

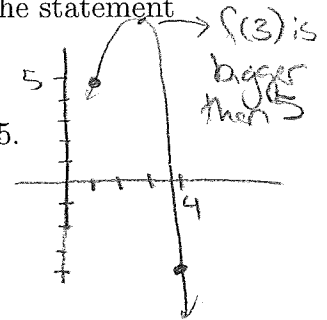
TMATH 124 UH: Quiz 2

Key

Show *all* your work (numerically, algebraically, or geometrically) for each and simplify. No credit is given without supporting work.

1. [2] (§2.5 #50) TRUE/FALSE: Circle T in each of the following cases if the statement is *always* true. Otherwise, circle F. Let f be a function.

T F If f is continuous, $f(1) = 5$, and $f(4) = -4$, then $-4 \leq f(3) \leq 5$.



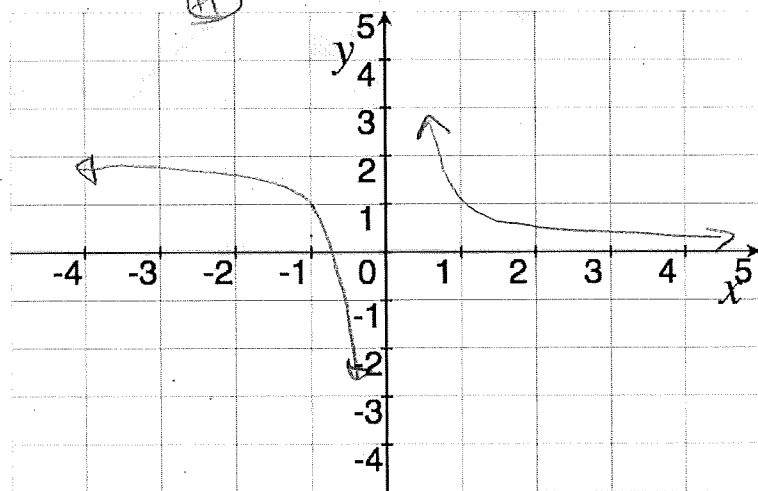
T F If f is continuous, $f(1) = 5$, and $f(4) = -4$, then f has a zero between $x = 0$ and $x = 4$.

2. [3] (Con't Wks #6) Sketch a graph of a function α that satisfies *all* of the following:

(a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \alpha(x) = 2 + 5$

(b) $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \alpha(x) = 0 + 5$

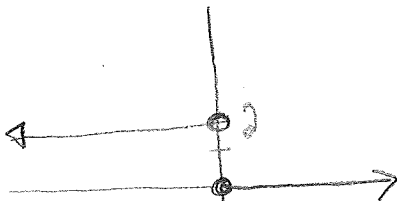
(c) α is not continuous at $x = 0$



Note: there are MANY correct answers

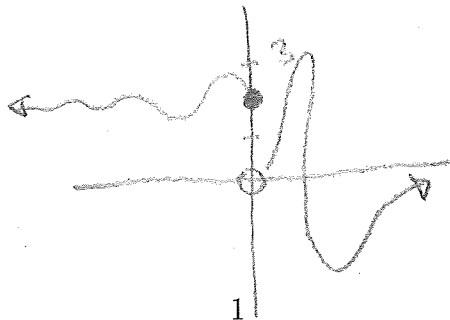
$$\alpha(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{x} + 2 & \text{if } x < 0 \\ \frac{1}{x} & \text{if } 0 < x \end{cases}$$

other answers

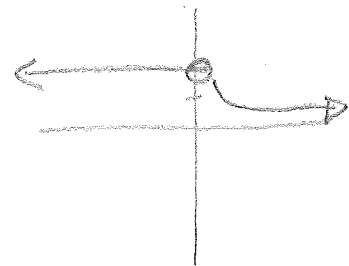


$$\alpha(x) = \begin{cases} 2 & \text{if } x < 0 \\ 0 & \text{if } 0 < x \end{cases}$$

another answer



another answer



3. [2] (WebHW3 #4) Find the limit $\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{x^2 - 7x + 6}{x - 5}$

tried limit laws/dg +1

Note L&S Does NOT work b/c zero in denominator

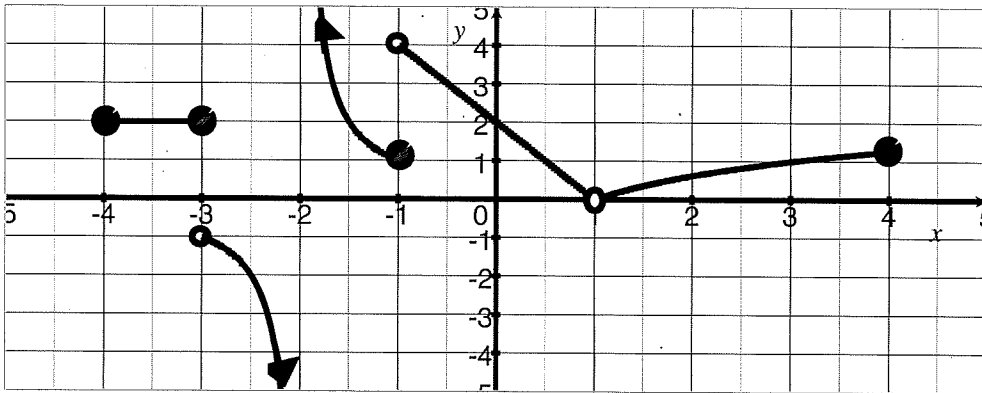
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{(x-6)(x-1)}{x-5}$$

don't see my cancellations -

x	4.9	4.999	5.0001	5.1
$\frac{x^2 - 7x + 6}{x - 5}$	Big	BIG	-BIG	-Big

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 5^-} \frac{x^2 - 7x + 6}{x - 5} = \infty \neq -\infty = \lim_{x \rightarrow 5^+} \frac{x^2 - 7x + 6}{x - 5}$$

4. [3] (WebHW3 #1) For the function f whose graph is given, estimate the value of each quantity, if it exists. Note there are solid dots at $(-3, 2)$, $(-1, 1)$, and $(4, 1.2)$.



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2f(x)}{3 + f(x)}$$

L&S

⊙
⊕

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2f(x)}{3 + f(x)}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (3 + f(x))$$

L&3 + L&1

limit laws ⊕

$$\frac{2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)}{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (3 + f(x))}$$

$$\frac{2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)}{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 3 + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)}$$

$$= \frac{2(2)}{3 + 2} = \frac{4}{5}$$