

Assessment

جامعة طيبة

Mathematics: Lesson 37



Determine the limit by substitution. $\lim_{x\to 2} (x^3 + 5x^2 - 7x + 1)$

- A. 29
- B. 0
- C. Does not exist
- D. 15

Determine the limit if it exists. $\lim_{x \to 6} \frac{x+6}{(x-6)^2}$



А. —6

B. 0

C. 6

Find the limit, if it exists.
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^3 + 12x^2 - 5x}{5x}$$

A. -1

B. 5

C. 0

Find the limit, if it exists.
$$\lim_{x \to 6^-} \frac{1}{(x-6)^2}$$

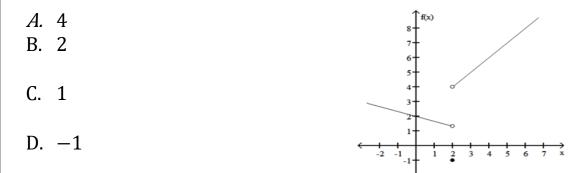
A. ∞

B. −∞

C. 0

D. -1

Determine the limit graphically, if it exists $\lim_{x \to 2^+} f(x)$

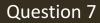


$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{x+1}, & \text{for } x > -1 \\ x^2 - 3x, & \text{for } x \le -1 \end{cases} \quad \lim_{x \to -1^-} f(x)$$

A. 4

В. —4

C. 0



$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{x+1}, & \text{for } x > -1 \\ x^2 - 3x, & \text{for } x \le -1 \end{cases} \quad \lim_{x \to -1} f(x)$$

A. 4

В. **-**4

C. 0

$$\lim_{x \to 2} \frac{x^2 - 4}{x^2 + 4}$$

B.
$$-\frac{1}{2}$$

C. 0

D. -1

What is the value of the limit $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{x^2 - x - 2}{x^2 - 2x}$

B. Does not exist

C. 1

D.−∞

Find the limit
$$\lim_{x \to -2} \frac{1}{x+2}$$

A. Does not exist

B. −∞

C. $\frac{1}{2}$

D. ∞



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Classify each statement as either true or false a.) If $\lim_{x\to 2} f(x) = 9$ then $\lim_{x\to 2} \sqrt{f(x)} = 3$ i. True ii. False

b.) If
$$\lim_{x \to 1} g(x) = 5$$
 then $\lim_{x \to 1} [g(x)]^2 = 10$
i. True
ii. False

c.) If
$$\lim_{x \to 4} f(x) = 7$$
 then $\lim_{x \to 4} [c \cdot f(x)] = 7c$
i. True
ii. False

Suppose that $\lim_{x \to 4} f(x) = 5$ and $\lim_{x \to 4} g(x) = -2$. Find the $\lim_{x \to 4} (f(x) + 3g(x))$ A. 3 B. 7 C. $-\frac{6}{5}$ D. -1

Suppose that
$$\lim_{x \to 4} f(x) = 5$$
 and $\lim_{x \to 4} g(x) = -2$. Find the $\lim_{x \to 4} xf(x)$

A. 1

B. 9

C. 5

D. 20

Suppose that
$$\lim_{x \to 4} f(x) = 5$$
 and $\lim_{x \to 4} g(x) = -2$. Find the $\lim_{x \to 4} (g(x))^2$

В. —47

С. —8

D. 4

$$\lim_{x \to -2} \frac{2x^2 - 1}{x^2 + 1}$$

$$A. \quad \frac{7}{5}$$

$$B. \quad -\frac{7}{5}$$

C. 0

What is the limit
$$\lim_{x \to -2} \frac{x^2 - x - 2}{x^2 - 2x}$$

A. $\frac{1}{2}$

B.
$$-\frac{1}{2}$$

C. 0

 $\lim_{x \to -3} (2x^2 + 4x + 1)$ Type equation here.

A. 7

В. —З

C. 0

D. 3

Use the limit rules to find
$$\lim_{x \to 2} \frac{\sqrt{2+x} - x\sqrt{2}}{x}$$

A. $2\sqrt{2}$

B.
$$-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$$

C. Does not exist

D. $1 - \sqrt{2}$

Use the limit rules and evaluate the limit, if it exists, $\lim_{x\to 5} \frac{\sqrt{x-5}-2}{x-9}$

A.
$$-\frac{1}{2}$$

$$C. \frac{1}{2}$$

Use the limit rules to find
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{x^3-6x+8}{x-2}$$

A. 0

B. 4

С. —4



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Mathematics: Lesson 39



What is
$$\lim_{x\to\infty}\frac{1}{x+1}$$
?

A. −∞

В. —1

C. ∞

D. 0

What is
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{8}{5-2x^3}$$
?

A. $\sqrt[3]{2.5}$

B. −∞

C. ∞

D. 0

What is
$$\lim_{x\to\infty} (2x - 7x^3)$$
 ?

