Instructions: Calculators are allowed to be used on this test. There are 100 points. Show all work and simplify your answers! Correct answers without work will receive zero points. Also, points will be taken from messy solutions. Good Luck! ☺

Question	Points	Score
1	5	
2	6	
3	6	
4	5	
5	6	
6	10	
7	4	
8	6	
9	12	
10	6	
11	8	
12	8	
13	8	
14	6	
15	4	
Total:	100	

tests will have ever codes next to question number to indicate what went wrong. p = perfect!

1. (5 points) Tennessee ran for 148 yards during the football game against Georgia Tech. Does this mean that there was a time when the team had run for 100 yards? Explain your answer using something you learned in this class.



C: no neither of continuity a: passing yords, not running yords n: significant eror

2. (6 points) Suppose we have that  $-1 \le f(x) \le 4\sin(x)$ . Is this enough to find  $\lim_{x\to 0} f(x)$ ? Explain.

dne:  $f(1-) \neq f(1+) \Rightarrow lmit DNE$ e: exists

n: wrong justification

C: Don't know f(x)d: no answer

3. (6 points) Assume that

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} f(x) = L$$
 and  $\lim_{x \to L} g(x) = \infty$ .

Which of the following statements are correct? (Circle all that apply.)

**a.** y = L is a horizontal asymptote of f.

**b.** y = L is a horizontal asymptote of g.

c. x = L is a vertical asymptote of f.

**d.** x = L is a vertical asymptote of g.

ma: missing 1
m3: missing 3
m4: all wous
all: circled all
m2: missing 2

4. (5 points) Suppose that the function f(x) satisfies

$$\lim_{x \to 0^{-}} f(x) = 1, \ \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} f(x) = 1, \ \text{and} \ f(0) = 2.$$

Is this function continuous at x = 0? Explain your reasoning.

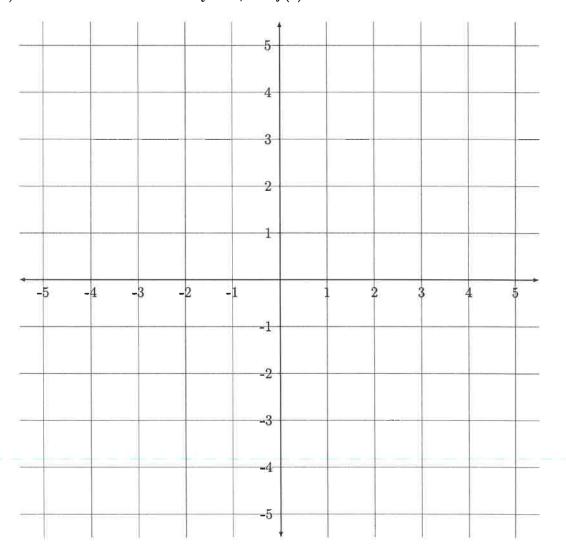
5. (6 points) Where is  $f(x) = \ln((4x-2)^2)$  continuous? Explain your reasoning.

6. (10 points) Compute the instantaneous rate of change of  $f(x) = \frac{1}{-x}$  at x = 1 using the limit definition.

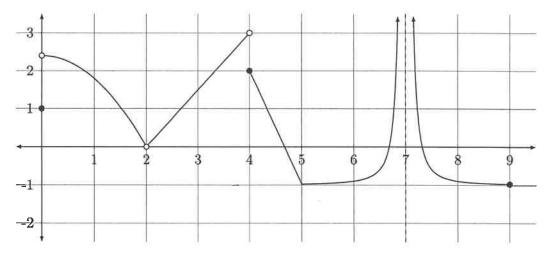
7. (4 points) Give an example of a function with an indeterminate form at x=2.

8. (6 points) Draw a graph of one function f(x) with the following characteristics:

- f(x) is continuous on the intervals  $(-\infty, -2)$ , (-2, 2), and  $(2, \infty)$ . m# = missing 1-4 pels
- $2 \bullet \lim_{x \to \infty} f(x) = 3 \text{ and } \lim_{x \to -\infty} f(x) = -3.$
- $\vec{j} \bullet \lim_{x \to -2^{-}} f(x) = \infty \text{ and } \lim_{x \to -2^{+}} f(x) = -1.$
- $\checkmark \bullet f(x)$  has a removable discontinuity at 2, but f(2) exists.



9. (12 points) The function g(x) is graphed below. Use this graph to answer the following questions.



a. What is g(0)?

- m# = missing 1-6
- **b.** What is  $\lim_{x\to 2} g(x)$ ?
- c. What is  $\lim_{x\to 4^-} g(x)$ ?
- **d.** What is  $\lim_{x\to 7} g(x)$ ?
- e. What is the average rate of change of g(x) on the interval [4, 5]?
- f. List the x-value(s) in the interval [0,9] where g(x) is NOT defined.



Compute the following limits. Show all your work! (40 points)

10. 
$$\lim_{x\to 1} \left( \frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{2}{x^2-1} \right)$$

uba: ve y bud algebra

\* W: 
$$\sqrt{100x^2+1}$$

11. 
$$\lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{\sqrt[3]{100x^2 + 1}}{5x + 1}$$

n: not regative & missing limits

S: Simplification

M: not regutive

J: wrong justification + ml

u: significant error

12. 
$$\lim_{x\to 2} \left( \frac{x^2-4}{x^2+3x-10} \right)$$

13. 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sin(3x)}{\sin(6x)}$$

14. 
$$\lim_{x\to 2} \frac{x^2-4x+4}{x+2}$$

15. 
$$\lim_{x\to 1^-} \frac{1}{x-1}$$