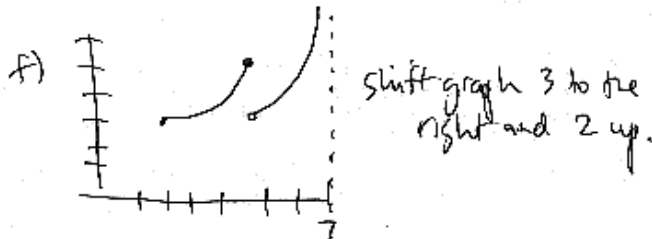


- ① a) A function is a set of rules that associates every element from a set  $X$  to exactly one, and only one, element from set  $Y$ .  
 b)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = L$  if and only if for each  $\epsilon > 0$ , there exists a  $\delta > 0$  such that if  $0 < |x - a| < \delta$  then  $|f(x) - L| < \epsilon$ .

- ② Find a  $\delta$  corresponding to every  $\epsilon > 0$  such that:  
 if  $0 < |x - 3| < \delta$  then  $|10 - 3x - 1| < \epsilon$   
 $\equiv |9 - 3x| < \epsilon \equiv |-3(x - 3)| < \epsilon$   
 $\equiv |-3| |x - 3| < \epsilon \equiv |x - 3| < \left(\frac{\epsilon}{3}\right)$ .

so, let  $\delta = \frac{\epsilon}{3}$ .

- ③ a) 3    b) 3    c) 1    d)  $\infty$     e) doesn't exist because left & right limits are not equal.



- ④ a) 11    b)  $\frac{1}{(1-2x)^2 - 4} = \frac{1}{4x^2 - 4x - 3}$     c)  $x \neq \pm 2$

⑤ a)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^2 + 3x - 18}{9 - x^2} = \frac{(x-6)(x+3)}{(3-x)(3+x)} = \frac{(-1)(x-6)}{(3+x)} = \frac{(-1)(3-6)}{(3+3)} = \left(\frac{-9}{6}\right)$

b)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{x-4}{\sqrt{x}-2} = \frac{(x-4)(\sqrt{x}+2)}{(\sqrt{x}-2)(\sqrt{x}+2)} = \frac{(x-4)(\sqrt{x}+2)}{(x-4)} = \sqrt{x}+2 = \sqrt{4}+2 = 4$

c)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{5}{4}\pi} \sec x = \sec\left(\frac{5}{4}\pi\right) = \frac{1}{\cos\left(\frac{5}{4}\pi\right)}$   $= \frac{1}{-\cos 45^\circ} = \frac{1}{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} = -\sqrt{2}$

$$\textcircled{6} \text{ a) } \lim_{x \rightarrow -5} 6 + \sqrt{10 + 2x} = 6 - \sqrt{0}$$

problem - so check domain...

domain is  $10 + 2x \geq 0 \Rightarrow x \geq -5$ , so the left limit doesn't exist, so neither does the two sided limit.

$$\text{b) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} \frac{3+x}{6-2x} = \frac{3+3^+}{6-2 \cdot 3^+} = \frac{6}{0^-} = \boxed{-\infty}$$

$$\text{c) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 100} 15 = \boxed{15} \text{ by theorem.}$$

$\textcircled{7}$  a)  $f(2)$  is undefined

b)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x)$  exists only if left & right limits agree.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) = 3(2)^2 - 1 = \underline{\underline{11}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x) = 2 + 9 = \underline{\underline{11}}$$

they agree, so  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = \underline{\underline{11}}$

$$\text{c) } f(5) = 5 + 9 = \underline{\underline{14}}$$

d) right limit at  $x=5$  doesn't exist, so 2 sided limit doesn't either.