A. 0

B. ∞

C. $-\infty$ D. $\sqrt{\frac{2}{7}}$

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{3x - 7}{5x^4 - 8x + 12} \right) =$$
A. $\frac{3}{5}$
B. 3
C. ∞

D. 0

$$\lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{5x^3 + 27}{20x^2 + 10x + 9}$$
 is:

A. −∞

В. —1

C. 0

D. 3

Evaluate the indicated limit $\lim_{x \to 5^-} \frac{1}{5-x}$

A. ∞

B. 0

C. −∞

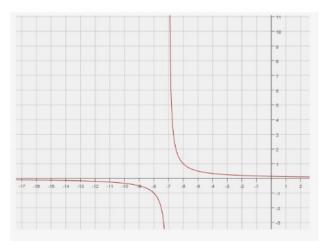
D. $\frac{1}{5}$

Find the horizontal asymotote of the function $\frac{1}{x+7}$ from this part of its graph

A. -7

B. 0

C. -17





Evaluate the limit
$$\lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{\sqrt{2x^2 + 3}}{2x + 3}$$

A.
$$-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

B. 2

C. 0

D. ∞

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} (\sqrt{2x^2 - 5} - \sqrt{x^2 - 10}) =$$

A. 0

B. +∞

C. −∞

D. None is correct

$$\lim_{x\to -\infty} (4x^2 + 3x - 10)$$

A. ∞

B. −∞

C. 0

D. -10



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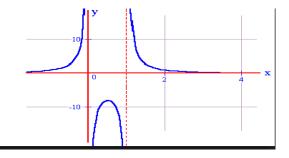
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Mathematics: Lesson 40



Indicate whether the following function is continuous or discontinuous.

- A. Continuous
- B. Discontinuous

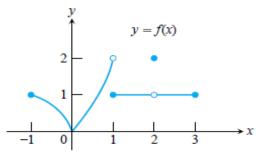


In order for a function to be continuous at a point, which of the following conditions must be true?

- A. The limits has to exist
- B. The limits has to be equal to the value of the function
- C. A & B
- D. None of the above.

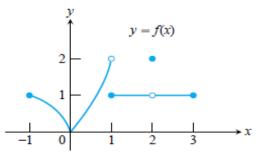
 $\lim_{x\to 2} f(x) \text{ does not exist}$

- A. True
- B. False



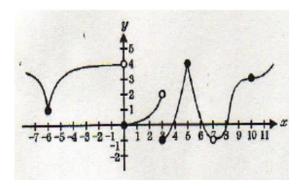
 $\lim_{x \to 1} f(x) \text{ does not exist}$

- A. True
- B. False



 $\lim_{x \to 6} f \text{ is}$ A. -1 B. 2

C. 1



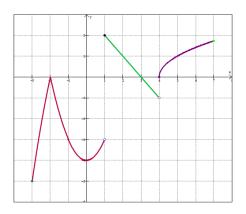
Where is f(x) discontinuous?

A. x = -2

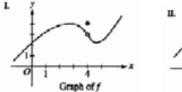
B. x = 0 and x = 5

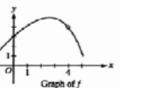
C. x = 1 and x = 4

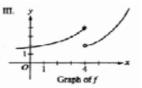
D. x = 7



For which of the following graphs does $\lim_{x\to 4} f(x)$ exist.







A. I only

B. II only

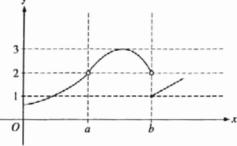
C. I and II only

D. I and III only

The following statement $\lim_{x \to a} (fx) =$



B. False



What is
$$\lim_{x \to 2} \frac{x^2 - x - 2}{x^2 - 2x}$$
 ?

A. 0

B. 1

C. ∞

 $D. \frac{3}{2}$

Is the function *f* continuous at x = c? If not why? $f(x) = \frac{1}{x+1}$ c = 0

- A. f is continuous at x = 0
- B. f(0) is defined but $\lim_{x\to 0} f(x)$ does not exist
- C. f(0) is defined but $\lim_{x\to 0} f(x)$ exists but these two numbers are not equal
- D. f(0) is not defined



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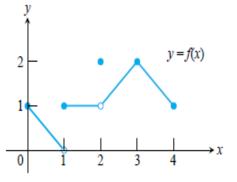
Mathematics: Lesson 41



At $x = 0 \lim_{x \to 0^+} f(x) = 1$

A. False

B. True

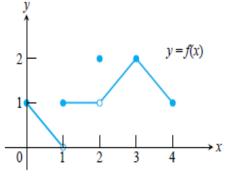


Find $\lim_{x \to 2^+} f(x)$

A. 0

B. 2

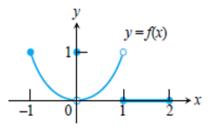
C. 1

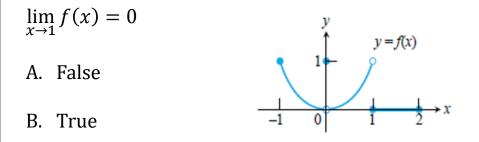


D. Does not exist

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

- A. True
- B. False





$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 2 - x, & x \le 1 \\ \frac{x}{2} + 1, & x > 1 \end{cases}$$

What is the value of $\lim_{x \to 1^+} f(x)$? *A*. $\frac{5}{2}$ *B*. $\frac{3}{2}$ C. 1

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 2 - x, & x \le 1 \\ \frac{x}{2} + 1, & x > 1 \end{cases}$$

What is the value of *f*(1)?

