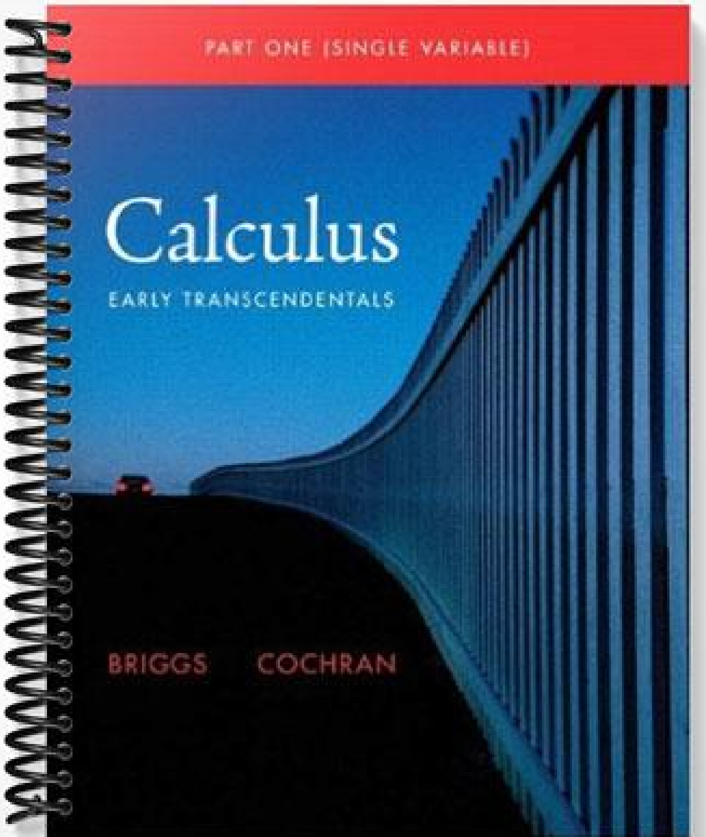
TEST BANK


PART ONE (SINGLE VARIABLE)
Calculus
EARLY TRANSCENDENTALS
BRIGGS
COCHRAN

MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.
Find the average velocity of the function over the given interval.

1) $y = x^2 + 2x$, [1, 4] 1) ______

A) $\frac{21}{4}$ B) 8 C) 7 D) 6

2) $y = 4x^3 - 6x^2 - 6$, [6, 8] 2) ______

A) $\frac{829}{4}$ B) 127 C) 508 D) 829

3) $y = \sqrt{2x}$, [2, 8] 3) ______

A) 7 B) $\frac{1}{3}$ C) $-\frac{3}{10}$ D) 2

4) $y = \frac{3}{x - 2}$, [4, 7] 4) ______

A) 2 B) 7 C) $-\frac{3}{10}$ D) $\frac{1}{3}$

5) $y = 4x^2$, $\left[0, \frac{7}{4}\right]$ 5) ______

A) 7 B) $-\frac{3}{10}$ C) $\frac{1}{3}$ D) 2

6) $y = -3x^2 - x$, [5, 6] 6) ______

A) -34 B) $-\frac{1}{6}$ C) $\frac{1}{2}$ D) -2

7) $h(t) = \sin(3t)$, $\left[0, \frac{\pi}{6}\right]$ 7) ______

A) $\frac{\pi}{6}$ B) $\frac{3}{\pi}$ C) $\frac{6}{\pi}$ D) $-\frac{6}{\pi}$

8) $g(t) = 5 + \tan t$, $\left[-\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{4}\right]$ 8) ______

A) $-\frac{4}{\pi}$ B) $-\frac{16}{11}$ C) 0 D) $\frac{4}{\pi}$

Use the table to find the instantaneous velocity of y at the specified value of x.

9) x = 1.

x	y
0	0
0.2	0.02
0.4	0.08
0.6	0.18
0.8	0.32
1.0	0.5
1.2	0.72
1.4	0.98

9)

A) 2 B) 1.5 C) 1 D) 0.5

10) x = 1. 10) ______

x	y
0	0
0.2	0.01
0.4	0.04
0.6	0.09
0.8	0.16
1.0	0.25
1.2	0.36
1.4	0.49

A) 2 B) 0.5 C) 1.5 D) 1

11) x = 1. 11) ______

x	y
0	0
0.2	0.12
0.4	0.48
0.6	1.08
0.8	1.92
1.0	3
1.2	4.32
1.4	5.88

A) 6 B) 2 C) 8 D) 4

12) x = 2. 12) ______

x	y
0	10
0.5	38
1.0	58
1.5	70
2.0	74
2.5	70
3.0	58
3.5	38
4.0	10

A) 4 B) 8 C) -8 D) 0

13) x = 1.

x	y
0.900	–0.05263
0.990	–0.00503
0.999	–0.0005
1.000	0.0000
1.001	0.0005
1.010	0.00498
1.100	0.04762

13) ____

A) 1 B) 0.5 C) -0.5 D) 0

Find the slope of the curve for the given value of x.

14) $y = x^2 + 5x$, $x = 4$ 14) ______

A) slope is -39 B) slope is 13 C) slope is $\frac{1}{20}$ D) slope is - $\frac{4}{25}$

15) $y = x^2 + 11x - 15$, $x = 1$ 15) ______

A) slope is $\frac{1}{20}$ B) slope is - $\frac{4}{25}$ C) slope is 13 D) slope is -39

16) $y = x^3 - 9x$, $x = 1$ 16) ______

A) slope is 1 B) slope is -3 C) slope is -6 D) slope is 3

17) $y = x^3 - 2x^2 + 4$, $x = 1$ 17) ______

A) slope is -1 B) slope is --1 C) slope is 0 D) slope is 1

18) $y = -4 - x^3$, $x = -1$ 18) ______

A) slope is -1 B) slope is 3 C) slope is -3 D) slope is 0

Solve the problem.

19) Given $\lim_{x\to 0^-} f(x) = L_l$, $\lim_{x\to 0^+} f(x) = L_r$, and $L_l \neq L_r$, which of the following statements is true? 19) ______

I. $\lim_{x\to 0} f(x) = L_l$

II. $\lim_{x\to 0} f(x) = L_r$

III. $\lim_{x\to 0} f(x)$ does not exist.

A) I B) none C) II D) III

20) Given $\lim_{x\to 0^-} f(x) = L_l$, $\lim_{x\to 0^+} f(x) = L_r$, and $L_l = L_r$, which of the following statements is false? 20) ______

I. $\lim_{x\to 0} f(x) = L_l$

II. $\lim_{x\to 0} f(x) = L_r$

III. $\lim_{x\to 0} f(x)$ does not exist.

A) III B) none C) II D) I

21) If $\lim_{x \to 0} f(x) = L$, which of the following expressions are true? 21) ______

I. $\lim_{x \to 0^-} f(x)$ does not exist.

II. $\lim_{x \to 0^+} f(x)$ does not exist.

III. $\lim_{x \to 0^-} f(x) = L$

IV. $\lim_{x \to 0^+} f(x) = L$

A) II and III only B) III and IV only C) I and II only D) I and IV only

22) What conditions, when present, are sufficient to conclude that a function f(x) has a limit as x approaches some value of a? 22) ______

A) The limit of $f(x)$ as $x \to a$ from the left exists, the limit of $f(x)$ as $x \to a$ from the right exists, and these two limits are the same.

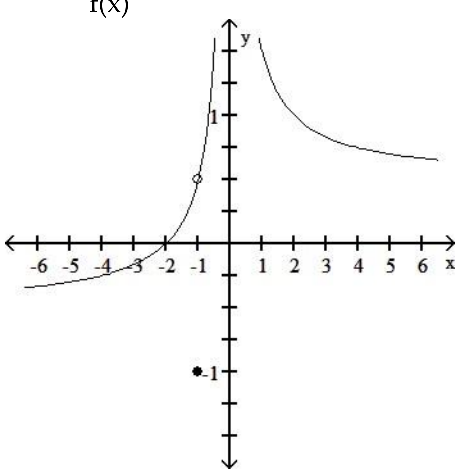
B) The limit of $f(x)$ as $x \to a$ from the left exists, the limit of $f(x)$ as $x \to a$ from the right exists, and at least one of these limits is the same as f(a).

C) f(a) exists, the limit of $f(x)$ as $x \to a$ from the left exists, and the limit of $f(x)$ as $x \to a$ from the right exists.

D) Either the limit of $f(x)$ as $x \to a$ from the left exists or the limit of $f(x)$ as $x \to a$ from the right exists

Use the graph to evaluate the limit.

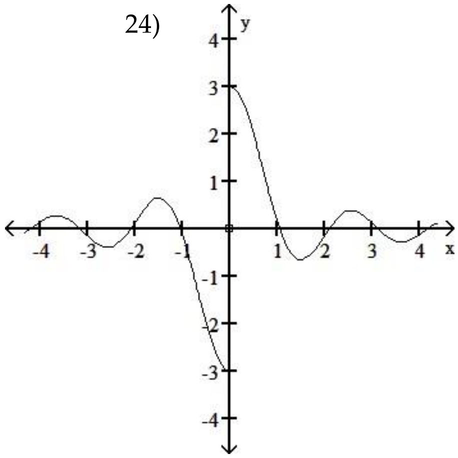
23) $\lim_{x \to -1} f(x)$ 23) ______



A) ∞ B) -1 C) $-\frac{1}{2}$ D) $\frac{1}{2}$

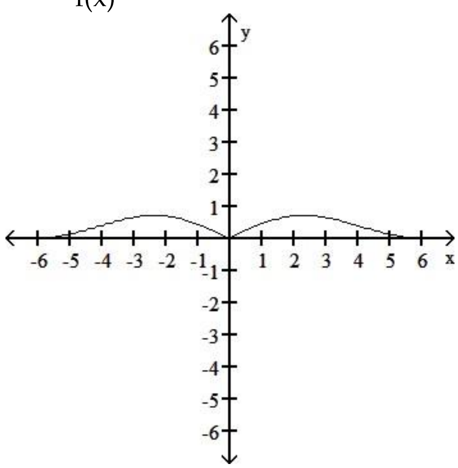
24) $\lim_{x \to 0} f(x)$

24)



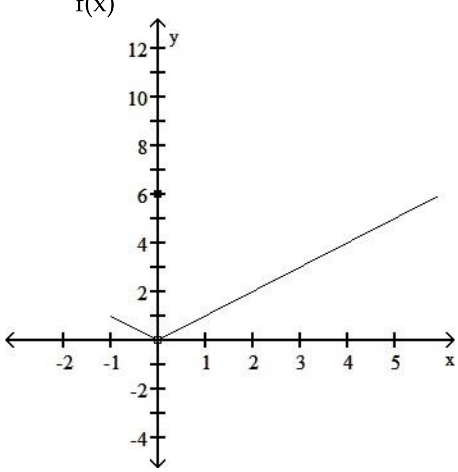
A) -3 B) does not exist C) 0 D) 3

25) $\lim_{x \to 0} f(x)$ 25) ______



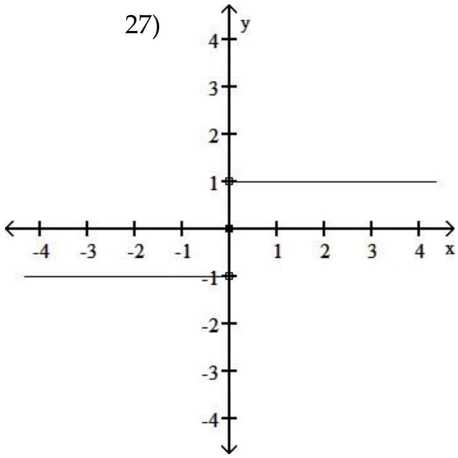
A) 0 B) -1 C) 1 D) does not exist

26) $\lim_{x \to 0} f(x)$ 26) ______



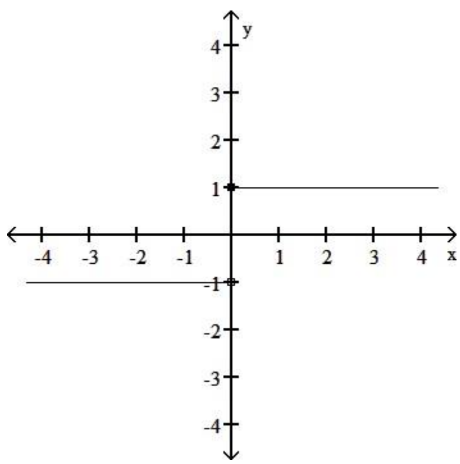
A) 6 B) does not exist C) -1 D) 0

27) $\lim_{x \to 0} f(x)$

27) 

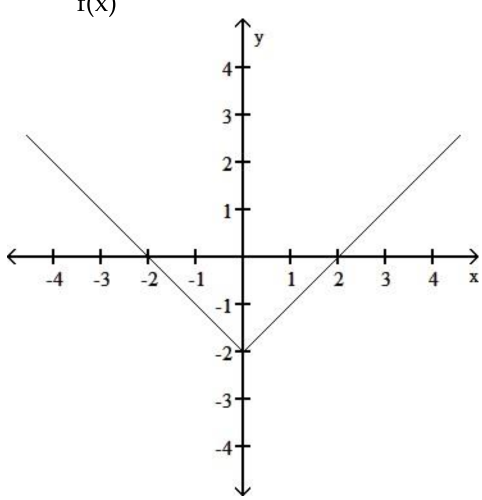
A) -1 B) ∞ C) does not exist D) 1

28) $\lim_{x \to 0} f(x)$ 28) ______



A) 1 B) does not exist C) ∞ D) -1

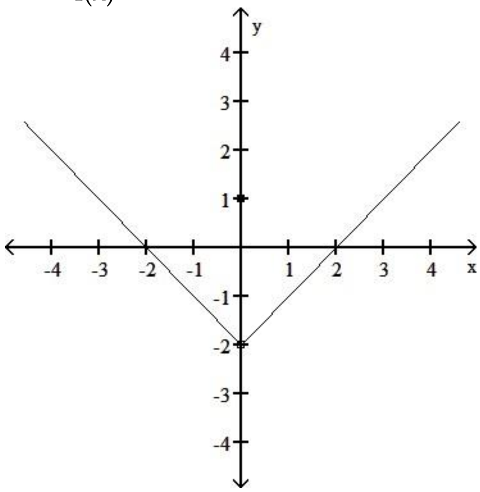
29) $\lim_{x \to 0} f(x)$ 29) ______



A) 2 B) -2 C) 0 D) does not exist

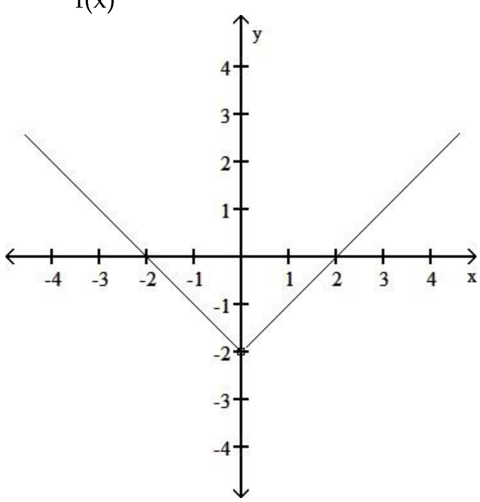
30)

$\lim_{x \to 0} f(x)$ 30)



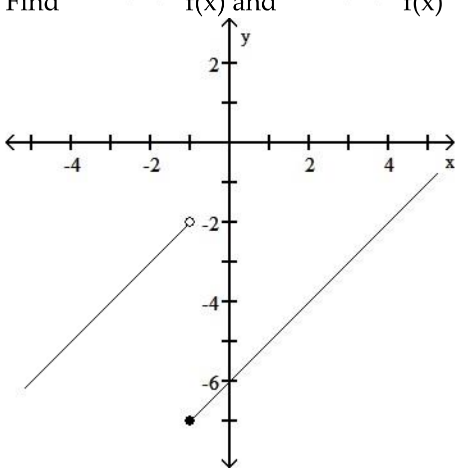
A) does not exist B) -2 C) 0 D) 1

31) $\lim_{x \to 0} f(x)$ 31) ______



A) -1 B) 2 C) does not exist D) -2

32) Find $\lim_{x \to (-1)^-} f(x)$ and $\lim_{x \to (-1)^+} f(x)$ 32) ______



A) -5; -2 B) -7; -5 C) -7; -2 D) -2; -7

Use the table of values of f to estimate the limit.

