

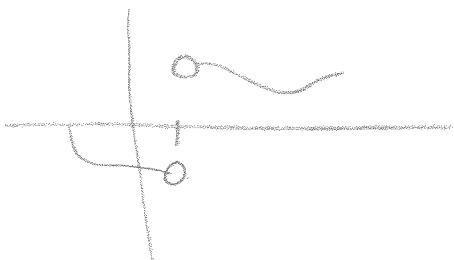
Trigonometry/Pre-Calculus Exam 9

Name: _____ Date: _____ Period: _____

Show all your work neatly and clearly. Calculators are allowed on the exam; however, unless otherwise stated show all work when deriving answers.

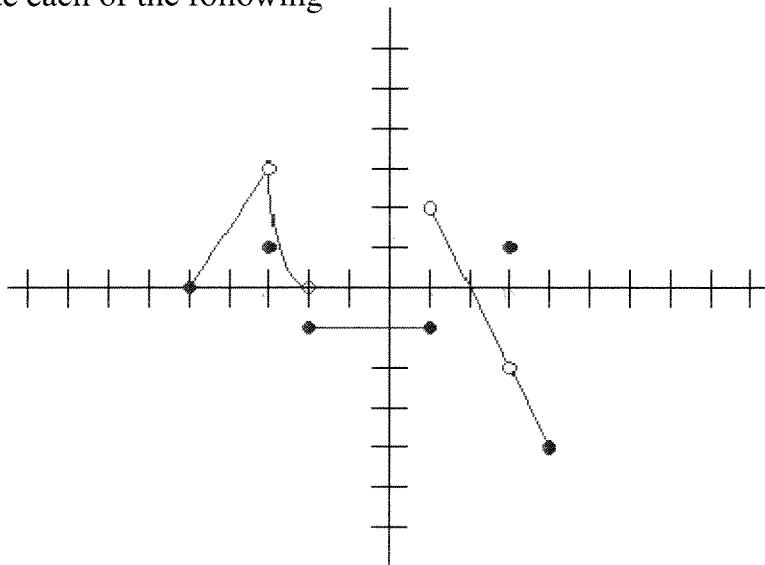
1. If the limit of $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x)$ exists and $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x)$ exists as well, can you conclude anything about $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x)$? Explain your reasoning.

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IF A LEFT & RIGHT LIMIT EXIST, THAT DOES NOT IMPLY THEY ARE THE SAME VALUE. SEE FIGURE. NO CONCLUSION

2. Given the following graph, compute each of the following



(a) $f(-3) = 1$

(b) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -3^-} f(x) = 3$

(c) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -3^+} f(x) = 3$

(d) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -3} f(x) = 3$

(e) $f(1) = -1$

(h) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = \text{DNE}$

(j) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} f(x) = -2$

(f) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = -1$

(i) $f(0) = -1$

(k) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} f(x) = -2$

(g) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = 2$

(j) $f(3) = 1$

(l) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} f(x) = -2$

Questions 3-4, complete the table and use the result to estimate the limit.

3. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{[1/(x+1)] - (1/4)}{x-3} \approx \frac{-1/16}{1} \approx -0.0625$

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x	2.9	2.99	2.999	3.001	3.01	3.1
f(x)	-0.64	-0.627	-0.625	-0.625	-0.623	-0.61

$\frac{1}{2}$ PT EA

4. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} \approx 1$

3

x	-0.1	-0.01	-0.001	0.001	0.01	0.1
f(x)	.999	.999	1	1	.999	.998

$\frac{1}{2}$ PT EA

Questions 5-8, find the limit using mathematical techniques. Do not use a graphing calculator to derive your answer.

5. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{2-x}{x^2-4}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{-1(x-2)}{(x+2)(x-2)} = 3$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{-1}{x+2} = \boxed{-\frac{1}{4}}$

6. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{x^2+x-6}{x^2-9}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{(x+3)(x-2)}{(x+3)(x-3)} = 3$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{x-2}{x-3} = \frac{2}{1} = \boxed{2}$

$$7. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4(x+4) - \frac{1}{4} \cdot (x+4)}{x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4-x-4}{4(x+4)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-x}{4(x+4)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-1}{4(x+4)}$$

$$= \boxed{\frac{-1}{16}}$$

$$8. \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^3 + 1}{x + 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{(x+1)(x^2 - x + 1)}{(x+1)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} x^2 - x + 1$$

$$= (-1)^2 - (-1) + 1$$

$$= \boxed{3}$$

9. Given $f(x) = -2x^2 + x - 1$

(a) Find $f'(x)$ using the limit process

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2(x+h)^2 + (x+h) - 1 - (-2x^2 + x - 1)}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2(x^2 + 2xh + h^2) + x + h - 1 + 2x^2 - x + 1}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2x^2 - 4xh - 2h^2 + x + h - 1 + 2x^2 - x + 1}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h(-4x - 2h + 1)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} -4x - 2h + 1 = \boxed{-4x + 1}$$

(b) Find $f'(-5)$ and $f'(2)$

$$f'(x) = -4x + 1$$

$$\hookrightarrow f'(-5) = -4(-5) + 1 = 21$$

$$\hookrightarrow f'(2) = -4(2) + 1 = -7$$

(c) Determine any points on the graph of f at which the tangent line is horizontal

$$f'(x) = 0$$

$$3 \quad -4x + 1 = 0$$

$$-4x = -1$$

$$x = 1/4$$

10. Describe the process of finding the area of a region bounded by the graph of a nonnegative, continuous function f , the x -axis, and the vertical lines $x = a$ and $x = b$.

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11. Use the limit process to find the area of the region between the graph of the function and the x-axis over the specified interval.

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$$f(x) = 2x^2 + 1; [0,1] \quad A = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n f\left(a + \left(\frac{b-a}{n}\right)i\right) \left(\frac{b-a}{n}\right)$$

$$w = \frac{1-0}{n} = \frac{1}{n} \quad H = f\left(\frac{i}{n}\right) = 2\left(\frac{i}{n}\right)^2 + 1 = \frac{2i^2}{n^2} + 1$$

$$A = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{2i^2}{n^2} + 1\right) \left(\frac{1}{n}\right)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{2i^2}{n^3} + \frac{1}{n}\right)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{2}{n^3} \sum_{i=1}^n i^2 + \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n 1\right)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{2}{n^3} \cdot \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} + \frac{1}{n} \cdot n\right)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{2n^2 + 3n + 1}{3n^2} + 1\right)$$

$$\frac{2}{3} + 1 = \boxed{\frac{5}{3}}$$

$$\int_0^1 (2x^2 + 1) dx$$

$$\left[\frac{2x^3}{3} + x\right]_0^1 = \frac{5}{3}$$

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12. Sketch the graph of a function where a particular point does not have a derivative.
Explain why the derivative does not exist.

VERTICAL LINES HAVE UNDEFINED SLOPES