A. $\frac{5}{2}$ *B.* $\frac{3}{2}$ *C.* 1



$$\lim_{x \to 4^+} f(x), \quad \text{where } f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 + 4 \ for \ x \neq 4 \\ 0 \ for \ x = 4 \end{cases}$$

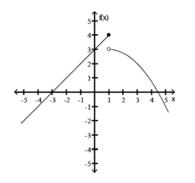
A. 20

B. 0

C. 16

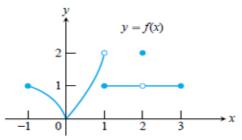
Find $\lim_{x \to -1^+} (fx)$

- A. $3\frac{1}{2}$
- B. 3
- C. Does not exist
- D. 4



 $\lim_{x \to 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0^-} f(x)$

- A. False
- B. True



$$\lim_{x \to 6^+} f(x), \quad \text{where } f(x) = \begin{cases} -4x - 3 \ for \ x < 6 \\ 5x - 2 \ for \ x \ge 6 \end{cases}$$

A. 28

С. -2 D. -1



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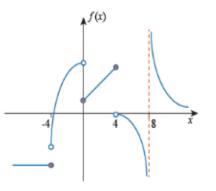
Mathematics: Lesson 42



The following function is continuous at (0, 4)

A. False

B. True



Which of the following is not a property of continuous functions?

- A. $\lim_{x \to a} f(x) = f(a)$
- B. $\lim_{x \to a} f(a)$ is defined
- C. $\lim_{x \to a} f(x)$ exists
- D. All of the above three are properties of continuous functions

The given function is continuous on the given interval

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{4}{x-2} & x < -1 \\ 3 & -1 \le x \end{cases} \text{ on } (-3, -2)$$

- A. True
- B. False

Which of the following points is not a point of discontinuity of $f(x) = \sqrt{x-1}$?

A. x = -1B. $x = \frac{1}{2}$

C. x = 1

D. x = 0

Which of the following statements about this function is not true

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x & 0 < x < 1\\ 1 & x = 1\\ -x + 3 & 1 < x < 2 \end{cases}$$

- A. f(I) does not exist
- *B.* $\lim_{x\to 0^+} f(x)$ exists
- $\textit{C. } \lim_{x \to 2^-} f(x) \text{ exists}$
- *D.* $\lim_{x\to 1} f(x)$ exists

Find the intervals on which the function is continuous $f(x) = \begin{cases} -\frac{x}{2} - \frac{7}{2} & , & x \le 0 \\ -x^2 + 2x - 2 & , & x > 0 \end{cases}$

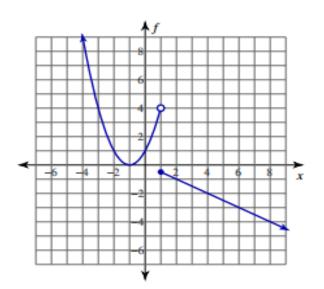
- A. $(-\infty, 0], (0, \infty)$
- *B.* $(-\infty, 0), [0, \infty)$
- C. All real numberes
- D. f(x) is not continuous

Find the intervals on which the function is continuous.

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 + 2x + 1 & x < 1 \\ -\frac{x}{2} & x \ge 1 \end{cases}$$

A.
$$(-\infty, 1), [1, \infty)$$

- *B.* $(-\infty, 1], (1, \infty)$
- C. All real numberes
- D. f(x) is not continuous



Find the intervals on which the function is continuous $f(x) = \frac{7x-1}{x^3-4x}$

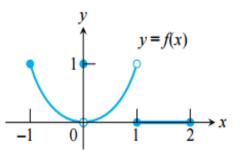
$$A. \ \left(-\infty,\frac{1}{7}\right), \left(\frac{1}{7},\infty\right)$$

- *B.* $(-\infty, -2), (-2, 0), (0, 2), (2, \infty)$
- *C.* $(-\infty, -2), (-2, 2), (2, \infty)$

D. $(-\infty, 0), (0, \infty)$

Which of the following statements is true about the given function?

- A. False
- B. True



Find the domain of the given function. $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x-3}}$

- A. The domain of f is all reall numbers {3}
- B. The domain is all real numbers
- C. The domain is all reall numbers $-\left\{\frac{1}{3}\right\}$
- D. The domain is $(3, \infty)$