

Calculus and Analytic Geometry 1, Math 1823-001, Fall 2014  
Practice Exam 1

1. Find the following limits exactly. Write DNE if they do not exist. Allow  $\infty$ ,  $-\infty$  as possible answers.

a)  $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{1}{t} - \frac{1}{t^2 + t} \right)$

b)  $\lim_{h \rightarrow 3} \frac{h^2 + 2}{h + 3}$

c)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -3} \left( \frac{x^2 - 9}{x + 3} \right)^{1/3}$

d)  $\lim_{y \rightarrow -1} (\cos(y + 1) \sin(\pi y/2))$

e)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sin^2(1/x)$

f)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1/x - 1}{x - 1}$

g)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \sqrt{2}} (2x^2 - 3x + 5)$

h)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{2(x - 1)}{|x - 1|}$

i)  $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{\sin t}$

2. a) Explain with a picture why

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} [x \sin(1/x)] = 0.$$

- b) Let

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x \sin(1/x) & x \neq 0 \\ 0 & x = 0. \end{cases}$$

Explain why  $f'(0)$  does not exist.

- c) Let

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 \sin(1/x) & x \neq 0 \\ 0 & x = 0. \end{cases}$$

Show that  $g'(0) = 0$ .

3. Let  $f : [-1, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be the function  $f(x) = \sqrt{1 - x^2}$ . The graph of  $f$  is the upper half of a circle of radius 1. Draw the graph and use it to explain why

$$\lim_{a \rightarrow -1^+} f'(a) = \infty, \quad \lim_{a \rightarrow 1^-} f'(a) = -\infty.$$

4. Explain the geometric significance of each of the following limits:

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{a+h} - \sqrt{a}}{h}, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x^2 - a^2}{x - a}.$$

5. Draw a picture of a function that is continuous everywhere except at  $x = -2$  and  $x = 2$ , and, furthermore, is continuous from the left at  $-2$  and not continuous from the right or left at  $2$ .

6. Let

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x^2 + ax & x \leq 1, \\ -3x + 2 & x > 1. \end{cases}$$

Find the number  $a$  so that  $f$  is continuous everywhere.

7. Let  $P_1(x)$  and  $P_2(x)$  be polynomials. Let  $Q(x) = P_1(x)/P_2(x)$ . At which points is  $Q(x)$  discontinuous?

8. In the  $\epsilon, \delta$  definition of a limit, the inequalities

$$|f(x) - L| < \epsilon, \quad 0 < |x - a| < \delta$$

appear. What are the geometric meanings of these inequalities?

9. a) Let  $f(x) = -x^2 + 1$ . For  $a$  an arbitrary number, find  $f'(a)$ .

b) Find the equation of the line tangent to the graph of  $f$  at  $x = 3$ .

10. Let  $h(t) = \cos t$ . Draw the graph of  $h$ , and use the graph to find  $h'(0)$ .

11. Suppose  $f(x)$  and  $g(x)$  are continuous functions on all of  $\mathbb{R}$ , and

$$f(2) = 4, \quad g(2) = 3, \quad g(1) = 2.$$

Find the following limits:

a)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} [2f(x) - g(x)]$

b)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (f \circ g)(x)$

c)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \sqrt{f(x)}$

d)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \sin \left( \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \right)$