

# 231 EXAM 2

You may use your notebook during the last 15 minutes of this exam.

You may NOT use calculators, cell phones, loose papers, or peeking.

Math 231  
October 15, 2013

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
By printing my name I pledge to uphold the honor code.

- Determine whether each of the following is True (T) or False (F).
  - Every algebraic function is continuous on its entire domain.
  - If  $f$  is continuous everywhere, and if  $f(0) = -2$  and  $f(4) = 3$ , then  $f(x)$  must have a root somewhere in  $(0, 4)$ .
  - If  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = 3$ , then the graph of  $f$  has a horizontal asymptote at  $y = 3$ .
  - If  $f$  is continuous at  $x = c$ , then  $f$  is differentiable at  $x = c$ .
  - If  $f(c) = 10$ , then  $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = 10$ .
  - Saying that  $0 < |x - c|$  is the same thing as saying that  $x \neq c$ .
- If  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) = 2$ ,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x) = 1$ , and  $f(2) = 1$ , then  $f$  is:
  - continuous at  $x = 2$
  - left but not right continuous at  $x = 2$
  - right but not left continuous at  $x = 2$
  - neither left or right continuous at  $x = 2$
- Find  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{1}{2 - x}$ .
  - 0
  - $\infty$
  - $-\infty$
  - indeterminate
- Find  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2 - x}$ .
  - 0
  - $\infty$
  - $-\infty$
  - indeterminate

5. Fill in the blanks with interval notation:

If  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) = 1$ , then for all  $\epsilon > 0$ , there is some  $\delta > 0$  such that

if  $x \in$  \_\_\_\_\_, then  $f(x) \in$  \_\_\_\_\_.

6. Fill in the blanks with interval notation:

If  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = 3$ , then for all  $\epsilon > 0$ , there is some  $N > 0$  such that

if  $x \in$  \_\_\_\_\_, then  $f(x) \in$  \_\_\_\_\_.

7. Fill in the blanks:

If  $|f(x) - L| < \epsilon$ , then \_\_\_\_\_  $< f(x) <$  \_\_\_\_\_.

8. Fill in the blank with interval notation:

If  $0 < |x - 2| < 0.5$ , then  $x \in$  \_\_\_\_\_.

9. Calculate the limit  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{x} - x)$ . Show all work.

10. Use either the  $h \rightarrow 0$  or  $z \rightarrow x$  definition of derivative to show that  $\frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{1}{x} \right) = -\frac{1}{x^2}$ .

sCRAP

I will not be grading anything on this page

TO CLEAR YOUR MIND YOU CAN COLOR IN ALL THE OPEN SPACES IN THESE WORDS