

1. Given that $\lim_{x \rightarrow -4} f(x) = 6$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow -4} g(x) = 0$, and $\lim_{x \rightarrow -4} h(x) = 1$, find the limits below. If the limit does not exist, explain why.

(a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -4} [f(x) - 4h(x)]$

(b) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -4} \frac{g(x)}{3h(x)}$.

(c) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -4} \frac{h(x)}{2g(x)}$.

2. Evaluate each limit and justify each step by indicating the appropriate Limit Laws.

(a) $\lim_{a \rightarrow 2} \frac{a^4 - 8a + 4}{3a^2 + 16}$

(b) $\lim_{u \rightarrow -1} \sqrt{\frac{2u + 5}{3u + 11}}$.

3. Evaluate the following limit, if it exists. If the limit does not exist, explain why. If you use a theorem, clearly state which theorem you are using.

(a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^3 - 1}{x - 1}$.

(b) $\lim_{v \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}} \frac{|2v - 1|}{2v - 1}$.

(c) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^4 \cos\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$

(d) $\lim_{u \rightarrow -3} \frac{2 - \sqrt{u^2 - 5}}{u + 3}$ (Hint: multiply by the conjugate).

4. Is there a number a such that $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{3x^2 + ax + a + 3}{x^2 + x - 2}$ exists? If so, find the value of a and the value of the limit.

5. True or False.

(a) If $\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} f(x) = 0$ and $\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} g(x) = 0$, then $\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$ does not exist. If the answer is false, give a counterexample (that is, an example that satisfies the hypothesis but not the conclusion).

(b) If $f(x) > 1$ for all x and if $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)$ exists, then $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) > 1$. If the answer is false, give a counterexample.

(c) If $\lim_{x \rightarrow 6} f(x)g(x)$ exists, then the limit must be $f(6)g(6)$. If the answer is false, give a counterexample.

(d) If $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \infty$ and $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} g(x) = \infty$, then $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} [f(x) - g(x)] = 0$. If the answer is false, give a counterexample.