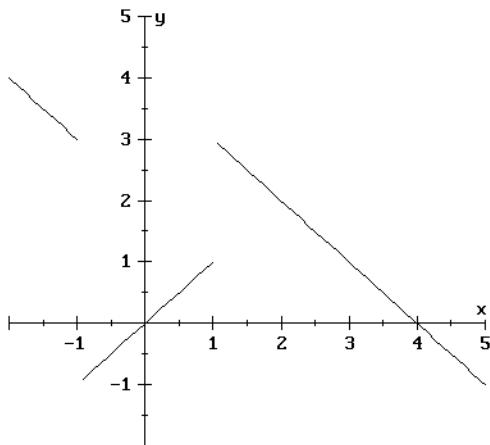


**NAME \_\_\_\_\_**  
**MATH 2401 PRACTICE QUIZ 2**

1. For the function  $f$  whose graph is given, state the value of the given quantity, if it exists.



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

$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} f(x) =$$

$$(3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) =$$

$$(4) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) =$$

2. Show that  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{|x - 4|}{x - 4}$  does not exist without using a graph.

3. Let  $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 - 2x + 2 & \text{if } x \neq 1 \\ -3 & \text{if } x = 1 \end{cases}$

(1) Find  $f(1)$ .

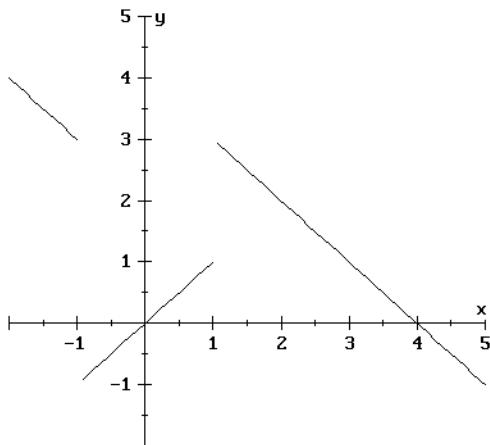
(2) Find  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x)$ .

(3) Is the function continuous at  $x = 1$ ? Justify your answer without using a graph.

[Click here for the answers](#)

**NAME \_\_\_\_\_**  
**MATH 2401 PRACTICE QUIZ 2**

1. For the function  $f$  whose graph is given, state the value of the given quantity, if it exists.



- (1)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} f(x) = -1$
- (2)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} f(x) = \text{does not exist}$
- (3)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = 3$
- (4)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = 1$

2. Show that  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{|x - 4|}{x - 4}$  does not exist without using a graph.
- $$\lim_{x \rightarrow 4^-} \frac{|x - 4|}{x - 4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 4^-} \frac{-(x - 4)}{x - 4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 4^-} (-1) = -1$$
- $$\text{Also, } \lim_{x \rightarrow 4^+} \frac{|x - 4|}{x - 4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 4^+} \frac{x - 4}{x - 4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 4^+} 1 = 1$$
- Since  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4^-} \frac{|x - 4|}{x - 4} = -1 \neq 1 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 4^+} \frac{|x - 4|}{x - 4}$ ,  
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{|x - 4|}{x - 4}$  does not exist.

3. Let  $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 - 2x + 2 & \text{if } x \neq 1 \\ -3 & \text{if } x = 1 \end{cases}$

(1) Find  $f(1)$ .

$$f(1) = -3$$

(2) Find  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x)$ .

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

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

$$\text{Thus, } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = 1 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x), \text{ and so } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = 1$$

(3) Is the function continuous at  $x = 1$ ? Justify your answer without using a graph.

Since  $f(1) = -3 \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x)$ , the function is not continuous at  $x = 1$ .