

**[IF YOU DO NOT HAVE A SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER,
USE YOUR STUDENT ID NUMBER]**

CONTINUED ON OTHER SIDE

Evaluate the following limits. **JUSTIFY EACH ANSWER WITH ALGEBRA AND/OR REASONING.**
Each answer should be a number, ∞ , $-\infty$, or "DNE" if none of the other three answers apply.

SCORE: ___ / 15 POINTS

[a] $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{x^2 - 5x - 6}{x - 2} = \boxed{\infty}$ ¹

As $x \rightarrow 2^-$, $x^2 - 5x - 6 \rightarrow \boxed{-12}$ ¹

$x - 2 \rightarrow \boxed{0^-}$ ¹

[b] $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\frac{2}{x+1} - 1}{2x - 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\frac{2}{x+1} - 1}{2(x-1)} \cdot \frac{(x+1)}{(x+1)}$

$\frac{0}{0}$

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{2 - (x+1)}{2(x-1)(x+1)}$

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1 - x}{2(x-1)(x+1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{-1}{2(x+1)} = \boxed{-\frac{1}{4}}$ ² ¹

[c] $\lim_{x \rightarrow -3} \frac{2x+6}{2-\sqrt{1-x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -3} \frac{2(x+3)}{2-\sqrt{1-x}} \cdot \frac{2+\sqrt{1-x}}{2+\sqrt{1-x}}$

$\frac{0}{0}$

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -3} \frac{2(x+3)(2+\sqrt{1-x})}{4 - (1-x)}$

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -3} \frac{2(x+3)(2+\sqrt{1-x})}{3+x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -3} \frac{2(2+\sqrt{1-x})}{1} = \boxed{8}$ ² ¹

[d] If $f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x+3 & \text{if } x \leq 1 \\ 4+x^2 & \text{if } 1 < x < 3 \\ 4x-1 & \text{if } x > 3 \end{cases}$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} f(x) = \boxed{\text{DNE}}$ ¹

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} (4+x^2) = 13$ ¹

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} (4x-1) = 11$ ¹

[e] If $2x-3 < f(x) < 3+\sqrt{x}$ for $x \geq 0$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} f(x) = \boxed{5}$ ^{$\frac{1}{2}$}

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} (2x-3) = 5$ ¹

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} (3+\sqrt{x}) = 5$ ¹

By **SQUEEZE THEOREM**, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} f(x) = 5$ ^{$\frac{1}{2}$}