

You must show work!!

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Find the limit, if exists. Write infinity if the limit is infinite.

1.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x} = 0$  by memorized identity 1. \_\_\_\_\_

2.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \sqrt[3]{x-3} = \sqrt[3]{3-3} = \sqrt[3]{0} = 0$  2. \_\_\_\_\_  
direct substitution

3.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{|x-2|}{x-2}$  if  $x > 2$ , then  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{|x-2|}{x-2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{x-2}{x-2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} 1 = 1$  3. \_\_\_\_\_

4.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{1}{x-3}$ , = dne 4. \_\_\_\_\_  
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} \frac{1}{x-3} = \infty$  and  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} \frac{1}{x-3} = -\infty$

5.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} \sec x = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} \frac{1}{\cos x} = \infty$  Note: it still does not exists. 5. \_\_\_\_\_  
Look at graph or plug in numbers.

Find the derivative of each function.

6.  $f(x) = 3x^3 - 2x - \pi$  (pi is a constant) 6. \_\_\_\_\_  
 $f'(x) = 9x^2 - 2$

7.  $y = \frac{1}{x^2} = x^{-2}$ ,  $y' = -2x^{-2-1} = -2x^{-3} = -\frac{2}{x^3}$  7. \_\_\_\_\_

8.  $h(x) = 3 \sin x$ ,  $h'(x) = 3 \cos x$  8. \_\_\_\_\_

9.  $k(\theta) = \tan \theta$ ,  $k'(\theta) = \sec^2 \theta$  9. \_\_\_\_\_

10.  $f(x) = 5x^4 - \sqrt{7}x^2 + 6$ ,  $f'(x) = 20x^3 - 2\sqrt{7}x$  10. \_\_\_\_\_