33) Let $f(x) = x^2 + 8x - 2$, find $\lim_{x \to 2} f(x)$. 33) ______

x	1.9	1.99	1.999	2.001	2.01	2.1
f(x)						

A)

x	1.9	1.99	1.999	2.001	2.01	2.1
f(x)	16.692	17.592	17.689	17.710	17.808	18.789

; limit = 17.70

B)

x	1.9	1.99	1.999	2.001	2.01	2.1
f(x)	5.043	5.364	5.396	5.404	5.436	5.763

; limit = ∞

C)

x	1.9	1.99	1.999	2.001	2.01	2.1
f(x)	16.810	17.880	17.988	18.012	18.120	19.210

; limit = 18.0

D)

x	1.9	1.99	1.999	2.001	2.01	2.1
f(x)	5.043	5.364	5.396	5.404	5.436	5.763

; limit = 5.40

34) Let $f(x) = \frac{x - 4}{\sqrt{x} - 2}$, find $\lim_{x \to 4} f(x)$. 34) ______

x	3.9	3.99	3.999	4.001	4.01	4.1
f(x)						

A)

x	3.9	3.99	3.999	4.001	4.01	4.1
f(x)	1.19245	1.19925	1.19993	1.20007	1.20075	1.20745

; limit = ∞

B)

x	3.9	3.99	3.999	4.001	4.01	4.1
f(x)	5.07736	5.09775	5.09978	5.10022	5.10225	5.12236

; limit = 5.10

C)

x	3.9	3.99	3.999	4.001	4.01	4.1
f(x)	3.97484	3.99750	3.99975	4.00025	4.00250	4.02485

; limit = 4.0

D)

x	3.9	3.99	3.999	4.001	4.01	4.1
f(x)	1.19245	1.19925	1.19993	1.20007	1.20075	1.20745

; limit = 1.20

35) Let $f(x) = x^2 - 5$, find $\lim_{x \to 0} f(x)$. 35) ______

x	−0.1	−0.01	−0.001	0.001	0.01	0.1
f(x)						

A)

x	−0.1	−0.01	−0.001	0.001	0.01	0.1
f(x)	−4.9900	−4.9999	−5.0000	−5.0000	−4.9999	−4.9900

; limit = -5.0

B)

x	−0.1	−0.01	−0.001	0.001	0.01	0.1
f(x)	−2.9910	−2.9999	−3.0000	−3.0000	−2.9999	−2.9910

; limit = -3.0

C)

x	−0.1	−0.01	−0.001	0.001	0.01	0.1
f(x)	−1.4970	−1.4999	−1.5000	−1.5000	−1.4999	−1.4970

; limit = -15.0

D)

x	−0.1	−0.01	−0.001	0.001	0.01	0.1
f(x)	−1.4970	−1.4999	−1.5000	−1.5000	−1.4999	−1.4970

; limit = ∞

36) Let $f(x) = \frac{x - 4}{x^2 - 5x + 4}$, find $\lim_{x \to 4} f(x)$. 36) ______

x	3.9	3.99	3.999	4.001	4.01	4.1
f(x)						

A)

x	3.9	3.99	3.999	4.001	4.01	4.1
f(x)	0.2448	0.2344	0.2334	0.2332	0.2322	0.2226

; limit = 0.2333

B)

x	3.9	3.99	3.999	4.001	4.01	4.1
f(x)	0.3448	0.3344	0.3334	0.3332	0.3322	0.3226

; limit = 0.3333

C)

x	3.9	3.99	3.999	4.001	4.01	4.1
f(x)	0.4448	0.4344	0.4334	0.4332	0.4322	0.4226

; limit = 0.4333

D)

x	3.9	3.99	3.999	4.001	4.01	4.1
f(x)	−0.3448	−0.3344	−0.3334	−0.3332	−0.3322	−0.3226

; limit = -0.3333

37) Let $f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 2x - 15}{x^2 - 2x - 3}$, find $\lim_{x \to 3} f(x)$. 37) ______

x	2.9	2.99	2.999	3.001	3.01	3.1
f(x)						

A)

x	2.9	2.99	2.999	3.001	3.01	3.1
f(x)	2.1256	2.1025	2.1003	2.0998	2.0975	2.0756

; limit = 2.1

B)

x	2.9	2.99	2.999	3.001	3.01	3.1
f(x)	2.0256	2.0025	2.0003	1.9998	1.9975	1.9756

; limit = 2

C)

x	2.9	2.99	2.999	3.001	3.01	3.1
f(x)	1.9256	1.9025	1.9003	1.8998	1.8975	1.8756

; limit = 1.9

D)

x	2.9	2.99	2.999	3.001	3.01	3.1
f(x)	−0.9048	−0.9900	−0.9990	−1.0010	−1.0101	−1.1053

; limit = -1

38) Let $f(x) = \frac{\sin(5x)}{x}$, find $\lim_{x \to 0} f(x)$. 38)

x	−0.1	−0.01	−0.001	0.001	0.01	0.1
f(x)		4.99791693			4.99791693	

______

A) limit = 4.5
B) limit does not exist
C) limit = 0
D) limit = 5

39) Let $f(\theta) = \frac{\cos(5\theta)}{\theta}$, find $\lim_{\theta \to 0} f(\theta)$. 39) ______

x	-0.1	-0.01	-0.001	0.001	0.01	0.1
f(θ)	-8.7758256					8.7758256

A) limit does not exist
B) limit = 8.7758256
C) limit = 5
D) limit = 0

SHORT ANSWER. Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement or answers the question. Provide an appropriate response.

40) It can be shown that the inequalities $1 - \frac{x^2}{6} < \frac{x \sin(x)}{2 - 2\cos(x)} < 1$ hold for all values of x close to zero. What, if anything, does this tell you about $\frac{x \sin(x)}{2 - 2\cos(x)}$? Explain. 40) ____________

MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

41) Write the formal notation for the principle "the limit of a quotient is the quotient of the limits" and include a statement of any restrictions on the principle. 41) ______

A) $\lim_{x \to a} \frac{g(x)}{f(x)} = \frac{g(a)}{f(a)}$.

B) $\lim_{x \to a} \frac{g(x)}{f(x)} = \frac{g(a)}{f(a)}$, provided that $f(a) \neq 0$.

C) If $\lim_{x \to a} g(x) = M$ and $\lim_{x \to a} f(x) = L$, then $\lim_{x \to a} \frac{g(x)}{f(x)} = \frac{\lim_{x \to a} g(x)}{\lim_{x \to a} f(x)} = \frac{M}{L}$, provided that $L \neq 0$.

D) If $\lim_{x \to a} g(x) = M$ and $\lim_{x \to a} f(x) = L$, then $\lim_{x \to a} \frac{g(x)}{f(x)} = \frac{\lim_{x \to a} g(x)}{\lim_{x \to a} f(x)} = \frac{M}{L}$, provided that $f(a) \neq 0$.

42) Provide a short sentence that summarizes the general limit principle given by the formal notation $\lim_{x \to a} [f(x) \pm g(x)] = \lim_{x \to a} f(x) \pm \lim_{x \to a} g(x) = L \pm M$, given that $\lim_{x \to a} f(x) = L$ and $\lim_{x \to a} g(x) = M$. 42) ______

A) The limit of a sum or a difference is the sum or the difference of the limits.
B) The limit of a sum or a difference is the sum or the difference of the functions.
C) The sum or the difference of two functions is the sum of two limits.
D) The sum or the difference of two functions is continuous.

43) The statement "the limit of a constant times a function is the constant times the limit" follows from a combination of two fundamental limit principles. What are they? 43) ______

A) The limit of a constant is the constant, and the limit of a product is the product of the limits.
B) The limit of a function is a constant times a limit, and the limit of a constant is the constant.
C) The limit of a product is the product of the limits, and the limit of a quotient is the quotient of the limits.
D) The limit of a product is the product of the limits, and a constant is continuous.

Find the limit.

44) $\lim_{x \to 18} \sqrt{2}$ 44) ______

A) $3\sqrt{2}$ B) $\sqrt{2}$ C) 2 D) 18

45) $\lim_{x \to -9} (6x - 10)$ 45) ______

A) -44 B) -64 C) 44 D) 64

46) $\lim_{x \to 18} (19 - 3x)$ 46) ______

A) 73 B) -73 C) 35 D) -35

Give an appropriate answer.

47) Let $\lim_{x \to -3} f(x) = 1$ and $\lim_{x \to -3} g(x) = -10$. Find $\lim_{x \to -3} [f(x) - g(x)]$. 47) ______

A) -3 B) -9 C) 11 D) 1

48) Let $\lim_{x \to 7} f(x) = 4$ and $\lim_{x \to 7} g(x) = 5$. Find $\lim_{x \to 7} [f(x) \cdot g(x)]$. 48) ______

A) 7 B) 9 C) 5 D) 20

49) Let $\lim_{x \to -8} f(x) = -7$ and $\lim_{x \to -8} g(x) = -4$. Find $\lim_{x \to -8} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$. 49) ______

A) $\frac{4}{7}$ B) $\frac{7}{4}$ C) -3 D) -8

50) Let $\lim_{x \to -4} f(x) = 121$. Find $\lim_{x \to -4} \sqrt{f(x)}$. 50) ______

A) -4 B) 121 C) 3.3166 D) 11

51) Let $\lim_{x \to 6} f(x) = 2$ and $\lim_{x \to 6} g(x) = 5$. Find $\lim_{x \to 6} [f(x) + g(x)]^2$. 51) ______

A) 49 B) -3 C) 7 D) 29

52) Let $\lim_{x \to 7} f(x) = 32$. Find $\lim_{x \to 7} \sqrt[5]{f(x)}$. 52) ______

A) 7 B) 5 C) 32 D) 2

53) Let $\lim_{x \to -7} f(x) = 2$ and $\lim_{x \to -7} g(x) = 3$. Find $\lim_{x \to -7} \left[\frac{8f(x) - 5g(x)}{4 + g(x)}\right]$. 53) ______

A) $\frac{31}{7}$ B) $\frac{1}{7}$ C) -7 D) - 1

Find the limit.

54) $\lim_{x\to 2} (x^3 + 5x^2 - 7x + 1)$ 54) ______

A) 0 B) 15 C) 29 D) does not exist

55) $\lim_{x\to 2} (2x^5 - 3x^4 - 4x^3 + x^2 - 5)$ 55) ______

A) 47 B) -49 C) -17 D) 79

56) $\lim_{x\to -1} \frac{x}{3x+2}$ 56) ______

A) 1 B) 0 C) $-\frac{1}{5}$ D) does not exist

57) $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{x^3 - 6x + 8}{x - 2}$ 57) ______

A) Does not exist B) 4 C) 0 D) -4

58) $\lim_{x\to 1} \frac{3x^2 + 7x - 2}{3x^2 - 4x - 2}$ 58) ______

A) $-\frac{7}{4}$ B) 0 C) $-\frac{8}{3}$ D) Does not exist

59) $\lim_{x\to -2} (x+3)^2(x-1)^3$ 59) ______

A) -1 B) -25 C) -675 D) -27

60) $\lim_{x\to 5} \sqrt{x^2 + 2x + 1}$ 60) ______

A) ±6 B) 6 C) 36 D) does not exist

61) $\lim_{x\to -1} \sqrt{6x + 54}$ 61) ______

A) $4\sqrt{3}$ B) $-4\sqrt{3}$ C) -48 D) 48

62) $\lim_{h\to 0} \frac{2}{\sqrt{3h+4} + 2}$ 62) ______

A) 2 B) 1 C) Does not exist D) 1/2

63) $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x} - 1}{x}$ 63) ______

A) Does not exist B) 0 C) 1/2 D) 1/4

Determine the limit by sketching an appropriate graph.

64) $\lim_{x\to 6^-} f(x)$, where $f(x) = \begin{cases} -2x - 6 & \text{for } x < 6 \\ 4x - 5 & \text{for } x \ge 6 \end{cases}$ 64) ______

A) -5 B) 19 C) -18 D) -4

65) $\lim_{x\to 6^+} f(x)$, where $f(x) = \begin{cases} -4x - 3 & \text{for } x < 6 \\ 5x - 2 & \text{for } x \ge 6 \end{cases}$ 65) ______

A) 28 B) -27 C) -1 D) -2

66) $\lim\limits_{x \to 4^+} f(x)$, where $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 + 4 & \text{for } x \neq 4 \\ 0 & \text{for } x = 4 \end{cases}$ 66) ______

A) 0 B) 12 C) 20 D) 16

67) $\lim\limits_{x \to 5^-} f(x)$, where $f(x) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{16 - x^2} & 0 \leq x < 4 \\ 4 & 4 \leq x < 5 \\ 5 & x = 5 \end{cases}$ 67) ______

A) Does not exist B) 5 C) 4 D) 0

68) $\lim\limits_{x \to -7^+} f(x)$, where $f(x) = \begin{cases} x & -7 \leq x < 0, \text{ or } 0 < x \leq 3 \\ 1 & x = 0 \\ 0 & x < -7 \text{ or } x > 3 \end{cases}$ 68) ______

A) -0 B) Does not exist C) 7 D) -7

Find the limit, if it exists.

