MATH 1A - QUIZ 3

PEYAM RYAN TABRIZIAN

Name:

Instructions: You have 15 minutes to do this quiz, for a total of 10 points. Show all your work and box your answers! May your luck be continuous!

(1) (4 points) Show, using the $\epsilon - \delta$ definition of a limit, that:

 $\lim_{x \to -4} 2x + 2 = -6$

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(2) (4 points; 1 point each) Evaluate the following limits or say the limit does not exist:

Note: $-\infty$ points for using l'Hopital's rule (if you know what that is). Also, for your convenience, you don't have to write $\lim_{x\to a}$ all the time!

(a)
$$\lim_{x \to 2} \frac{\sqrt{6-x}-2}{\sqrt{3-x}-1}$$

(b)
$$\lim_{x\to 3^-} \frac{x^2-6x+9}{x^2-3x+2}$$

(c)
$$\lim_{x\to 2} \frac{|x-3|+1}{|x-2|}$$

(d)
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{x\sqrt{1+x}} - \frac{1}{x}$$

(3) (2 points) Is the following function f continuous at 0? Why or why not? Explain!

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 \sin\left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right) & \text{if } x \neq 0\\ 1 & \text{if } x = 0 \end{cases}$$

2