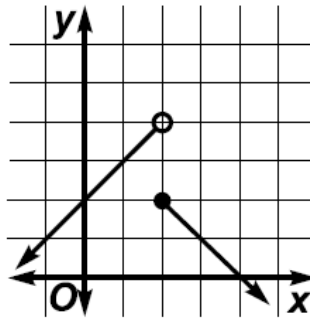


For figure 1:

1. a. Find  $\lim_{n \rightarrow 2^-} f(x)$  \_\_\_\_\_
- b. Find  $\lim_{n \rightarrow 2^+} f(x)$  \_\_\_\_\_
- c. Find  $\lim_{n \rightarrow 2} f(x)$  \_\_\_\_\_
- d. Find  $f(2)$  \_\_\_\_\_



← Figure 1A

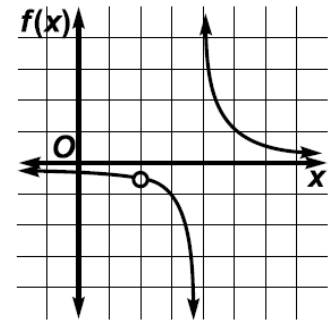


Figure 1B →

2. Identify the location(s) and type(s) of discontinuities.

Figure 1A: \_\_\_\_\_

Figure 1B: \_\_\_\_\_

Figure 1B: \_\_\_\_\_

3. For Figure 2, determine the interval(s) on which the function is:

Increasing: \_\_\_\_\_

Decreasing: \_\_\_\_\_

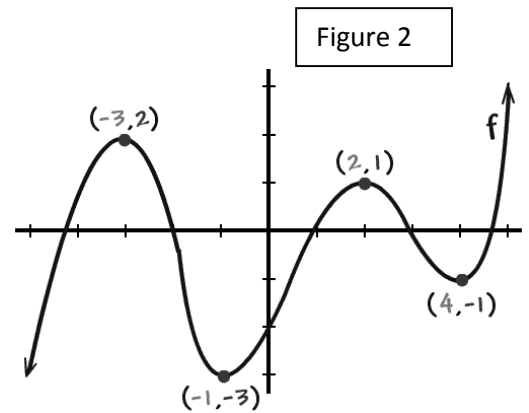


Figure 2

4. Describe the end behavior of the following functions:

$-7x^8 - 2x + 1$  \_\_\_\_\_

$7x^8 - 2x + 1$  \_\_\_\_\_

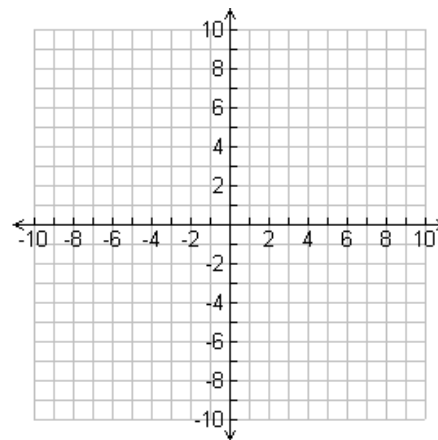
$-7x^9 - 2x + 1$  \_\_\_\_\_

$7x^9 - 2x + 1$  \_\_\_\_\_

5. Describe the three steps needed to prove algebraically that a function is continuous at a given point.

6. Use the graph on the right to graph the following piece-wise function:

$$\begin{cases} -x^2 + 3 & \text{if } x > -2 \\ 3x - 5 & \text{if } x \leq -2 \end{cases}$$



7. Show algebraically that  $f(x) = \frac{5x-1}{3}$  is continuous at  $x = 3$ .

8. Find the following limits algebraically.

a.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} -3x^3 + 8.$

b.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - 4}{x - 2}$

c.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-n^7 + 7n^5 + 5}{n^7 - 7n^5 + 1}$

d.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-4n^3 + n^2 - 1}{n^2}$

e.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x+3}{x^2-4}$

Bonus: Is there an easier way to find limits to infinity? Hint: Think about the exponents in the numerator versus denominator).