69) $\lim\limits_{x \to 0} \dfrac{x^3 + 12x^2 - 5x}{5x}$ 69) ______

A) -1 B) Does not exist C) 5 D) 0

70) $\lim\limits_{x \to 1} \dfrac{x^4 - 1}{x - 1}$ 70) ______

A) 2 B) 4 C) 0 D) Does not exist

71) $\lim\limits_{x \to 10} \dfrac{x^2 - 100}{x - 10}$ 71) ______

A) 10 B) 1 C) Does not exist D) 20

72) $\lim\limits_{x \to -9} \dfrac{x^2 + 17x + 72}{x + 9}$ 72) ______

A) Does not exist B) -1 C) 306 D) 17

73) $\lim\limits_{x \to 5} \dfrac{x^2 + 3x - 40}{x - 5}$ 73) ______

A) 0 B) Does not exist C) 13 D) 3

74) $\lim\limits_{x \to 2} \dfrac{x^2 + 2x - 8}{x^2 - 4}$ 74) ______

A) $-\dfrac{1}{2}$ B) Does not exist C) 0 D) $\dfrac{3}{2}$

75) $\lim\limits_{x \to 3} \dfrac{x^2 - 9}{x^2 - 7x + 12}$ 75) ______

A) - 6 B) Does not exist C) 0 D) - 3

76) $\lim\limits_{x \to 2} \dfrac{x^2 - 5x + 6}{x^2 + 3x - 10}$ 76) ______

A) $-\dfrac{1}{7}$ B) $\dfrac{1}{7}$ C) $\dfrac{5}{7}$ D) Does not exist

77) $\lim_{h \to 0} \frac{(x + h)^3 - x^3}{h}$ 77) ______

A) Does not exist B) $3x^2$ C) $3x^2 + 3xh + h^2$ D) 0

78) $\lim_{x \to 9} \frac{|9 - x|}{9 - x}$ 78) ______

A) Does not exist B) 1 C) 0 D) -1

Provide an appropriate response.

79) 79) ______

It can be shown that the inequalities $-x \le x \cos\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \le x$ hold for all values of $x \ge 0$.

Find $\lim_{x \to 0} x \cos\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$ if it exists.

A) 1 B) 0 C) does not exist D) 0.0007

80) 80) ______

The inequality $1 - \frac{x^2}{2} < \frac{\sin x}{x} < 1$ holds when x is measured in radians and $|x| < 1$.

Find $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x}{x}$ if it exists.

A) 1 B) 0 C) does not exist D) 0.0007

81) 81) ______

If $x^3 \le f(x) \le x$ for x in [-1,1], find $\lim_{x \to 0} f(x)$ if it exists.

A) -1 B) 0 C) 1 D) does not exist

Compute the values of f(x) and use them to determine the indicated limit.

82) 82) ______

If $f(x) = x^2 + 8x - 2$, find $\lim_{x \to 2} f(x)$.

x	1.9	1.99	1.999	2.001	2.01	2.1
f(x)						

A)

x	1.9	1.99	1.999	2.001	2.01	2.1
f(x)	5.043	5.364	5.396	5.404	5.436	5.763

; limit = ∞

B)

x	1.9	1.99	1.999	2.001	2.01	2.1
f(x)	16.692	17.592	17.689	17.710	17.808	18.789

; limit = 17.70

C)

x	1.9	1.99	1.999	2.001	2.01	2.1
f(x)	16.810	17.880	17.988	18.012	18.120	19.210

; limit = 18.0

D)

x	1.9	1.99	1.999	2.001	2.01	2.1
f(x)	5.043	5.364	5.396	5.404	5.436	5.763

; limit = 5.40

83) If $f(x) = \frac{x^4 - 1}{x - 1}$, find $\lim_{x \to 1} f(x)$. 83)

x	0.9
f(x)	

______

A)

x	0.9	0.99	0.999	1.001	1.01	1.1
f(x)	1.032	1.182	1.198	1.201	1.218	1.392

; limit = 1.210

B)

x	0.9	0.99	0.999	1.001	1.01	1.1
f(x)	1.032	1.182	1.198	1.201	1.218	1.392

; limit = ∞

C)

x	0.9	0.99	0.999	1.001	1.01	1.1
f(x)	4.595	5.046	5.095	5.105	5.154	5.677

; limit = 5.10

D)

x	0.9	0.99	0.999	1.001	1.01	1.1
f(x)	3.439	3.940	3.994	4.006	4.060	4.641

; limit = 4.0

84) If $f(x) = \frac{x^3 - 6x + 8}{x - 2}$, find $\lim_{x \to 0} f(x)$. 84) ______

x	−0.1	−0.01	−0.001	0.001	0.01	0.1
f(x)						

A)

x	−0.1	−0.01	−0.001	0.001	0.01	0.1
f(x)	−1.22843	−1.20298	−1.20030	−1.19970	−1.19699	−1.16858

; limit = ∞

B)

x	−0.1	−0.01	−0.001	0.001	0.01	0.1
f(x)	−1.22843	−1.20298	−1.20030	−1.19970	−1.19699	−1.16858

; limit = -1.20

C)

x	−0.1	−0.01	−0.001	0.001	0.01	0.1
f(x)	−2.18529	−2.10895	−2.10090	−2.99910	−2.09096	−2.00574

; limit = -2.10

D)

x	−0.1	−0.01	−0.001	0.001	0.01	0.1
f(x)	−4.09476	−4.00995	−4.00100	−3.99900	−3.98995	−3.89526

; limit = -4.0

85) If $f(x) = \frac{x - 4}{\sqrt{x} - 2}$, find $\lim_{x \to 4} f(x)$. 85) ______

x	3.9	3.99	3.999	4.001	4.01	4.1
f(x)						

A)

x	3.9	3.99	3.999	4.001	4.01	4.1
f(x)	1.19245	1.19925	1.19993	1.20007	1.20075	1.20745

; limit = ∞

B)

x	3.9	3.99	3.999	4.001	4.01	4.1
f(x)	3.97484	3.99750	3.99975	4.00025	4.00250	4.02485

; limit = 4.0

C)

x	3.9	3.99	3.999	4.001	4.01	4.1
f(x)	5.07736	5.09775	5.09978	5.10022	5.10225	5.12236

; limit = 5.10

D)

x	3.9	3.99	3.999	4.001	4.01	4.1
f(x)	1.19245	1.19925	1.19993	1.20007	1.20075	1.20745

; limit = 1.20

86) If $f(x) = x^2 - 5$, find $\lim_{x \to 0} f(x)$. 86) ______

x	−0.1	−0.01	−0.001	0.001	0.01	0.1
f(x)						

A)

x	−0.1	−0.01	−0.001	0.001	0.01	0.1
f(x)	-4.9900	-4.9999	-5.0000	-5.0000	-4.9999	-4.9900

; limit = -5.0

B)

x	−0.1	−0.01	−0.001	0.001	0.01	0.1
f(x)	−1.4970	−1.4999	−1.5000	−1.5000	−1.4999	−1.4970

; limit = -15.0

C)

x	−0.1	−0.01	−0.001	0.001	0.01	0.1
f(x)	−1.4970	−1.4999	−1.5000	−1.5000	−1.4999	−1.4970

; limit = ∞

D)

x	−0.1	−0.01	−0.001	0.001	0.01	0.1
f(x)	−2.9910	−2.9999	−3.0000	−3.0000	−2.9999	−2.9910

; limit = -3.0

87) If $f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x+1}}{x+1}$, find $\lim_{x \to 1} f(x)$. 87) ______

x	0.9	0.99	0.999	1.001	1.01	1.1
f(x)						

A)

x	0.9	0.99	0.999	1.001	1.01	1.1
f(x)	0.72548	0.70888	0.70728	0.70693	0.70535	0.69007

; limit = 0.7071

B)

x	0.9	0.99	0.999	1.001	1.01	1.1
f(x)	0.21764	0.21266	0.21219	0.21208	0.21160	0.20702

; limit = ∞

C)

x	0.9	0.99	0.999	1.001	1.01	1.1
f(x)	0.21764	0.21266	0.21219	0.21208	0.21160	0.20702

; limit = 0.21213

D)

x	0.9	0.99	0.999	1.001	1.01	1.1
f(x)	2.15293	2.13799	2.13656	2.13624	2.13481	2.12106

; limit = 2.13640

88) If $f(x) = \sqrt{x} - 2$, find $\lim_{x \to 4} f(x)$. 88) ______

x	3.9	3.99	3.999	4.001	4.01	4.1
f(x)						

A)

x	3.9	3.99	3.999	4.001	4.01	4.1
f(x)	3.9000	2.9000	1.9000	2.0000	3.0000	4.0000

; limit = ∞

B)

x	3.9	3.99	3.999	4.001	4.01	4.1
f(x)	3.9000	2.9000	1.9000	2.0000	3.0000	4.0000

; limit = 1.95

C)

x	3.9	3.99	3.999	4.001	4.01	4.1
f(x)	1.47736	1.49775	1.49977	1.50022	1.50225	1.52236

; limit = 1.50

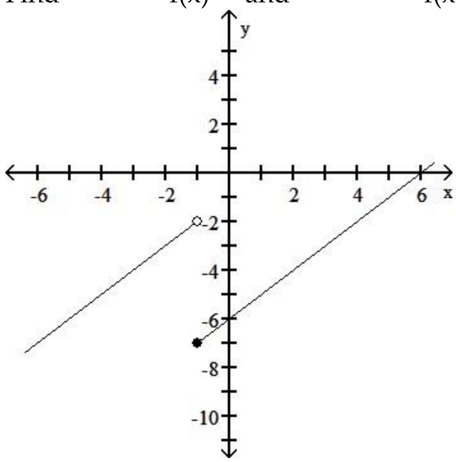
D)

x	3.9	3.99	3.999	4.001	4.01	4.1
f(x)	−0.02516	−0.00250	−0.00025	0.00025	0.00250	0.02485

; limit = 0

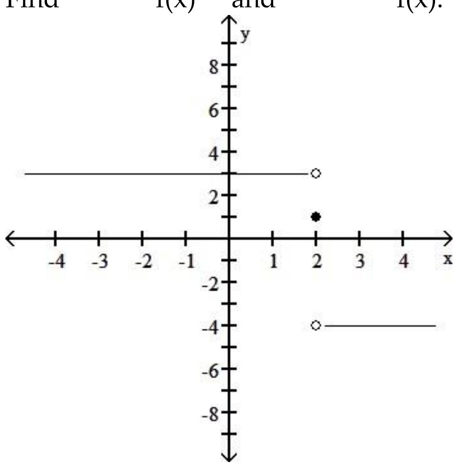
For the function f whose graph is given, determine the limit.

89) Find $\lim_{x \to -1^-} f(x)$ and $\lim_{x \to -1^+} f(x)$. 89) ______



A) -5; -2 B) -7; -5 C) -2; -7 D) -7; -2

90) Find $\lim_{x \to 2^-} f(x)$ and $\lim_{x \to 2^+} f(x)$. 90) ______

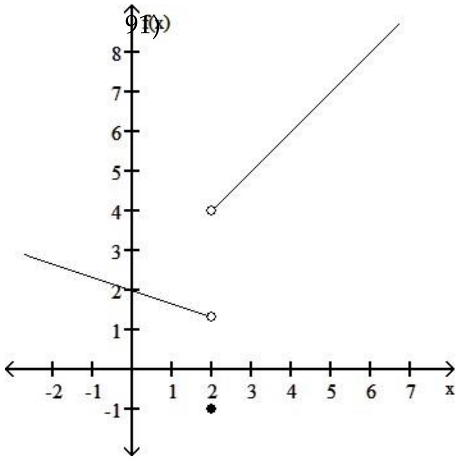


A) does not exist; does not exist B) 1; 1

C) -4; 3 D) 3; -4

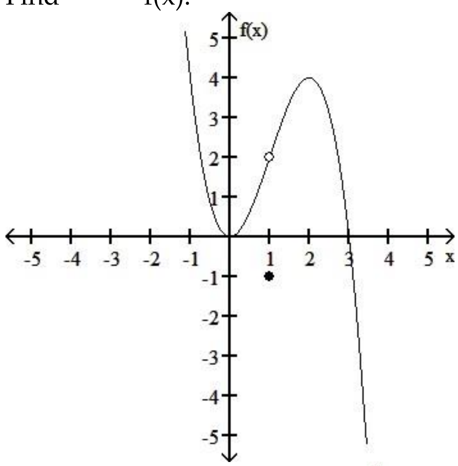
91) Find $\lim_{x \to 2^+} f(x)$.

91)



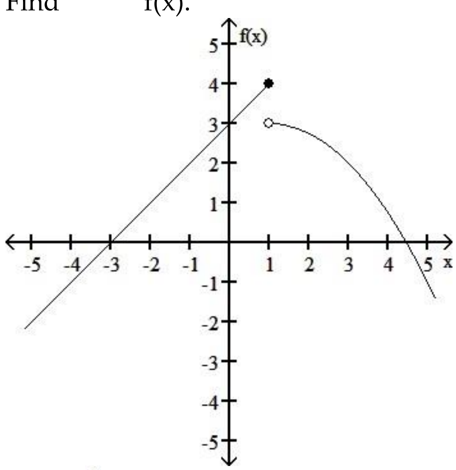
A) 5 B) 1.3 C) -1 D) 4

92) Find $\lim_{x \to 1^-} f(x)$. 92) ______



A) 2 B) $\frac{1}{2}$ C) -1 D) does not exist

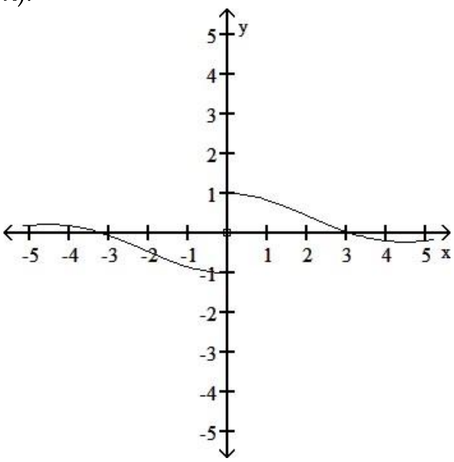
93) Find $\lim_{x \to 1^+} f(x)$. 93) ______



A) $3\frac{1}{2}$ B) does not exist C) 3 D) 4

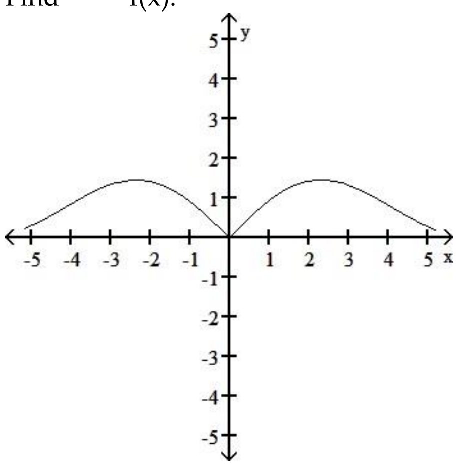
94) Fin

94) $\lim_{x \to 0}$
d f(
x).



