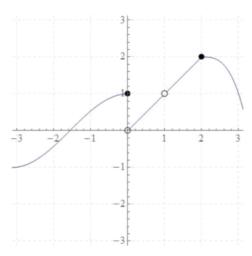
No calculators are allowed on this quiz. Please read each question carefully, follow directions and clearly mark your solutions. Show your work for full credit.

1. (4 points) For the function f(x) graphed below, find the following (justify your answer if the limit does not exist)



(c)
$$\lim_{x \to 2} f(x) = \sum$$

(b)
$$\lim_{x \to 1} f(x) \supset$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
\text{(d)} & \lim_{x \to 0} f(x) & \text{DNE} \\
\text{(olc } & \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} f(x) = 0 \\
\text{(im)} & \text{f(x)} = 1
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
\text{diffevent} \\
\text{x \to 0^{-}} \\
\text{x \to 0^{-}}
\end{array}$$

2. (6 points) Find the limits:

(a)
$$\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{x^2 - 1}{x - 1} = \frac{l - l}{l - l} = \frac{O}{O}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{(x - l)(x + l)}{x - l} = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{(x + l)}{x - l} = [+l = \frac{O}{O}]$$

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

$$= \frac{0}{-1} = \frac{1}{x^2}$$

(c)
$$\lim_{x\to 0^-} \frac{1}{x} = \boxed{-}$$

(d)
$$\lim_{x \to 0^{-}} x - \sqrt{x} = \mathcal{O} - \sqrt{\mathcal{O}} = \boxed{\mathcal{O}}$$

Also, this limit should by x->0+ blc lim Jx DNE. x->0-