

Name: Richard

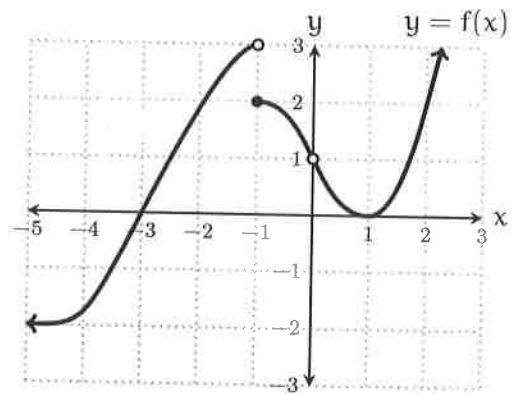
January 29, 2015

$$\begin{aligned}
 1. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan(\pi x)}{2x} &= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan(\pi x)}{x} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\sin(\pi x)}{\cos(\pi x)}}{\frac{x}{1}} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(\pi x)}{\cos(\pi x)} \cdot \frac{1}{x} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(\pi x)}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos(\pi x)} = \frac{\pi}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(\pi x)}{\pi x} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos(\pi x)} = \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{1}{\cos(\pi \cdot 0)} \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{1}{1} = \boxed{\frac{\pi}{2}}
 \end{aligned}$$

has form  $\frac{\sin(\infty)}{\infty}$  as  $\infty \rightarrow 0$

2. Answer the following questions about the function  $y = f(x)$  graphed below.

- (a)  $f(-1) = 2$
- (b)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} f(x) = 2$
- (c)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} f(x) = 3$
- (d)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} f(x) = \text{DNE}$
- (e)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = 1$



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$$\begin{aligned}
 1. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sin(x^2 - 1)}{x - 1} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sin(x^2 - 1)}{x - 1} \cdot \frac{x + 1}{x + 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sin(x^2 - 1)}{x^2 - 1} (x + 1) \\
 &= \left( \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sin(x^2 - 1)}{x^2 - 1} \right) \cdot \left( \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (x + 1) \right) = 1 \cdot (1 + 1) = \boxed{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

has form  $\frac{\sin(\infty)}{\infty}$  with  $\infty \rightarrow 0$

2. Answer the following questions about the function  $y = f(x)$  graphed below.

- (a)  $f(-1) = -2$
- (b)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} f(x) = 2$
- (c)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} f(x) = -2$
- (d)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} f(x) = \text{DNE}$
- (e)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -4^+} f(x) = -1$