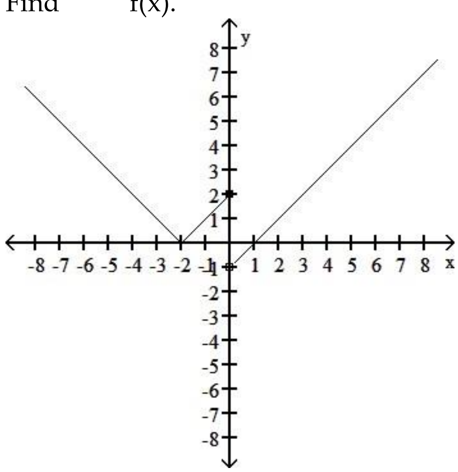
A) 1 B) does not exist C) -1 D) 0

95) Find $\lim_{x \to 0}$ f(x). 95) ______



A) 2 B) 0 C) does not exist D) -2

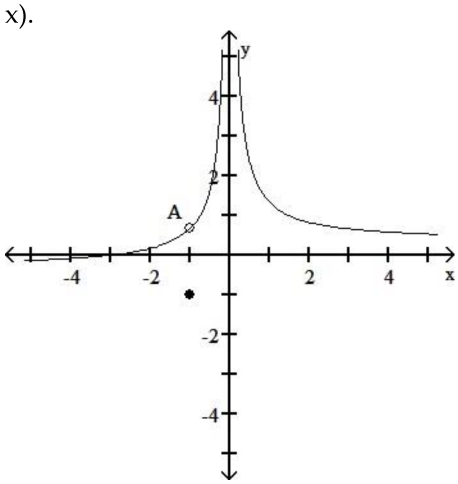
96) Find $\lim_{x \to 0}$ f(x). 96) ______



A) 0 B) does not exist C) 2 D) -2

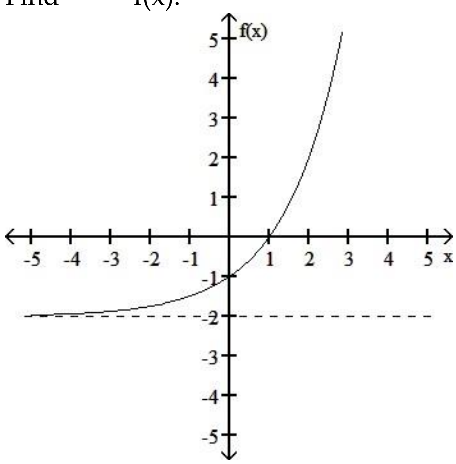
97) Fin d

$\lim_{x \to -1} f(x)$. 97)



A) -1 B) $-\frac{2}{3}$ C) does not exist D) $\frac{2}{3}$

98) Find $\lim_{x \to \infty} f(x)$. 98) ______



A) -2 B) ∞ C) 0 D) does not exist

Find the limit.

99) $\lim_{x \to -2} \frac{1}{x+2}$ 99) ______

A) Does not exist B) $-\infty$ C) 1/2 D) ∞

100) $\lim_{x \to -3^-} \frac{1}{x+3}$ 100) ______

A) ∞ B) 0 C) $-\infty$ D) -1

101) $\lim_{x \to 7^+} \frac{1}{(x-7)^2}$ 101) ______

A) ∞ B) -1 C) 0 D) $-\infty$

102) $\lim_{x \to -4^-} \frac{5}{x^2 - 16}$ 102) ______

A) 0 B) $-\infty$ C) -1 D) ∞

103) $\lim_{x \to 3^+} \frac{2}{x^2 - 9}$ 103) _____

A) $-\infty$ B) ∞ C) 1 D) 0

104) $\lim_{x \to (\pi/2)^+} \tan x$ 104) _____

A) ∞ B) 1 C) $-\infty$ D) 0

105) $\lim_{x \to (-\pi/2)^-} \sec x$ 105) _____

A) $-\infty$ B) 1 C) ∞ D) 0

106) $\lim_{x \to 0^+} (1 + \csc x)$ 106) _____

A) ∞ B) 1 C) 0 D) Does not exist

107) $\lim_{x \to 0} (1 - \cot x)$ 107) _____

A) $-\infty$ B) 0 C) ∞ D) Does not exist

108) $\lim_{x \to 1^-} \frac{x^2 - 4x + 3}{x^3 - x}$ 108) _____

A) - 1 B) 0 C) $-\infty$ D) ∞

109) $\lim_{x \to 4^+} \frac{x^2 - 6x + 8}{x^3 - 4x}$ 109) _____

A) Does not exist B) $-\infty$ C) 0 D) ∞

Find all vertical asymptotes of the given function.

110) $g(x) = \frac{9x}{x - 1}$ 110) _____

A) x = -1 B) x = 1 C) none D) x = 9

111) $g(x) = \frac{x + 9}{x^2 - 4}$ 111) _____

A) x = 4, x = -9 B) x = -2, x = 2
C) x = 0, x = 4 D) x = -2, x = 2, x = -9

112) $f(x) = \frac{x + 6}{x^2 + 25}$ 112) _____

A) none B) x = -5, x = 5
C) x = -5, x = -6 D) x = -5, x = 5, x = -6

113) $g(x) = \frac{x + 11}{x^2 - 36x}$ 113) _____

A) x = 0, x = 36 B) x = 36, x = -11

C) x = -6, x = 6 D) x = 0, x = -6, x = 6

114) $f(x) = \dfrac{x(x - 1)}{x^3 + 4x}$ 114) _____

A) x = -2, x = 2 B) x = 0, x = -2, x = 2

C) x = 0 D) x = 0, x = -4

115) $R(x) = \dfrac{-3x^2}{x^2 + 4x - 21}$ 115) _____

A) x = 7, x = -3 B) x = -7, x = 3

C) x = -7, x = 3, x = -3 D) x = - 21

116) $R(x) = \dfrac{x - 1}{x^3 + 4x^2 - 45x}$ 116) _____

A) x = -5, x = 0, x = 9 B) x = -9, x = 0, x = 5

C) x = -5, x = -30, x = 9 D) x = -9, x = 5

117) $f(x) = \dfrac{-2x(x + 2)}{4x^2 - 5x - 9}$ 117) _____

A) $x = \dfrac{9}{4}$, x = -1 B) $x = -\dfrac{4}{9}$, x = 1 C) $x = -\dfrac{9}{4}$, x = 1 D) $x = \dfrac{4}{9}$, x = -1

118) $f(x) = \dfrac{x - 7}{49x - x^3}$ 118) _____

A) x = 0, x = -7, x = 7 B) x = 0, x = -7

C) x = 0, x = 7 D) x = -7, x = 7

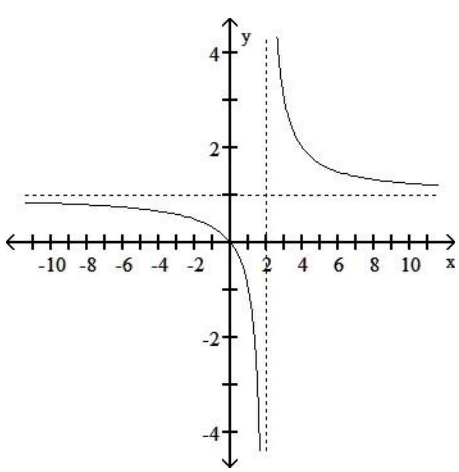
119) $f(x) = \dfrac{-x^2 + 16}{x^2 + 5x + 4}$ 119) _____

A) x = -1, x = 4 B) x = 1, x = -4 C) x = -1, x = -4 D) x = -1

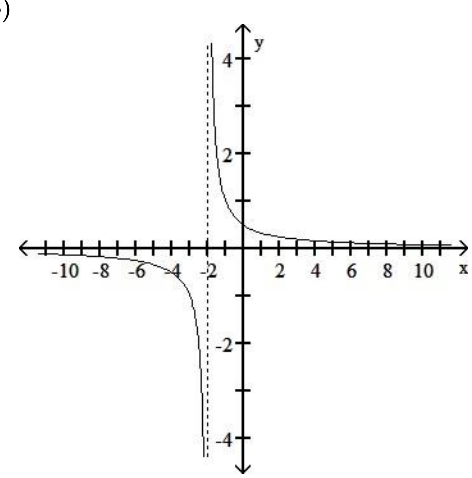
Choose the graph that represents the given function without using a graphing utility.

120) $f(x) = \dfrac{x}{x + 2}$ 120) _____

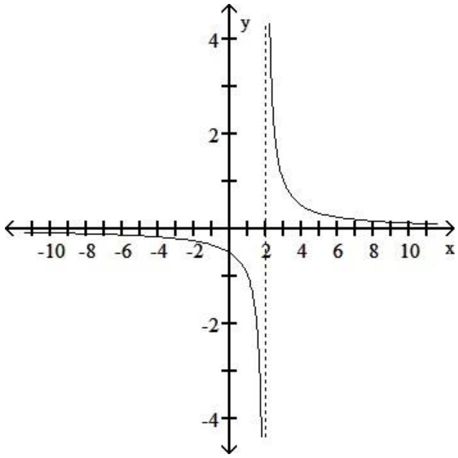
A)



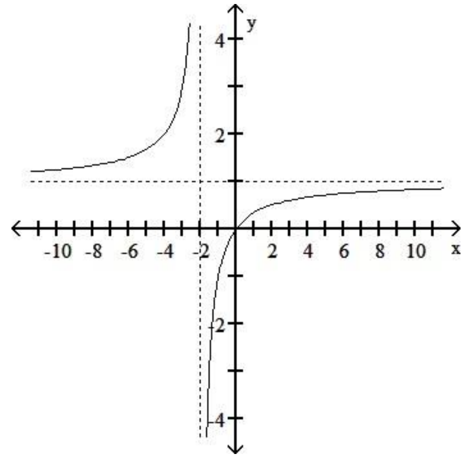
B)



C)

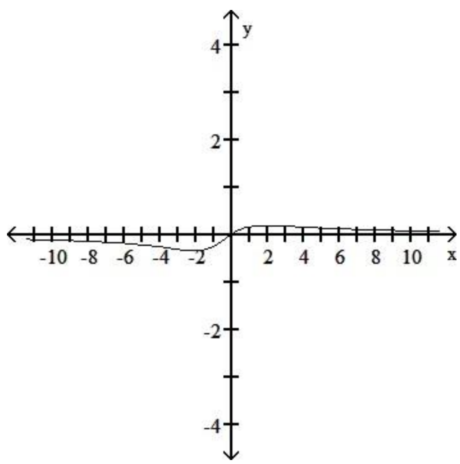


D)

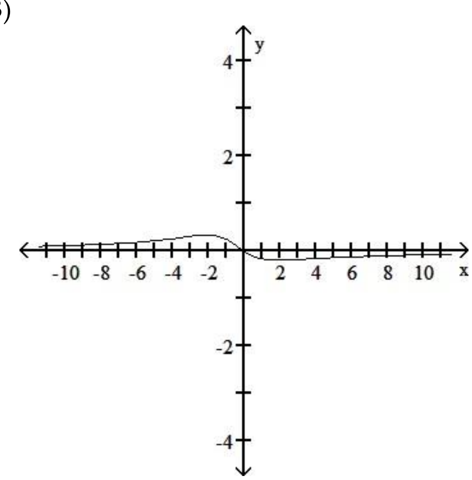


121) $f(x) = \frac{x}{x^2 + x + 4}$ 121) _____

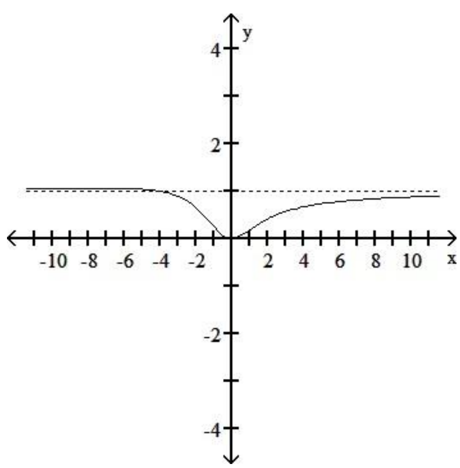
A)



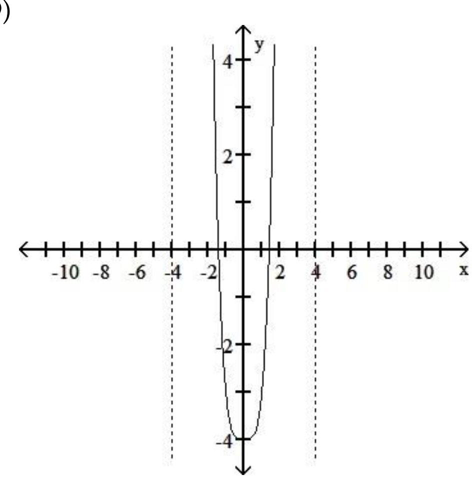
B)



C)

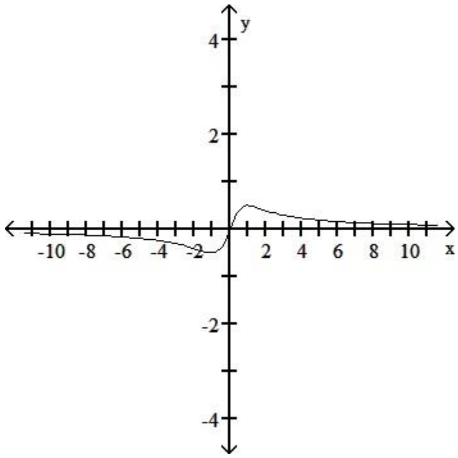


D)

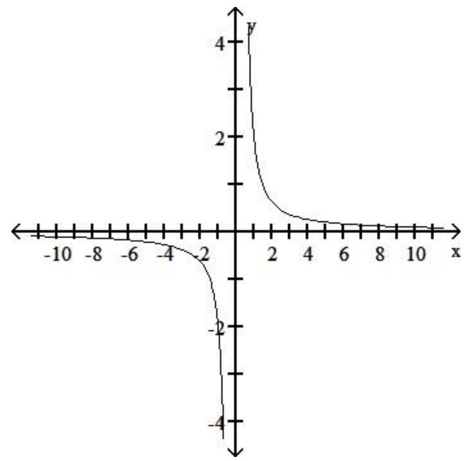


122) $f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^3}$ 122) _____

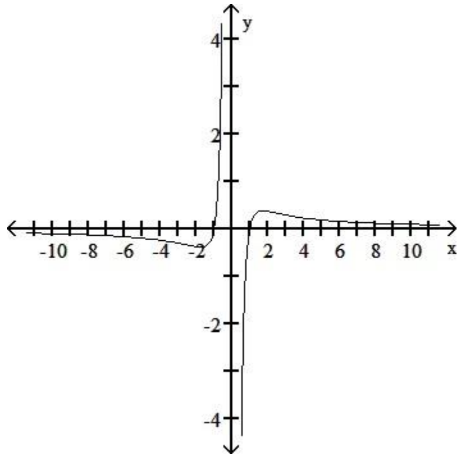
A)



