

Final Limits Practice

Key

Find the following limits. If the limit does not exist, briefly explain why.

1. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (x+3)^3 = 125$

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

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

4. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} \frac{|x-3|}{x-3}; \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} \frac{|x-3|}{x-3}; \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{|x-3|}{x-3}$
 $\frac{1}{1} = 1 \quad \frac{1}{-1} = -1 \quad \text{DNE}$

5. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} x \cos x = -\pi$

6. $\lim_{x \rightarrow e^2} 3 \ln x = 3 \cdot 2 = 6$

7. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \sqrt{x^2 - 4} = 0$

8. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \sqrt{x^2 - 4} = 0$

9. $\lim_{t \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cot t}{\csc t} = \frac{\frac{\cos t}{\sin t}}{\frac{1}{\sin t}} = \cos t = 0$

10. $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{(x+h)^2 - x^2}{h} \right) = \frac{0}{0}$
 $\frac{x^2 + 2hx + h^2 - x^2}{h} = \frac{h(2x+h)}{h} = 2x+h = 2x$

11. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(\sqrt{2x+5} - 3)(\sqrt{2x+5} + 3)}{(x-2)(\sqrt{2x+5} + 3)} = \frac{2x+5-9}{(x-2)(\sqrt{2x+5} + 3)} = \frac{2(x-2)}{(x-2)(\sqrt{2x+5} + 3)} = \frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{3}$

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

13. $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\sqrt{4+h} - 2)(\sqrt{4+h} + 2)}{(h)(\sqrt{4+h} + 2)} = \frac{4+h-4}{h(\sqrt{4+h} + 2)} = \frac{1}{h+h+2} = \frac{1}{4}$

14. $\lim_{t \rightarrow 3} \frac{\frac{1}{t} - \frac{1}{3}}{t-3} = \frac{\frac{3-t}{3t}}{t-3} = \frac{-(t-3)}{3t} = \frac{-1}{3t} = -\frac{1}{9}$

15. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2}{3x^2 + 4} = \frac{x^2}{x^2(3 + \frac{4}{x^2})} = \frac{1}{3 + \frac{4}{x^2}} = \frac{1}{3+0} = \frac{1}{3}$

16. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} \frac{x}{x-3} = \infty$

17. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3x^2}{1+x^3} = \frac{x^3(\frac{3}{x})}{x^3(\frac{1}{x^3} + 1)} = \frac{0}{1} = 0$

18. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{|x|} = 0$

19. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x-2}{x^2+5} = \frac{0}{9} = 0$

20. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sin x = \text{DNE}$

$$21. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\sqrt{1+x}-1)(\sqrt{1+x}+1)}{x(\sqrt{1+x}+1)} = \frac{x}{x(\sqrt{1+x}+1)} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$22. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x+2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{2(x+2)} = \frac{-x}{2(x+2)} = \frac{-1}{4}$$

$$23. \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \sqrt{\frac{x^3-8}{x-2}} = \sqrt{\frac{(x-2)(x^2+2x+4)}{(x-2)}} = \sqrt{12} = 2\sqrt{3}$$

$$24. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)(\sqrt{x^2-1})}{(\sqrt{x^2-1})(x^2-1)} = \frac{(x-1)(\sqrt{x^2-1})}{(x-1)(x+1)} = \frac{0}{2} = 0$$

$$25. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\sqrt{2+x}-\sqrt{2})(\sqrt{2x}+\sqrt{2})}{x(\sqrt{2x}+\sqrt{2})} = \frac{x}{x(\sqrt{2x}+\sqrt{2})} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$$

$$26. \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{\sqrt{4-x^2}}{\sqrt{6-5x+x^2}} = \frac{(2-x)(2+x)}{\sqrt{(2-x)(x-3)}} = \sqrt{\frac{2+x}{x-3}} = \sqrt{\frac{4}{1}} = 2$$

$$27. \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2}{4-x^2} = \frac{x^2}{x^2(\frac{4}{x^2}-1)} = \frac{1}{0} \text{ asymptote}$$



$$28. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2+1}{x+1} = \frac{\infty+0}{\infty+0} = \infty$$

$$29. \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{(x+3)^{5/3}}{\sqrt{15+2x}} = \frac{32}{5}$$

$$30. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} 2^{1/x} = 2^0 = 1$$

$$31. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{x^2+x}-x) \cdot \frac{(\sqrt{x^2+x}+x)}{\sqrt{x^2+x}+x} = \frac{x}{x+\sqrt{x^2+x}} = \frac{x}{x+\sqrt{x^2(1+\frac{1}{x})}} = \frac{1}{1+\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{x}}}$$

$$32. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{x^2+1}-x) \cdot \frac{(\sqrt{x^2+1}+x)}{(\sqrt{x^2+1}+x)} = \frac{1}{(\sqrt{x^2+1}+x)} = \frac{1}{x^2(1+\frac{1}{x^2})+x} = \frac{1}{x(1+\frac{1}{x^2}+1)} = \frac{1}{\infty(1+0+1)} = \frac{1}{\infty \cdot 2} = 0$$

$$33. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \tan^{-1} x = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$34. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \arccos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) = \cos^{-1}\left(\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right) = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$35. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \ln x = -\infty$$

$$36. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5}{1+3e^{-x}} = \frac{5}{1+0} = 5$$

SQUEEZE THEOREM

$$37. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 0 \quad \text{since } -\frac{1}{x} \leq \frac{\sin x}{x} \leq \frac{1}{x}$$

$$38. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$$

$$39. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 3x}{\sin 4x} = \frac{3x \sin 3x}{4x \sin 4x} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$40. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x = e$$

$$41. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 4x}{\tan 2x} = \frac{\sin 4x}{\frac{\sin 2x}{\cos 2x}} = \frac{\sin 4x \cos 2x}{\sin 2x} = \frac{2 \sin 2x \cos 2x \cos 2x}{\sin 2x} = 2 \cos^2 2x = 2$$

$$44. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{2}{3x}\right)^{5x} = e^{2/3 \cdot 5} = e^{10/3}$$

$$42. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 - \cos x)(1 + \cos x)}{x} = \frac{1 - \cos^2 x}{x(1 + \cos x)} = \frac{\sin^2 x}{x(1 + \cos x)}$$

$$\frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot \frac{\sin x}{1 + \cos x} = \frac{0}{2} = 0$$

$$45. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\ln(\cos x)) = \ln(\cos(0)) = \ln(1) = 0$$

$$43. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \cos\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \cos\left(\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x}\right) = \cos(0) = 1$$

Take the limit of the argument of cos to plug that answer in

$$46. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{x^3+2} + \frac{x}{2x+1}\right) = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

Find the following limits for the piecewise function: $f(x) = \begin{cases} x+1, & x < 2 \\ x^2 - 2, & 2 < x < 4 \\ \sqrt{x+5}, & x \geq 4 \end{cases}$

$$47. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = 2 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = 2 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = 2 \quad f(1) = 2$$

$$48. \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x) = 2 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) = 3 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = \text{DNE} \quad f(2) = \text{DNE}$$

$$49. \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} f(x) = 7 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} f(x) = 7 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} f(x) = 7 \quad f(3) = 7$$

$$50. \lim_{x \rightarrow 4^+} f(x) = 3 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 4^-} f(x) = 14 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} f(x) = \text{DNE} \quad f(4) = 3$$

