There are 5 problems on this exam, with 12 parts in all. All problems have short solutions, except (5b). Work efficiently. If you don't know how to attack a problem, go on and come back to it later.

(1a) 7 points. Use limit rules to evaluate $\lim_{x\to 9} \frac{\sqrt{x-3}}{x-9}$. Show your steps.

(1b) 3 points. Let $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$, with its natural domain. Does f'(9) exist? Justify very briefly. You may use problem (1a)!

(2a) 6 points. Let $f(x) = \frac{(x-2)(x-4)(x-8)}{3(x-1)(x-2)(x-8)}$, with its natural domain. Find all asymptotes of the graph of f. (You need not sketch the graph, just indicate the types and locations of the asymptotes.)

(2b) 6 points. Find $\lim_{x\to 0} x^2 \sin(e^{1/x})$. Justify your answer briefly, using any limit rules or theorems from this course.

(3) 6 points. Show that there is at least one real number x which satisfies $x^6 = 1 + \sin(x)$.

Short answer questions. Only very brief answers are required for these questions. You need not show your work or reasoning. *Each part is worth 2 points.*

(4a) Let t > 0. How is $\log_r(2)$ defined?

(4b) Let $f(x) = \tan(x)$ with domain $(-\pi, -\frac{\pi}{2})$. Does f have an inverse? If so, what are the domain and range of the inverse function?

(4c) If some *vertical* line intersects a graph at more than one point, what does this say about the graph?

(4d) Simplify: $\ln(5e\sqrt{x})$, assuming that x > 0.

(4e) If the domain of f contains (-1, 1), and if f is continuous at 0, must f'(0) exist? Either explain in words why it must exist, or give an example of a function for which it does not exist.

(5a) 5 points. Let $f(x) = x^2$. Find $\delta > 0$ such that $|f(x) - 36| < \frac{1}{1000}$ whenever $|x - 6| < \delta$, and show your reasoning in full detail. You need not simplify any numbers which arise, and there is no penalty if your δ is smaller than necessary.

(5b) 7 points. Show, using the precise definition of a limit, that

$$\lim_{x \to \frac{1}{3}} (9x - \frac{1}{x}) = 0.$$

(Here "show" means "prove".)