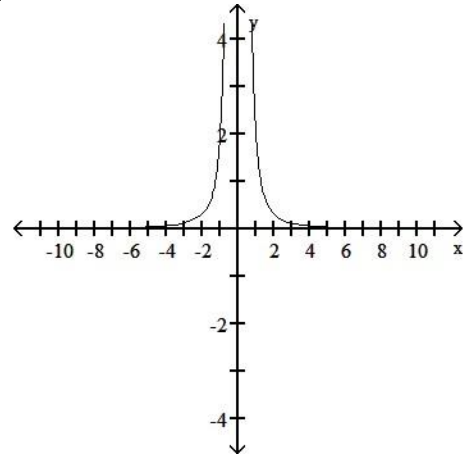
B)



C)

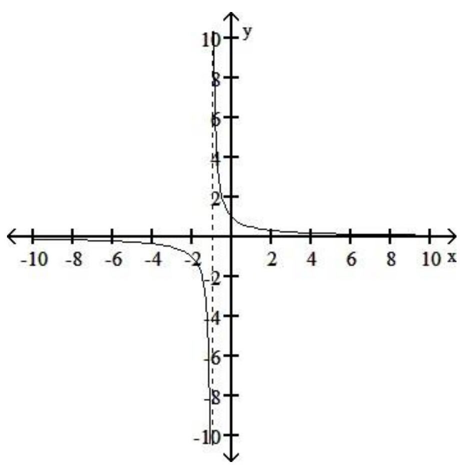


D)

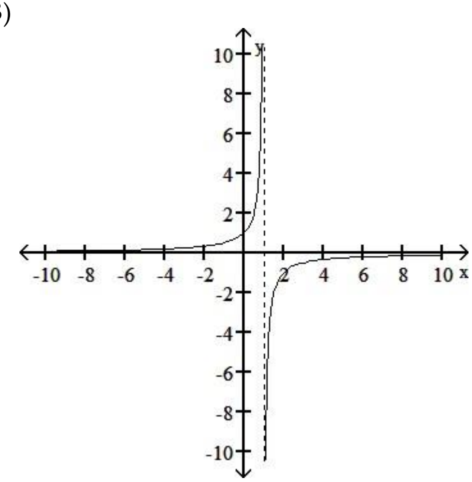


123) $f(x) = \frac{1}{x + 1}$ 123) _____

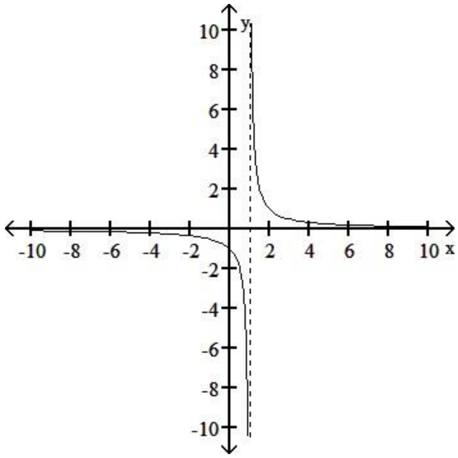
A)



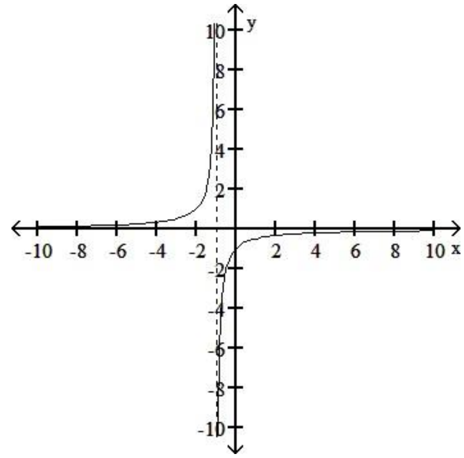
B)



C)

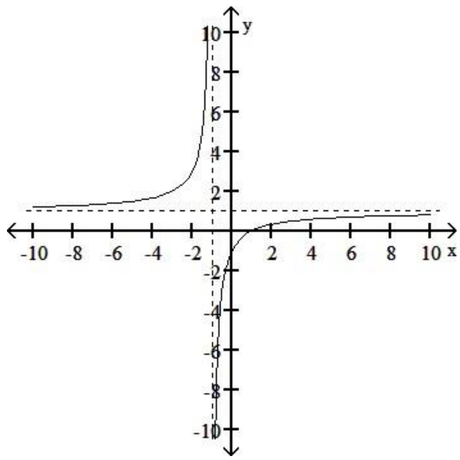


D)

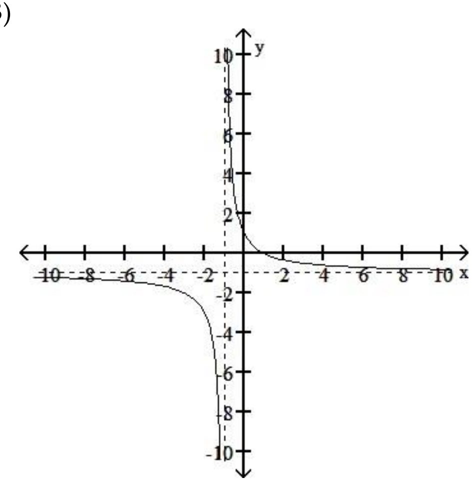


124) $f(x) = \dfrac{x - 1}{x + 1}$ 124) _____

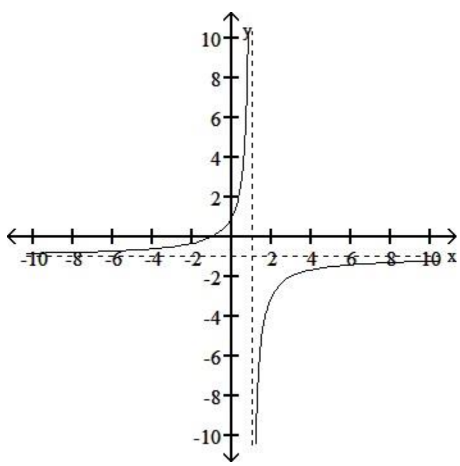
A)



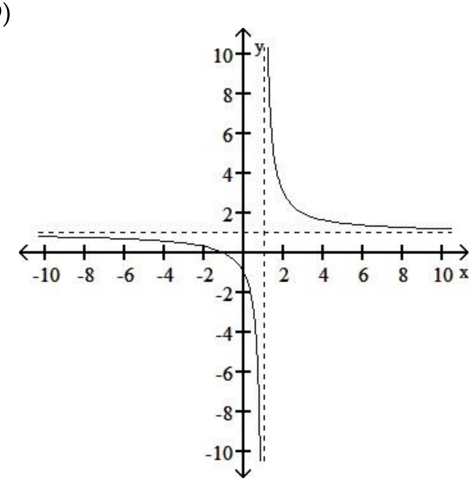
B)



C)

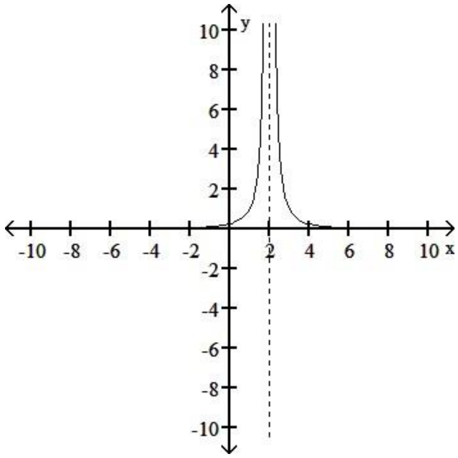


D)

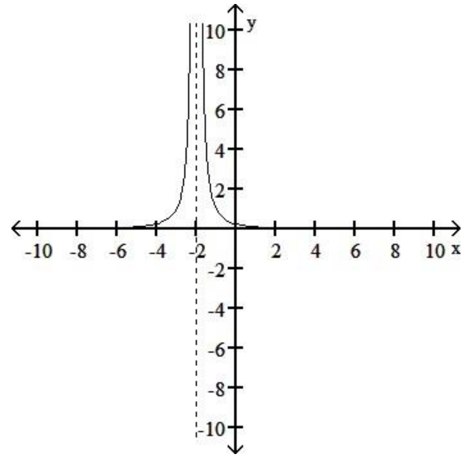


125) $f(x) = \dfrac{1}{(x + 2)^2}$ 125) _____

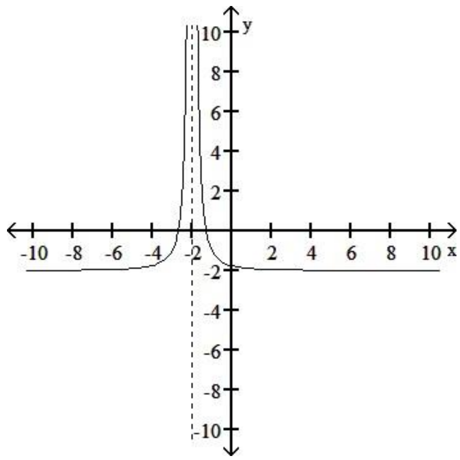
A)



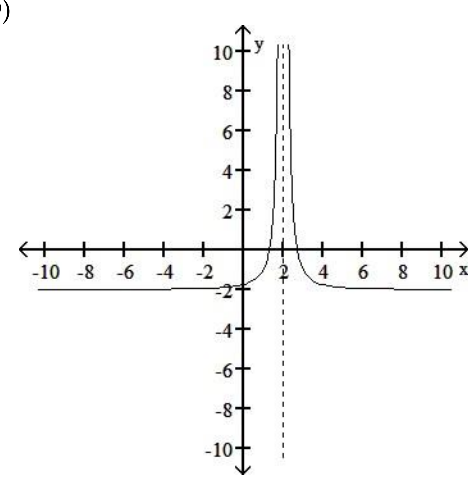
B)



C)

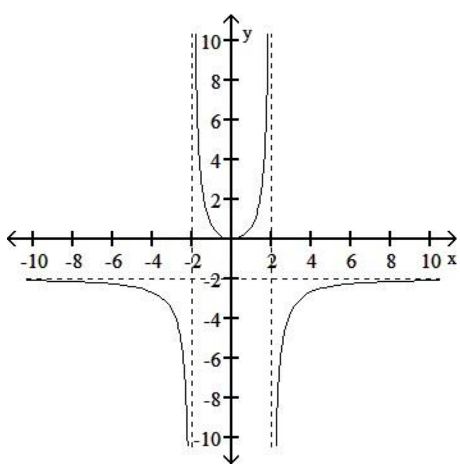


D)

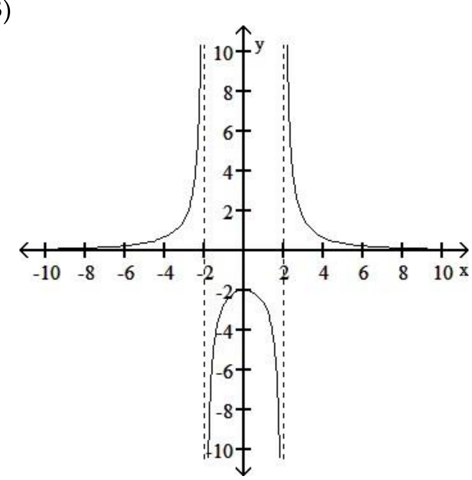


126) $f(x) = \dfrac{2x^2}{4 - x^2}$ 126) _____

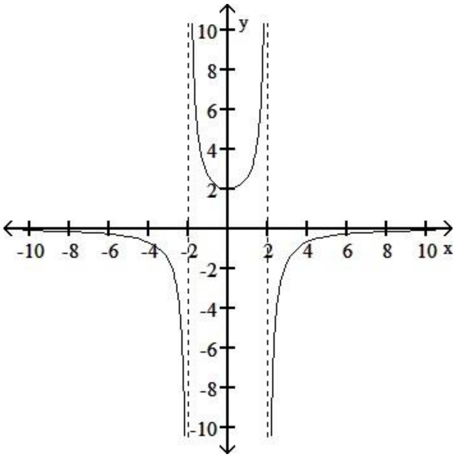
A)



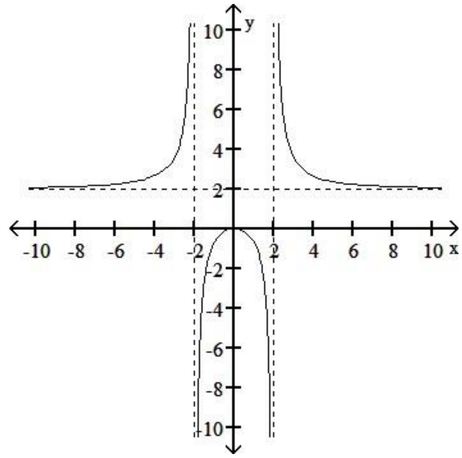
B)



C)



D)



Find the limit.

127) $\lim\limits_{x\to\infty} \frac{7}{x} - 1$ 127) _____

A) -8 B) 6 C) 1 D) -1

128) $\lim\limits_{x\to-\infty} \frac{5}{5 - (9/x^2)}$ 128) _____

A) $-\frac{5}{4}$ B) 1 C) $-\infty$ D) 5

129) $\lim\limits_{x\to-\infty} \frac{-5 + (5/x)}{7 - (1/x^2)}$ 129) _____

A) ∞ B) $\frac{5}{7}$ C) $-\infty$ D) $-\frac{5}{7}$

130) $\lim\limits_{x\to\infty} \frac{x^2 - 7x + 9}{x^3 - 6x^2 + 14}$ 130) _____

A) 1 B) $\frac{9}{14}$ C) 0 D) ∞

131) $\lim\limits_{x\to-\infty} \frac{-4x^2 - 3x + 6}{-18x^2 - 4x + 9}$ 131) _____

A) 1 B) ∞ C) $\frac{2}{9}$ D) $\frac{2}{3}$

132) $\lim\limits_{x\to\infty} \frac{2x + 1}{15x - 7}$ 132) _____

A) 0 B) $-\frac{1}{7}$ C) $\frac{2}{15}$ D) ∞

133) $\lim\limits_{x\to\infty} \frac{9x^3 - 5x^2 + 3x}{-x^3 - 2x + 6}$ 133) _____

A) 9 B) -9 C) ∞ D)

$\frac{3}{2}$

134) $\lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{2x^3 + 4x^2}{x - 6x^2}$ 134) _____

A) $-\infty$ B) 2 C) ∞ D) $-\frac{2}{3}$

135) $\lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{\cos 4x}{x}$ 135) _____

A) 4 B) 1 C) 0 D) $-\infty$

Divide numerator and denominator by the highest power of x in the denominator to find the limit.

