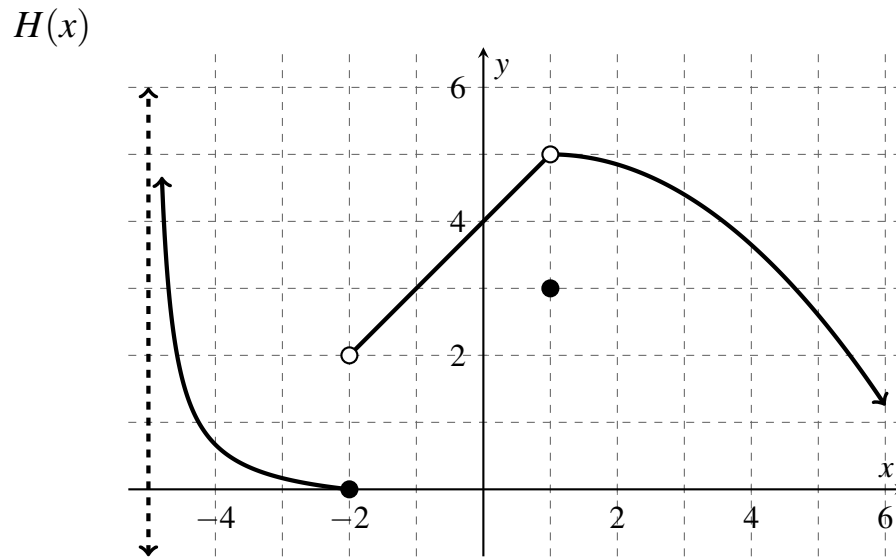


Name: Solutions

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There are 25 points possible on this quiz. No aids (book, calculator, etc.) are permitted. **Show all work for full credit.**

1. (10 points) The function $H(x)$ has domain $(-5, \infty)$ and has a vertical asymptote at $x = -5$. Use the graph of $H(x)$ to answer each question below. If the limit is infinite, indicate that with ∞ or $-\infty$.



(a) $H(-2) = \underline{0}$ (b) $H(1) = \underline{3}$ (c) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2^+} H(x) = \underline{2}$

(d) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} H(x) = \underline{\text{DNE}}$ (e) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -5^+} H(x) = \underline{+\infty}$ (f) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} H(x) = \underline{5}$

(g) Estimate $H(4)$. $\approx \underline{3.6}$

(h) Evaluate $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (5H(x) + 2)$. $= \underline{5 \cdot 4 + 2 = 22}$

- (i) List all x -values in the domain of $H(x)$ for which the function $H(x)$ fails to be continuous.

$\underline{x = -2, x = 1}$

2. (3 points) If $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} f(x) = 3$ and $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} g(x) = 5$, is it possible to evaluate $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{f(x) + 1}{xg(x)}$? If so evaluate the limit. If not, explain why.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{f(x) + 1}{x \cdot g(x)} = \frac{3 + 1}{-2 \cdot 5} = \frac{4}{-10} = -\frac{2}{5}$$

3. (8 points) Use algebra to evaluate the limits below. You must show your work to earn full credit **and** your work will be graded. (That is, you need to write your mathematics correctly.)

$$(a) \lim_{x \rightarrow \sqrt{7}} \frac{x - \sqrt{7}}{x^2 - 7} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \sqrt{7}} \frac{x - \sqrt{7}}{(x - \sqrt{7})(x + \sqrt{7})}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \sqrt{7}} \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{7}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{7} + \sqrt{7}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{7}}$$

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

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} 2a + h = 2a + 0 = 2a$$

4. (4 points) Let $f(x) = \begin{cases} 2 - x^2 & x < 0 \\ e^x & x \geq 0 \end{cases}$.

$$(a) \text{ Find } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x). = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} 2 - x^2 = 2$$

$$(b) \text{ Find } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x). = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^x = e^0 = 1$$

- (c) Use your answers to parts (a) and (b) to justify whether $f(x)$ is or is not continuous at $x = 0$.

$f(x)$ is not continuous at $x = 0$ because the $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)$ does not exist.