

# 15.1 Practice – Limits Analytically

Solutions

Pre-Calculus

Find the value of each limit. No calculator is allowed.

<p>1.</p> $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} (3x^2 - x + 1)$ $3(-2)^2 - (-2) + 1$ $15$	<p>2.</p> $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} 3$ $3$	<p>3.</p> $\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \sqrt{4x - 9}$ $\sqrt{4(5) - 9}$ $\sqrt{11}$	<p>4.</p> $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \cos x$ $\cos(\pi)$ $-1$
<p>5.</p> $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 + 2x - 8}{x - 4}$ $\frac{(0)^2 + 2(0) - 8}{(0) - 4}$ $2$	<p>6.</p> $\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} (x + 1)^2$ $(5 + 1)^2$ $36$	<p>7.</p> $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 - 5x}{x - 1}$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x(x-5)}{x-1}$ $\text{Does not exist.}$	<p>8.</p> $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{x^2 - 4x - 10}{x}$ $\frac{(-2)^2 - 4(-2) - 10}{(-2)}$ $-1$
<p>9.</p> $\lim_{x \rightarrow -7} \frac{2x^3 + 11x^2 - 21x}{x^2 + 7x}$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow -7} \frac{x(x+7)(2x-3)}{x(x+7)}$ $2(-7) - 3$ $-17$	<p>10.</p> $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{x+7} - \sqrt{7}}{x}$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x+7) - 7}{x(\sqrt{x+7} + \sqrt{7})}$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{x(\sqrt{x+7} + \sqrt{7})}$ $\frac{1}{\sqrt{0+7} + \sqrt{7}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{7}}$	<p>11.</p> $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{x+5} + \sqrt{6}}{x}$ $\frac{\sqrt{1+5} + \sqrt{6}}{(1)}$ $2 + \sqrt{6}$	<p>12.</p> $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{8}} \sin(4x)$ $\sin(4(\frac{\pi}{8}))$ $\sin(\frac{\pi}{2})$ $1$
<p>13.</p> $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \sqrt{3 - x}$ $\sqrt{3 - (-1)}$ $2$	<p>14.</p> $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sqrt{5x - 6}}{x}$ $\frac{\sqrt{5(2) - 6}}{(2)}$ $1$	<p>15.</p> $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (x - x^2)$ $(2) - (2)^2$ $-2$	<p>16.</p> $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (-2)$ $-2$
<p>17.</p> $\lim_{x \rightarrow 8} \frac{x^2 + 2x - 80}{x - 8}$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 8} \frac{(x+10)(x-8)}{x-8}$ $(8) + 10 = 18$	<p>18.</p> $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{5x^2 - 21x + 4}{x - 4}$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{(x-4)(5x-1)}{x-4}$ $5(4) - 1 = 19$	<p>19.</p> $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 + x - 30}{x - 1}$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-5)(x+6)}{x-1}$ $\text{Does not exist}$	<p>20.</p> $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3x^2 + 5x}{x}$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(3x+5)}{x}$ $3(0) + 5 = 5$
<p>21.</p> $\lim_{x \rightarrow -3} 14$ $14$	<p>22.</p> $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)$ $\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 1$	<p>23.</p> $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}} \frac{1 - x - 2x^2}{2x - 1}$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}} \frac{-(x-1)(x+1)}{(2x-1)}$ $-\left(\frac{1}{2} + 1\right) = -\frac{3}{2}$	<p>24.</p> $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{5\sqrt{x+h} - 5\sqrt{x}}{h}$ $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{5\sqrt{x+h} + 5\sqrt{x}}{5\sqrt{x+h} + 5\sqrt{x}}$ $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{25(x+h) - 25x}{h(5\sqrt{x+h} + 5\sqrt{x})}$ $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{25h}{h(5\sqrt{x+h} + 5\sqrt{x})}$ $\frac{25}{5\sqrt{x} + 5\sqrt{x}} = \frac{25}{10\sqrt{x}} = \frac{5}{2\sqrt{x}}$

25.

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x+h)^2 + 6(x+h) - (x^2 + 6x)}{h}$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 + 2hx + h^2 + 6x + 6h - x^2 - 6x}{h}$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{2hx + h^2 + 6h}{h}$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x + h + 6}{1} = \boxed{2x + 6}$$

26.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 7} \frac{\sqrt{x+9} - 4}{x-7} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x+9} + 4}{\sqrt{x+9} + 4}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 7} \frac{x+9 - 16}{(x-7)(\sqrt{x+9} + 4)}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 7} \frac{x-7}{(x-7)(\sqrt{x+9} + 4)}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{7+9} + 4} = \boxed{\frac{1}{8}}$$

27.

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4 - (x+2)^2}{4x(x+2)^2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4 - (x^2 + 4x + 4)}{4x(x+2)^2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4 - x^2 - 4x - 4}{4x(x+2)^2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-x(x+4)}{4x(x+2)^2}$$

$$\frac{-4}{4(2)^2} = \boxed{-\frac{1}{4}}$$

28.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{x+9} - 3}{x} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x+9} + 3}{\sqrt{x+9} + 3}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x+9-9}{x(\sqrt{x+9} + 3)}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+9} + 3}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{1}{6}}$$

29.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x+3} - \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{3(x+3)}{3(x+3)}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3 - (x+3)}{3x(x+3)}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-1}{3(x+3)} = \boxed{-\frac{1}{9}}$$

30.

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x+h} - \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{x(x+h)}{x(x+h)}$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - (x+h)}{xh(x+h)}$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-h}{xh(x+h)}$$

$$\frac{-1}{x(x+0)} = \boxed{-\frac{1}{x^2}}$$

31.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{2x^2 - 17x + 35}{5 - x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{(x-5)(2x-7)}{-(x-5)}$$

$$-(2(5) - 7)$$

$$\boxed{-3}$$

32.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} (2x^2 + 5x - 6)$$

$$2(3)^2 + 5(3) - 6$$

$$\boxed{27}$$

33.

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{4(x+h)^2 - 5(x+h) - 2 - (4x^2 - 5x - 2)}{h}$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{4(x^2 + 2hx + h^2) - 5x - 5h - 2 - 4x^2 + 5x + 2}{h}$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{4x^2 + 8hx + 4h^2 - 5x - 5h - 2 - 4x^2 + 5x + 2}{h}$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{8hx + 4h^2 - 5h}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h(8x + 4h - 5)}{h} = \boxed{8x - 5}$$

34.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{x+11} - \sqrt{11}}{x} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x+11} + \sqrt{11}}{\sqrt{x+11} + \sqrt{11}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x + 11 - 11}{x(\sqrt{x+11} + \sqrt{11})}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{x(\sqrt{x+11} + \sqrt{11})}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{11}}}$$

35.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{3}} \frac{6x^2 + 13x - 5}{3x - 1}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{3}} \frac{(3x-1)(2x+5)}{(3x-1)}$$

$$2(\frac{1}{3}) + 5 = \frac{2}{3} + \frac{15}{3} = \boxed{\frac{17}{3}}$$

36.

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{6 - 3(x+h) - (6 - 3x)}{h}$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{6 - 3x - 3h - 6 + 3x}{h}$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-3h}{h} = \boxed{-3}$$

37.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 + 6x - 16}{2 - x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x-2)(x+8)}{-(x-2)}$$

$$-(2+8) = \boxed{-10}$$

**Skills Review:** Using the graph, find each value.

a.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = 3$

b.  $f(-1) = \text{DNE}$

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

d.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} f(x) = 2$

e.  $f(1) = -2$

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