136) $\lim_{x \to \infty} \sqrt{\frac{25x^2}{6 + 16x^2}}$ 136) _____

A) $\frac{5}{4}$ B) does not exist C) $\frac{25}{6}$ D) $\frac{25}{16}$

137) $\lim_{x \to \infty} \sqrt{\frac{36x^2 + x - 3}{(x - 13)(x + 1)}}$ 137) _____

A) 0 B) 36 C) 6 D) ∞

138) $\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{5\sqrt{x} + x^{-1}}{4x + 3}$ 138) _____

A) ∞ B) $\frac{1}{4}$ C) $\frac{5}{4}$ D) 0

139) $\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{-5x^{-1} - 4x^{-3}}{-3x^{-2} + x^{-5}}$ 139) _____

A) $-\infty$ B) ∞ C) $\frac{5}{3}$ D) 0

140) $\lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x} + 3x + 5}{6x + x^{2/3} + 7}$ 140) _____

A) 0 B) $\frac{1}{2}$ C) $-\infty$ D) 2

141) $\lim_{t \to \infty} \frac{\sqrt{81t^2 - 729}}{t - 9}$ 141) _____

A) does not exist B) 729 C) 81 D) 9

142) $\lim_{t \to \infty} \frac{\sqrt{81t^2 - 729}}{t - 9}$ 142) _____

A) 9 B) does not exist C) 81 D) 729

143) $\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{5x + 6}{\sqrt{6x^2 + 1}}$ 143) _____

A) 0 B) ∞ C) $\frac{5}{6}$ D) $\frac{5}{\sqrt{6}}$

Find all horizontal asymptotes of the given function, if any.

144) $h(x) = \frac{8x - 4}{x - 2}$ 144) _____

A) y = 8 B) y = 2
C) y = 0 D) no horizontal asymptotes

145) $h(x) = 8 - \frac{5}{x}$ 145) _____

A) y = 5 B) y = 8
C) x = 0 D) no horizontal asymptotes

146) $g(x) = \frac{x^2 + 2x - 8}{x - 8}$ 146) _____

A) y = 8 B) y = 1
C) y = 0 D) no horizontal asymptotes

147) $h(x) = \frac{9x^2 - 2x - 2}{4x^2 - 6x + 7}$ 147) _____

A) $y = \frac{1}{3}$ B) $y = \frac{9}{4}$
C) y = 0 D) no horizontal asymptotes

148) $h(x) = \frac{3x^4 - 3x^2 - 4}{5x^5 - 7x + 9}$ 148) _____

A) $y = \frac{3}{5}$ B) $y = \frac{3}{7}$
C) y = 0 D) no horizontal asymptotes

149) $h(x) = \frac{9x^3 - 8x}{3x^3 - 5x + 2}$ 149) _____

A) y = 0 B) $y = \frac{8}{5}$
C) y = 3 D) no horizontal asymptotes

150) $h(x) = \frac{3x^3 - 9x - 3}{9x^2 + 3}$ 150) _____

A) y = 3 B) $y = \frac{1}{3}$
C) y = 0 D) no horizontal asymptotes

151) $f(x) = \frac{8x + 1}{x^2 - 4}$ 151) _____

A) y = 8 B) no horizontal asymptotes
C) y = -2, y = 2 D) y = 0

152) $R(x) = \dfrac{-3x^2 + 1}{x^2 + 4x - 12}$ 152) _____

A) y = -6, y = 2
B) y = 0
C) y = -3
D) no horizontal asymptotes

153) $f(x) = \dfrac{x^2 - 2}{4x - x^4}$ 153) _____

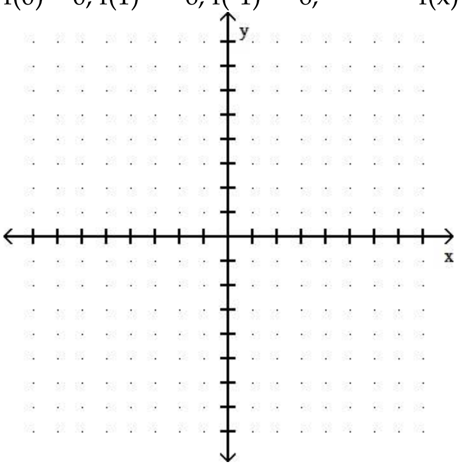
A) y = -2, y = 2
B) y = -1
C) no horizontal asymptotes
D) y = 0

154) $f(x) = \dfrac{4x^4 + x^2 - 2}{x - x^3}$ 154) _____

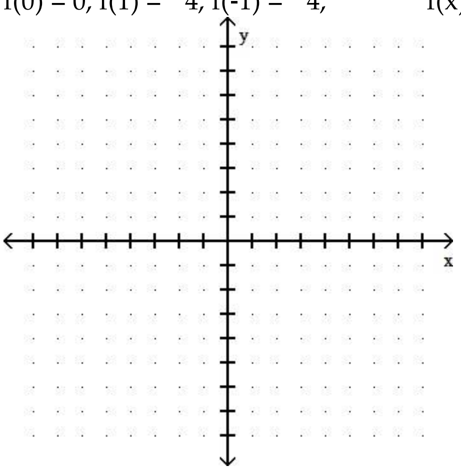
A) y = -4
B) y = 0
C) y = -1, y = 1
D) no horizontal asymptotes

SHORT ANSWER. Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement or answers the question.
Sketch the graph of a function y = f(x) that satisfies the given conditions.

155) f(0) = 0, f(1) = 6, f(-1) = -6, $\lim_{x \to -\infty} f(x) = -5$, $\lim_{x \to \infty} f(x) = 5$. 155) ____________

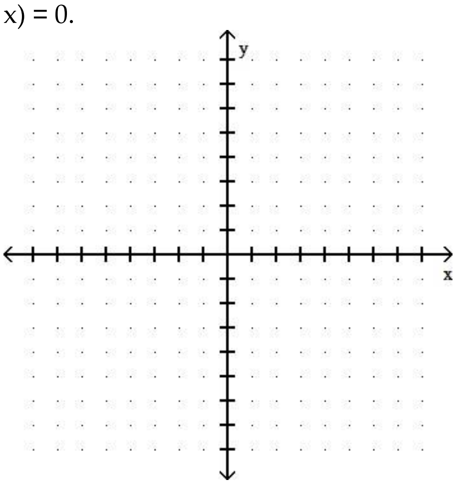


156) f(0) = 0, f(1) = 4, f(-1) = 4, $\lim_{x \to \pm\infty} f(x) = -4$. 156) ____________

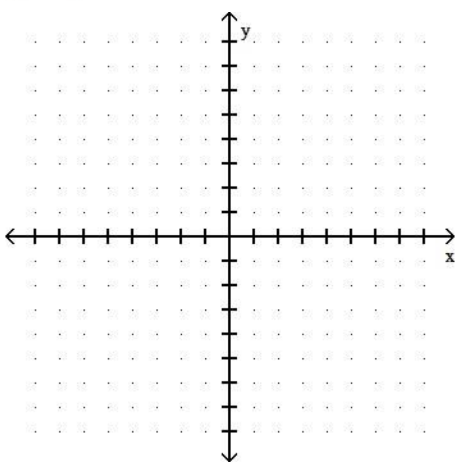


157) f(0) = 4, f(1) = -4,

f(-1) = -4, 157) $\lim\limits_{x \to \pm\infty} f(x) = 0$.



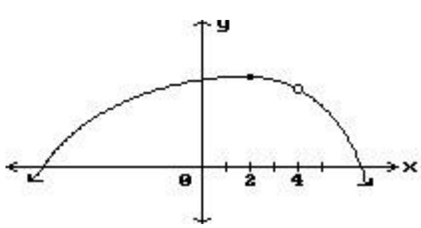
158) $f(0) = 0$, $\lim\limits_{x \to \pm\infty} f(x) = 0$, $\lim\limits_{x \to 3^-} f(x) = -\infty$, $\lim\limits_{x \to -3^+} f(x) = -\infty$, $\lim\limits_{x \to 3^+} f(x) = \infty$, $\lim\limits_{x \to -3^-} f(x) = \infty$. 158) ____________



MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

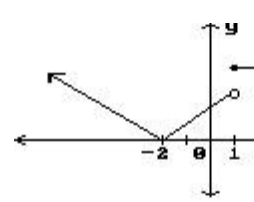
Find all points where the function is discontinuous.

159) 159) _____



A) None B) x = 4 C) x = 4, x = 2 D) x = 2

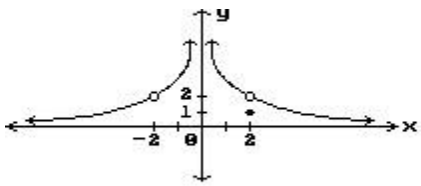
160)



160) _____

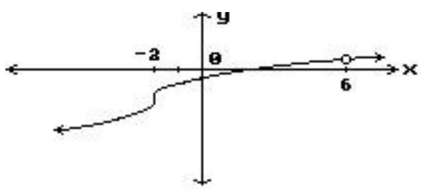
A) x = -2 B) x = -2, x = 1 C) x = 1 D) None

161) 161) _____



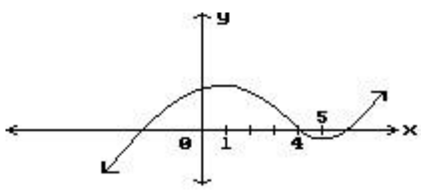
A) x = -2, x = 0, x = 2
B) x = 0, x = 2
C) x = 2
D) x = -2, x = 0

162) 162) _____



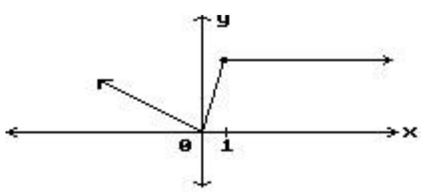
A) x = -2, x = 6 B) None C) x = 6 D) x = -2

163) 163) _____



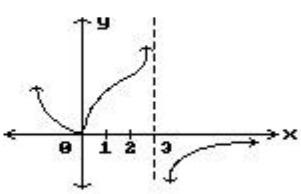
A) None
B) x = 4
C) x = 1, x = 4, x = 5
D) x = 1, x = 5

164) 164) _____



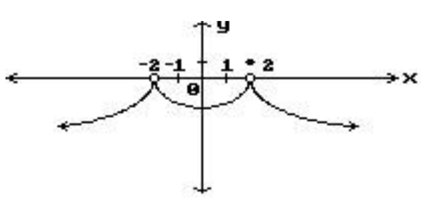
A) None B) x = 0 C) x = 0, x = 1 D) x = 1

165) 165) _____

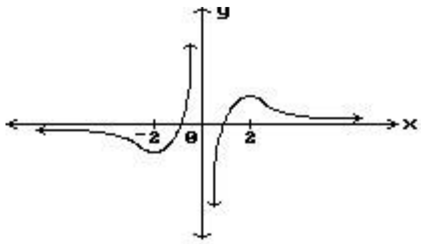


A) x = 3 B) x = 0 C) x = 0, x = 3 D) None

166) 166) _____



A) x = -2, x = 2 B) x = -2 C) None D) x = 2

167) 

167) _____

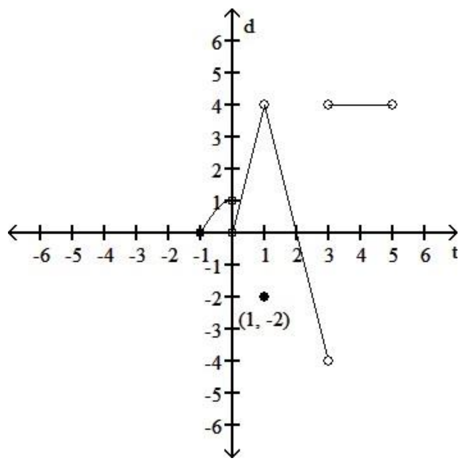
A) None
B) x = -2, x = 0, x = 2
C) x = -2, x = 2
D) x = 0

Provide an appropriate response.

168) Is f continuous at f(1)?

168) _____

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} -x^2 + 1, & -1 \le x < 0 \\ 4x, & 0 < x < 1 \\ -2, & x = 1 \\ -4x + 8 & 1 < x < 3 \\ 4, & 3 < x < 5 \end{cases}$$

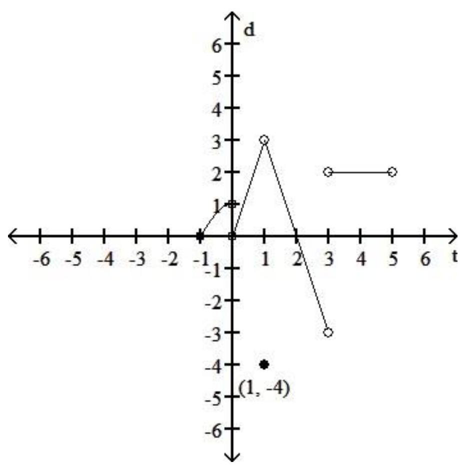


A) No
B) Yes

169) Is f continuous at f(3)?

169) _____

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} -x^2 + 1, & -1 \le x < 0 \\ 3x, & 0 < x < 1 \\ -4, & x = 1 \\ -3x + 6 & 1 < x < 3 \\ 2, & 3 < x < 5 \end{cases}$$

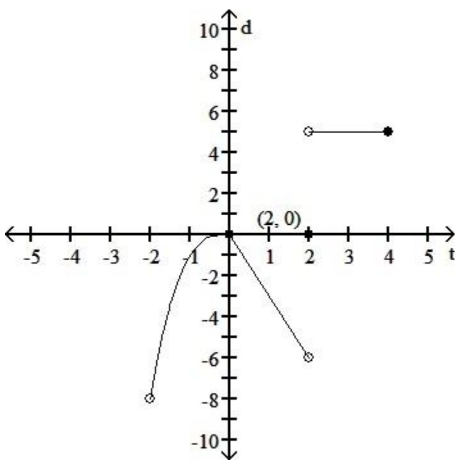


A) No
B) Yes

170) Is f continuous at x = 0?

170)

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^3, & -2 < x \le 0 \\ -3x, & 0 \le x < 2 \\ 5, & 2 < x \le 4 \\ 0, & x = 2 \end{cases}$$



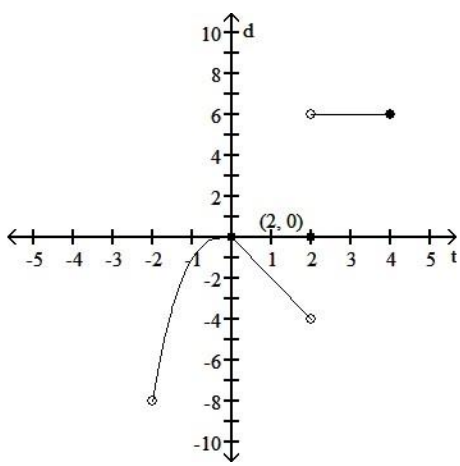
A) Yes

B) No

171) Is f continuous at x = 4?

171) _____

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^3, & -2 < x \le 0 \\ -2x, & 0 \le x < 2 \\ 6, & 2 < x \le 4 \\ 0, & x = 2 \end{cases}$$



A) Yes

B) No

Find the intervals on which the function is continuous.

