x^4}{x^3} \rightarrow y=x$$

b) HA: none for  $y=x$

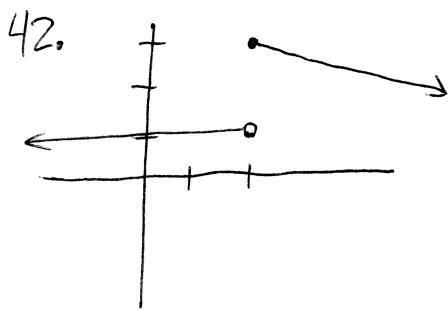
$$38. f(x) = \ln|x| + \sin x$$

$$\text{Right: } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \ln|\infty| + \sin \infty = \ln \infty \pm 1 \approx \ln \infty \rightarrow \boxed{|\ln|x||}$$

$$\text{Left: } \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \ln|-\infty| + \sin(-\infty) = \ln \infty \pm 1 \approx \ln \infty \rightarrow \boxed{|\ln|x||}$$

$$40. f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin x}{2x}, & x \neq 0 \\ k, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\sin x}{2x} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sin x}{x}, \text{ so } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sin x}{x} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 = \boxed{\frac{1}{2} = k}$$



$$44. V = \frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 H \text{ at } r=a \rightarrow V = \frac{H\pi}{3} r^2$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{V(a+h) - V(a)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{H\pi}{3}(a+h)^2 - \frac{H\pi}{3}a^2}{h}$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{H\pi}{3}(a^2 + 2ah + h^2) - \frac{H\pi}{3}a^2}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{H\pi}{3}(2a + h) = \boxed{\frac{2H\pi a}{3}}$$

$$46. y = x^2 - x - 2 \text{ at } x=a$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{y(a+h) - y(a)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(a+h)^2 - (a+h) - 2 - a^2 + a + 2}{h}$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^2 + 2ah + h^2 - a - h - 2 - a^2 + a + 2}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} 2a + h - 1 = \boxed{2a - 1}$$

$$48. \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+h) - f(a)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(a+h)^2 - 3(a+h) - a^2 + 3a}{h}$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cancel{a^2} + 2ah + h^2 - \cancel{3a} - 3h - \cancel{a^2} + \cancel{3a}}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} 2a + \cancel{h}^0 - 3 = 2a - 3$$

$$2a - 3 = 0 \text{ when } a = 3/2$$

$$f(3/2) = (3/2)^2 - 3(3/2) = \frac{9}{4} - \frac{9}{2} = \frac{9}{4} - \frac{18}{4} = \frac{-9}{4} \rightarrow \boxed{\left(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{-9}{4}\right)}$$

$$50. a) f(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x = 0 \\ 3.20 - 1.35 \text{ int}(1-x), & 0 < x \leq 20 \end{cases}$$

b) Discontinuous at each integer bc price jumps each time a new mile starts.

$$52. \lim_{x \rightarrow c} [f(x) + g(x)] = 2$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow c} [f(x) - g(x)] = 1$$

$$2 \lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = 3, \text{ so } \lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = \boxed{\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) + \lim_{x \rightarrow c} g(x) = 2 \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow c} g(x) = 2 - \frac{3}{2} = \boxed{\frac{1}{2}}$$