

1. Consider the function

$$f(x) = 3x^2 - 5x + 5.$$

- Is  $f(x)$  continuous at  $x = -2$ ? If the function is continuous, then evaluate  $f(-2)$ .
- Does  $f(x)$  have a limit at  $x = -2$ ? If the function has a limit, then evaluate  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} f(x)$ .

2. Consider the function

$$f(x) = \frac{6}{4+x}.$$

- Is  $f(x)$  continuous at  $x = 1$ ? If the function is continuous, then evaluate  $f(1)$ .
- Does  $f(x)$  have a limit at  $x = 1$ ? If the function has a limit, then evaluate  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x)$ .

3. Consider the function

$$f(x) = \frac{5}{x^2 - 1}.$$

- Is  $f(x)$  continuous at  $x = 1$ ? If the function is continuous, then evaluate  $f(1)$ .
- Does  $f(x)$  have a limit at  $x = 1$ ? If the function has a limit, then evaluate  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x)$ .

4. Consider the function

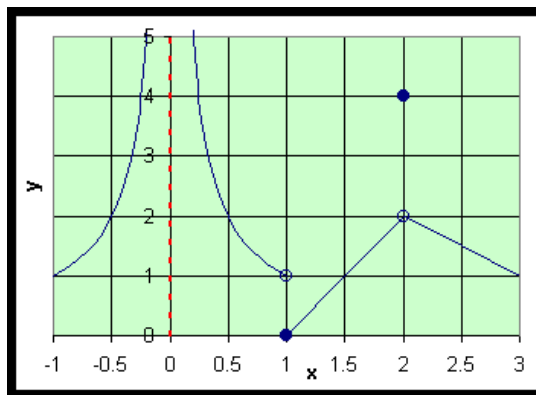
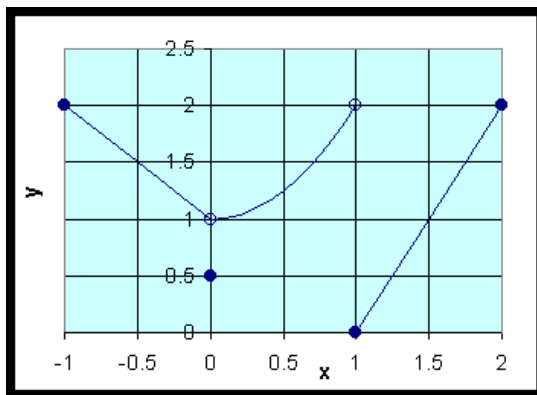
$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 11x + 24}{x - 8}.$$

- Is  $f(x)$  continuous at  $x = 8$ ? If the function is continuous, then evaluate  $f(8)$ .
- Does  $f(x)$  have a limit at  $x = 8$ ? If the function has a limit, then evaluate  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 8} f(x)$ .

5. The figure below on the left shows the graph of a function defined for  $x \in [-1, 2]$ .

At  $x = 0$  and  $x = 1$ , determine what the function value is (if it exists).

Also, find the limit as  $x \rightarrow 0$  and  $x \rightarrow 1$ , if the limits exist.



6. The figure above on the right shows the graph of a function defined for  $x \in [-1, 3]$ .

At  $x = 0$ ,  $x = 1$  and  $x = 2$ , determine what the function value is (if it exists).

Also, find the limit as  $x \rightarrow 0$ ,  $x \rightarrow 1$ , and  $x \rightarrow 2$  if the limits exist.

7 a. Consider  $f(x) = 2x - x^2$ . Evaluate the expression

$$\frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}.$$

(Note that your answer should include both x and h.)

b. Take the limit as  $h \rightarrow 0$  and find  $f'(x)$ , the derivative of  $f(x)$ .

8 a. Consider  $f(x) = \frac{3}{x+3}$ . Evaluate the expression

$$\frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}.$$

(Note that your answer should include both x and h.)

b. Take the limit as  $h \rightarrow 0$  and find  $f'(x)$ , the derivative of  $f(x)$ .