172) $y = \frac{3}{x + 8} - 5x$

172) _____

A) continuous everywhere

B) discontinuous only when x = -13

C) discontinuous only when x = -8

D) discontinuous only when x = 8

173)

y =

173) $\dfrac{4}{(x+3)^2+6}$ 173) ____

A) discontinuous only when x = -24
B) continuous everywhere
C) discontinuous only when x = -3
D) discontinuous only when x = 15

174) $y = \dfrac{x+3}{x^2-13x+40}$ 174) _____

A) discontinuous only when x = 5
B) discontinuous only when x = -5 or x = 8
C) discontinuous only when x = 5 or x = 8
D) discontinuous only when x = -8 or x = 5

175) $y = \dfrac{3}{x^2-25}$ 175) _____

A) discontinuous only when x = -5
B) discontinuous only when x = -25 or x = 25
C) discontinuous only when x = 25
D) discontinuous only when x = -5 or x = 5

176) $y = \dfrac{4}{|x|+2} - \dfrac{x^2}{3}$ 176) _____

A) discontinuous only when x = -3 or x = -2
B) discontinuous only when x = -5
C) discontinuous only when x = -2
D) continuous everywhere

177) $y = \dfrac{\sin(2\theta)}{2\theta}$ 177) _____

A) discontinuous only when $\theta = 0$
B) discontinuous only when $\theta = \dfrac{\pi}{2}$
C) discontinuous only when $\theta = \pi$
D) continuous everywhere

178) $y = \dfrac{3\cos\theta}{\theta+6}$ 178) _____

A) continuous everywhere
B) discontinuous only when $\theta = -6$
C) discontinuous only when $\theta = 6$
D) discontinuous only when $\theta = \dfrac{\pi}{2}$

179) $y = \sqrt{9x+1}$ 179) _____

A) continuous on the interval $\left(-\dfrac{1}{9}, \infty\right)$
B) continuous on the interval $\left(-\infty, -\dfrac{1}{9}\right]$
C) continuous on the interval $\left[-\dfrac{1}{9}, \infty\right)$
D) continuous on the interval $\left[\dfrac{1}{9}, \infty\right)$

180) $y = \sqrt[4]{5x-2}$ 180) _____

A) continuous on the interval $\left[\dfrac{2}{5}, \infty\right)$
B) continuous on the interval $\left(-\infty, \dfrac{2}{5}\right]$
C) continuous on the interval $\left(\dfrac{2}{5}, \infty\right)$
D) continuous on the interval $\left[-\dfrac{2}{5}, \infty\right)$

181) $y = \sqrt{x^2 - 6}$ 181) _____

A) continuous on the interval $[\sqrt{6}, \infty)$

B) continuous everywhere

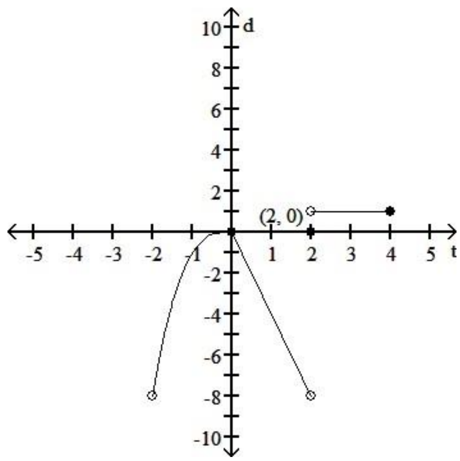
C) continuous on the intervals $(-\infty, -\sqrt{6}]$ and $[\sqrt{6}, \infty)$

D) continuous on the interval $[-\sqrt{6}, \sqrt{6}]$

Provide an appropriate response.

182) Is f continuous on (-2, 4]? 182) _____

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^3, & -2 < x \le 0 \\ -4x, & 0 \le x < 2 \\ 1, & 2 < x \le 4 \\ 0, & x = 2 \end{cases}$$



A) No B) Yes

Find the limit, if it exists.

183) $\lim_{x \to 0} \sqrt{x} - 2$ 183) _____

A) Does not exist B) 0 C) -2 D) 2

184) $\lim_{x \to 7} \sqrt{x^2 + 2x + 1}$ 184) _____

A) 64 B) Does not exist C) ±8 D) 8

185) $\lim_{x \to 4} \sqrt{x - 9}$ 185) _____

A) 2.23606798 B) 0 C) -2.236068 D) Does not exist

186) $\lim_{x \to 14} \sqrt{x^2 - 9}$ 186) _____

A) $\sqrt{187}$ B) 93.5 C) $\pm\sqrt{187}$ D) Does not exist

187) $\lim_{x \to -7^-} \sqrt{x^2 - 49}$ 187) _____

A) $7\sqrt{3}$ B) 3.5 C) 0 D) Does not exist

188) $\lim_{x \to 7^+} \dfrac{-7\sqrt{(x-7)^3}}{x - 7}$ 188) _____

A) -7 B) 0 C) $-7\sqrt{7}$ D) Does not exist

189) $\lim_{t \to 1^+} \dfrac{\sqrt{(t + 81)(t - 1)^2}}{19t - 19}$ 189) _____

A) 0 B) $\frac{\sqrt{82}}{19}$ C) $\frac{1}{19}$ D) Does not exist

SHORT ANSWER. Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement or answers the question.
Provide an appropriate response.

190) Use the Intermediate Value Theorem to prove that $6x^3 + 5x^2 + 4x + 7 = 0$ has a solution between -2 and -1. 190) ____________

191) Use the Intermediate Value Theorem to prove that $2x^4 + 10x^3 - 6x - 6 = 0$ has a solution between -5 and -4. 191) ____________

192) Use the Intermediate Value Theorem to prove that $x(x - 2)^2 = 2$ has a solution between 1 and 3. 192) ____________

193) Use the Intermediate Value Theorem to prove that 5 sin x = x has a solution between $\frac{\pi}{2}$ and π. 193) ____________

MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.
Find numbers a and b, or k, so that f is continuous at every point.

194) 194) _____

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} -7, & x < -4 \\ ax + b, & -4 \le x \le 3 \\ 21, & x > 3 \end{cases}$$

A) a = 4, b = 9 B) a = -7, b = 21 C) a = 4, b = 33 D) Impossible

195) 195) _____

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2, & x < -5 \\ ax + b, & -5 \le x \le -2 \\ x + 6, & x > -2 \end{cases}$$

A) a = 7, b = -10 B) a = -7, b = -10 C) a = -7, b = 10 D) Impossible

196) 196) _____

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 3x + 8, & \text{if } x < -1 \\ kx + 4, & \text{if } x \ge -1 \end{cases}$$

A) k = - 1 B) k = 7 C) k = 4 D) k = - 4

197) 197) _____

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2, & \text{if } x \le 4 \\ x + k, & \text{if } x > 4 \end{cases}$$

A) k = 12 B) k = 20 C) k = -4 D) Impossible

198) 198) _____

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2, & \text{if } x \le 2 \\ kx, & \text{if } x > 2 \end{cases}$$

A) k = 2 B) k = $\frac{1}{2}$ C) k = 4 D) Impossible

Solve the problem.

199) Select the correct statement for the definition of the limit: $\lim_{x \to x_0} f(x) = L$ means that ________________ 199) _____

A) if given any number $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists a number $\delta > 0$, such that for all x, $0 < |x - x_0| < \varepsilon$ implies $|f(x) - L| > \delta$.

B) if given any number $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists a number $\delta > 0$, such that for all x, $0 < |x - x_0| < \delta$ implies $|f(x) - L| < \varepsilon$.

C) if given a number $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists a number $\delta > 0$, such that for all x, $0 < |x - x_0| < \delta$ implies $|f(x) - L| > \varepsilon$.

D) if given any number $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists a number $\delta > 0$, such that for all x, $0 < |x - x_0| < \varepsilon$ implies $|f(x) - L| < \delta$.

200) Identify the incorrect statements about limits. 200) _____

I. The number L is the limit of f(x) as x approaches x_0 if f(x) gets closer to L as x approaches x_0.

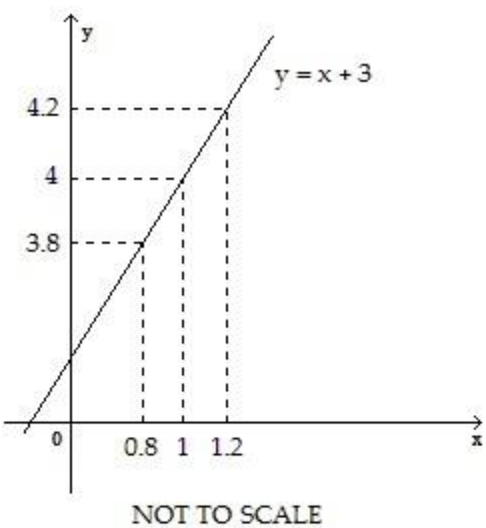
II. The number L is the limit of f(x) as x approaches x_0 if, for any $\varepsilon > 0$, there corresponds a $\delta > 0$ such that $|f(x) - L| < \varepsilon$ whenever $0 < |x - x_0| < \delta$.

III. The number L is the limit of f(x) as x approaches x_0 if, given any $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists a value of x for which $|f(x) - L| < \varepsilon$.

A) I and II B) I and III C) II and III D) I, II, and III

Use the graph to find a $\delta > 0$ such that for all x, $0 < |x - x_0| < \delta \Rightarrow |f(x) - L| < \varepsilon$.

201) 201) _____

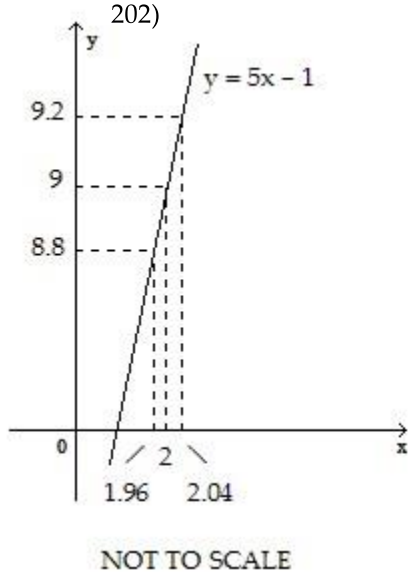


$f(x) = x + 3$
$x_0 = 1$
$L = 4$
$\varepsilon = 0.2$

A) 0.4 B) 0.2 C) 0.1 D) 3

202)

202)

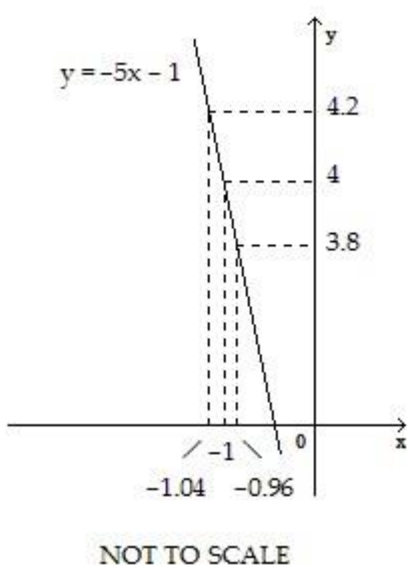


f(x) = 5x – 1
$x_0 = 2$
L = 9
ε = 0.2

A) 0.04 B) 0.4 C) 0.08 D) 7

203) 203) _____

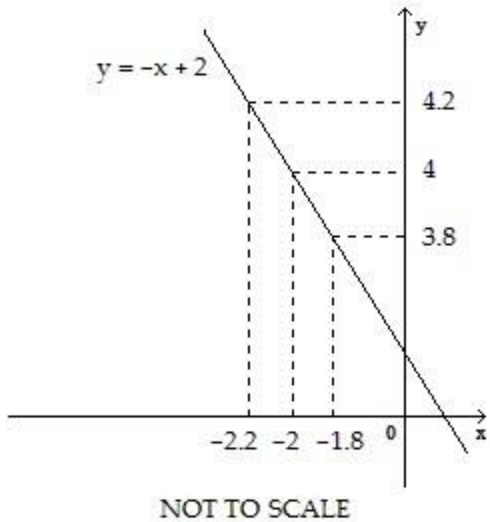
f(x) = –5x – 1
$x_0 = –1$
L = 4
ε = 0.2



A) 0.04 B) 0.4 C) 7 D) -0.04

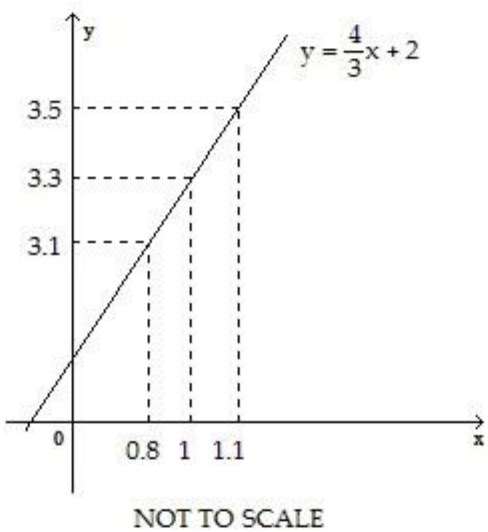
204) 204) _____

$f(x) = -x + 2$
$x_0 = -2$
$L = 4$
$\varepsilon = 0.2$



A) 0.2 B) -0.2 C) 0.4 D) 6

205) 205) _____



$f(x) = \frac{4}{3}x + 2$
$x_0 = 1$
$L = 3.3$
$\varepsilon = 0.2$

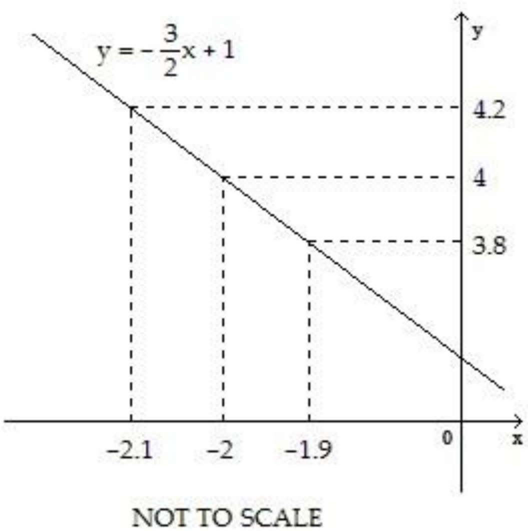
A) -0.3 B) 0.3 C) 0.1 D) 2.3

206)

206)

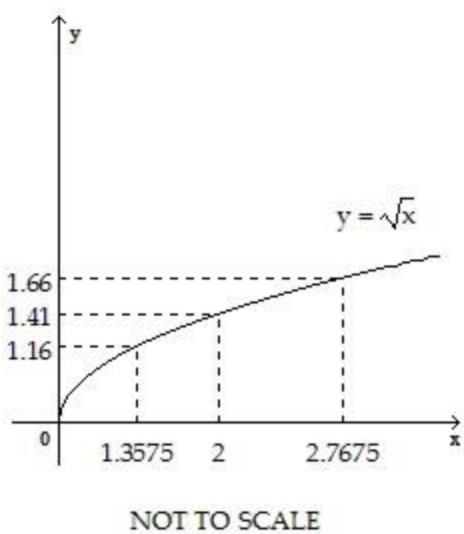
$f(x) = -\frac{3}{2}x + 1$

$x_0 = -2$
$L = 4$
$\varepsilon = 0.2$



A) -0.2 B) 0.1 C) 0.2 D) 6

207) 207) _____

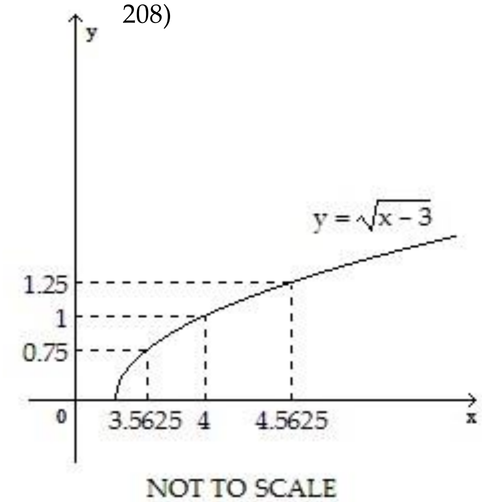


$f(x) = \sqrt{x}$
$x_0 = 2$
$L = \sqrt{2}$
$\varepsilon = \frac{1}{4}$

A) -0.59 B) 0.7675 C) 1.41 D) 0.6425

208)

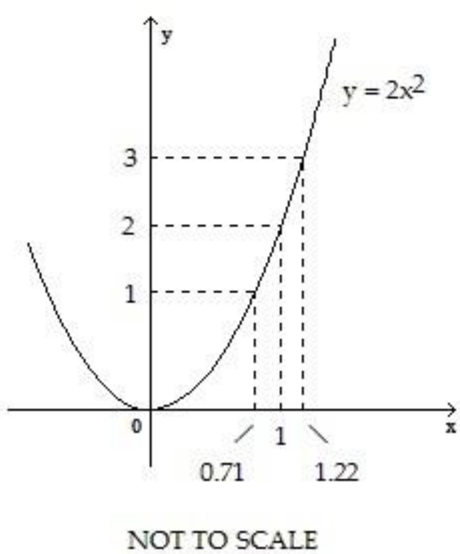
208)



$f(x) = \sqrt{x - 3}$
$x_0 = 4$
$L = 1$
$\varepsilon = \frac{1}{4}$

A) 3 B) 0.4375 C) 1 D) 0.5625

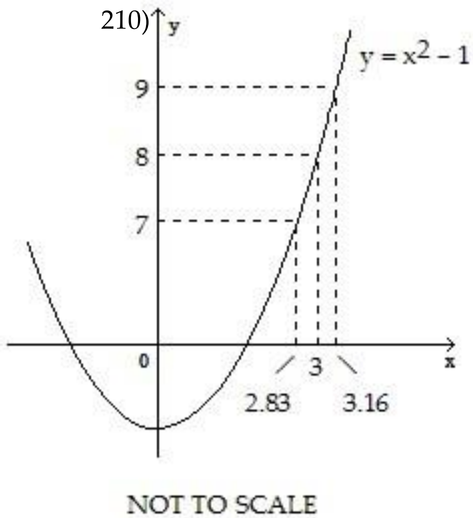
209) 209) _____



$f(x) = 2x^2$
$x_0 = 1$
$L = 2$
$\varepsilon = 1$

A) 0.22 B) 0.29 C) 1 D) 0.51

210)

210) 

$f(x) = x^2 - 1$
$x_0 = 3$
$L = 8$
$\varepsilon = 1$

A) 5 B) 0.33 C) 0.16 D) 0.17

A function f(x), a point x_0, the limit of f(x) as x approaches x_0, and a positive number ε is given. Find a number $\delta > 0$ such that for all x, $0 < |x - x_0| < \delta \Rightarrow |f(x) - L| < \varepsilon$.

211) $f(x) = 6x + 7$, $L = 19$, $x_0 = 2$, and $\varepsilon = 0.01$ 211) _____
A) 0.001667 B) 0.003333 C) 0.008333 D) 0.005

212) $f(x) = 6x - 9$, $L = -3$, $x_0 = 1$, and $\varepsilon = 0.01$ 212) _____
A) 0.01 B) 0.003333 C) 0.000833 D) 0.001667

213) $f(x) = -7x + 10$, $L = -11$, $x_0 = 3$, and $\varepsilon = 0.01$ 213) _____
A) 0.001429 B) -0.003333 C) 0.002857 D) 0.005714

214) $f(x) = -2x - 6$, $L = -12$, $x_0 = 3$, and $\varepsilon = 0.01$ 214) _____
A) 0.005 B) -0.003333 C) 0.01 D) 0.0025

215) $f(x) = 3x^2$, $L = 48$, $x_0 = 4$, and $\varepsilon = 0.1$ 215) _____
A) 0.00416 B) 4.00416 C) 3.99583 D) 0.00417

SHORT ANSWER. Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement or answers the question.
Prove the limit statement

216)

$\lim_{x \to 1}$ 216)
(
5x - 4) =
1

217) $\lim_{x \to 7} \frac{x^2 - 49}{x - 7}$ = 14 217) ____________

218) $\lim_{x \to 6} \frac{2x^2 - 7x - 30}{x - 6}$ = 17 218) ____________

219) $\lim_{x \to 3} \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{3}$ 219) ____________

1) C
2) C
3) B
4) C
5) A
6) A
7) C
8) D
9) C
10) B
11) A
12) D
13) B
14) B
15) C
16) C
17) A
18) C
19) D
20) A
21) B
22) A
23) D
24) B
25) A
26) D
27) C
28) B
29) B
30) B
31) D
32) D
33) C
34) C
35) A
36) B
37) B
38) D
39) A
40)

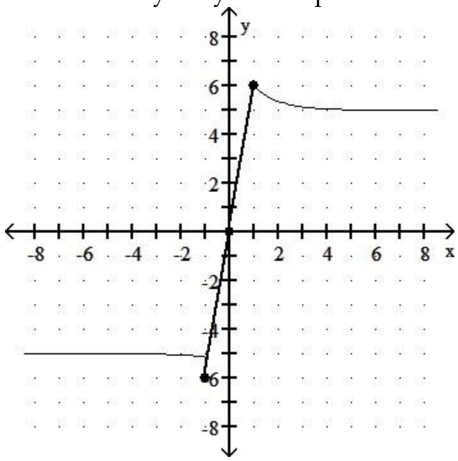
Answers may vary. One possibility: $\lim_{x \to 0} 1 - \frac{x^2}{6} = \lim_{x \to 0} 1 = 1$. According to the squeeze theorem, the function $\frac{x \sin(x)}{2 - 2\cos(x)}$, which is squeezed between $1 - \frac{x^2}{6}$ and 1, must also approach 1 as x approaches 0. Thus, $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x \sin(x)}{2 - 2\cos(x)} = 1$.

41) C
42) A
43) A
44) B
45) B

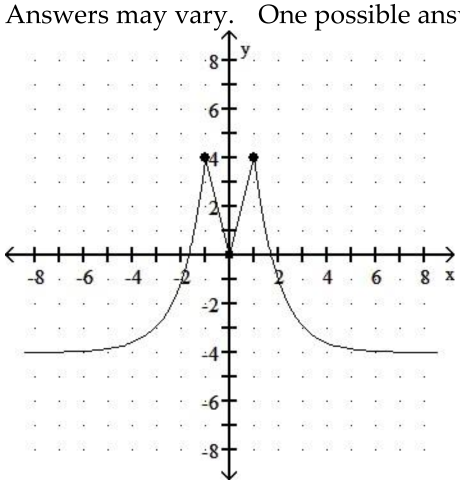
46) D
47) C
48) D
49) B
50) D
51) A
52) D
53) B
54) B
55) C
56) A
57) D
58) C
59) D
60) B
61) A
62) D
63) C
64) C
65) A
66) C
67) C
68) D
69) A
70) B
71) D
72) B
73) C
74) D
75) A
76) A
77) B
78) A
79) B
80) A
81) B
82) C
83) D
84) D
85) B
86) A
87) A
88) D
89) C
90) D
91) D
92) A
93) C
94) B
95) B
96) B
97) D

98) B
99) A
100) C
101) A
102) D
103) B
104) C
105) C
106) A
107) D
108) A
109) C
110) B
111) B
112) A
113) A
114) C
115) B
116) B
117) A
118) B
119) D
120) D
121) A
122) B
123) A
124) A
125) B
126) A
127) D
128) B
129) D
130) C
131) C
132) C
133) B
134) C
135) C
136) A
137) C
138) D
139) B
140) B
141) D
142) A
143) D
144) A
145) B
146) D
147) B
148) C
149) C

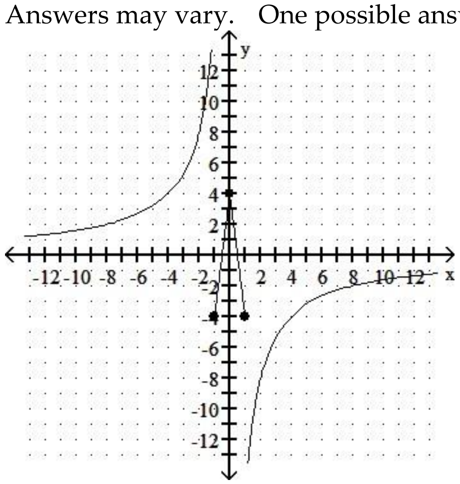
150) D
151) D
152) C
153) D
154) D
155) Answers may vary. One possible answer:



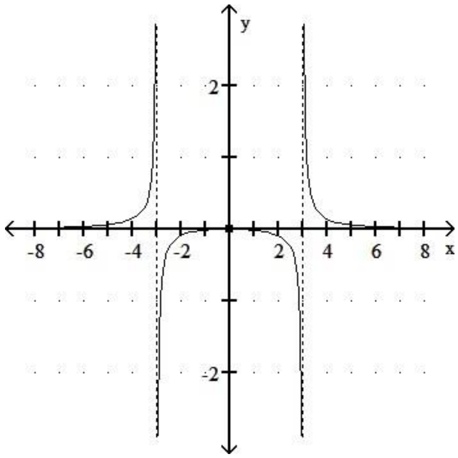
156) Answers may vary. One possible answer:



157) Answers may vary. One possible answer:



158) Answers may vary. One possible answer:



159) B
160) C
161) A
162) C
163) A
164) A
165) A
166) A
167) D
168) A
169) A
170) A
171) A
172) C
173) B
174) C
175) D
176) D
177) A
178) B
179) C
180) A
181) C
182) A
183) C
184) D
185) D
186) A
187) C
188) B
189) B
190) Let f(x) = $6x^3 + 5x^2 + 4x + 7$ and let $y_0 = 0$. f(-2) = -29 and f(-1) = 2. Since f is continuous on $[-2, -1]$ and since $y_0 = 0$ is between f(-2) and f(-1), by the Intermediate Value Theorem, there exists a c in the interval (-2 , -1) with the property that f(c) = 0. Such a c is a solution to the equation $6x^3 + 5x^2 + 4x + 7 = 0$.
191) Let f(x) = $2x^4 + 10x^3 - 6x - 6$ and let $y_0 = 0$. f(-5) = 24 and f(-4) = -110. Since f is continuous on $[-5, -4]$ and since $y_0 = 0$ is between f(-5) and f(-4), by the Intermediate Value Theorem, there exists a c in the interval (-5, -4) with the property that f(c) = 0. Such a c is a solution to the equation $2x^4 + 10x^3 - 6x - 6 = 0$.
192) Let f(x) = $x(x-2)^2$ and let $y_0 = 2$. $f(1) = 1$ and $f(3) = 3$. Since f is continuous on $[1, 3]$ and since $y_0 = 2$ is

between $f(1)$ and $f(3)$, by the Intermediate Value Theorem, there exists a c in the interval $(1, 3)$ with the property that $f(c) = 2$. Such a c is a solution to the equation $x(x - 2)^2 = 2$.

193) Let $f(x) = \frac{\sin x}{x}$ and let $y_0 = \frac{1}{5}$. $f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) \approx 0.6366$ and $f(\pi) = 0$. Since f is continuous on $\left[\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi\right]$ and since $y_0 = \frac{1}{5}$ is between $f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ and $f(\pi)$, by the Intermediate Value Theorem, there exists a c in the interval $\left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi\right)$, with the property that $f(c) = \frac{1}{5}$. Such a c is a solution to the equation $5 \sin x = x$.

194) A
195) B
196) A
197) A
198) A
199) B
200) B
201) B
202) A
203) A
204) A
205) C
206) B
207) D
208) B
209) A
210) C
211) A
212) D
213) A
214) A
215) A

216) Let $\varepsilon > 0$ be given. Choose $\delta = \varepsilon/5$. Then $0 < |x - 1| < \delta$ implies that

$$\begin{aligned}|(5x - 4) - 1| &= |5x - 5| \\ &= |5(x - 1)| \\ &= 5|x - 1| < 5\delta = \varepsilon\end{aligned}$$

Thus, $0 < |x - 1| < \delta$ implies that $|(5x - 4) - 1| < \varepsilon$

217) Let $\varepsilon > 0$ be given. Choose $\delta = \varepsilon$. Then $0 < |x - 7| < \delta$ implies that

$$\begin{aligned}\left|\frac{x^2 - 49}{x - 7} - 14\right| &= \left|\frac{(x - 7)(x + 7)}{x - 7} - 14\right| \\ &= |(x + 7) - 14| \quad \text{for } x \neq 7 \\ &= |x - 7| < \delta = \varepsilon\end{aligned}$$

Thus, $0 < |x - 7| < \delta$ implies that $\left|\frac{x^2 - 49}{x - 7} - 14\right| < \varepsilon$

218) Let $\varepsilon > 0$ be given. Choose $\delta = \varepsilon/2$. Then $0 < |x - 6| < \delta$ implies that

$$\begin{aligned}\left|\frac{2x^2 - 7x - 30}{x - 6} - 17\right| &= \left|\frac{(x - 6)(2x + 5)}{x - 6} - 17\right| \\ &= |(2x + 5) - 17| \quad \text{for } x \neq 6 \\ &= |2x - 12| \\ &= |2(x - 6)| \\ &= 2|x - 6| < 2\delta = \varepsilon\end{aligned}$$

Thus, $0 < |x - 6| < \delta$ implies that $\left|\dfrac{2x^2 - 7x - 30}{x - 6} - 17\right| < \varepsilon$

219) Let $\varepsilon > 0$ be given. Choose $\delta = \min\{3/2, \ 9\varepsilon/2\}$. Then $0 < |x - 3| < \delta$ implies that

$$\left|\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{3}\right| = \left|\frac{3 - x}{3x}\right|$$

$$= \frac{1}{|x|} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot |x - 3|$$

$$< \frac{1}{3/2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{9\varepsilon}{2} = \varepsilon$$

Thus, $0 < |x - 3| < \delta$ implies that $\left|\dfrac{1}{x} - \dfrac{1}{3}\right| < \varepsilon$