

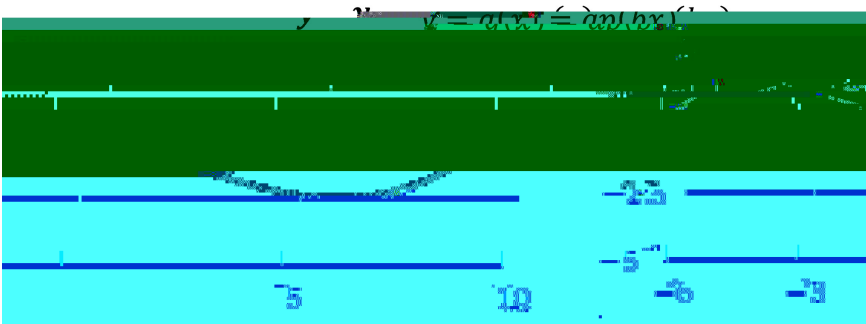
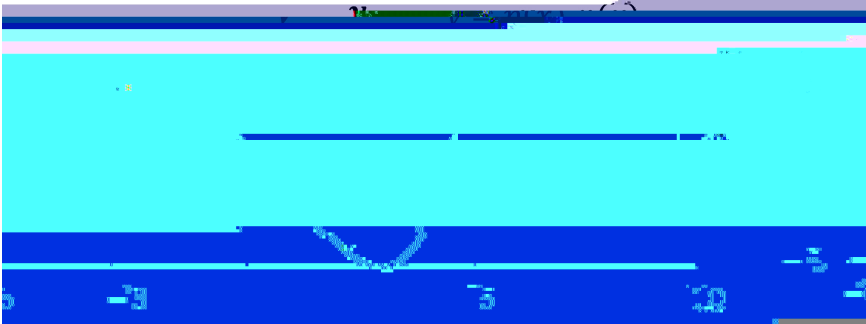


1. (20 pts) Parts (a) and (b) are not related.

(a) For  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x-1}$  and  $g(x) = \frac{1}{2-x}$ , identify the composite function  $(f \circ g)(x)$  and its domain.

Express the domain in interval form.

(b) The graphs below depict the functions  $y = p(x)$  and  $y = q(x)$ , where  $q$  is a transformation of  $p$  of the form  $q(x) = ap(bx)$ . Find the values of  $a$  and  $b$ .



2. (30 pts) Evaluate the following limits. Support your answers by stating theorems, definitions, or other key properties that are used.

(a)  $\lim_{x \neq 0} \frac{\sin(5x)}{x^2 + 2x}$

$$(b) \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\frac{\rho}{x+1} - \frac{\rho}{3}}{x^2 + x - 6}$$

(c)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^4 \cos \frac{1}{2x}$

3. (30 pts) Consider the rational function  $r(x) = \frac{3x^2 + 21x + 30}{x^2 + 2x - 15}$ .

- (a) Identify all values of  $x$  at which  $r(x)$  is discontinuous. At each such  $x$  value, explain why the function is discontinuous there.

(b) Identify the type of discontinuity associated with each  $x$  value identified in part (a). Support those classifications by evaluating the appropriate limits.



(c) Find the equation of each vertical asymptote of  $y = r(x)$ , if any exist. Support your answer in terms of your work in part (b).

- (d) Find the equation of each horizontal asymptote of  $y = r(x)$ , if any exist. Support your answer by evaluating the appropriate limits. (*Reminder: You may not use L'Hôpital's Rule or dominance of powers arguments to evaluate limits on this exam.*)

4. (20 pts) Parts (a) and (b) are not related.

(a) For what value of  $a$  is the following function  $u(x)$  continuous at  $x = 4$ ? Support your answer using the definition of continuity, which includes evaluating the appropriate limits.

$$u(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x-4}{x^2-16} & ; x < 4 \\ \frac{1}{a-x} & ; x \geq 4 \end{cases}$$

- (b) Use the Intermediate Value Theorem to establish that the equation  $v(x) = x - 2 \cos x = 0$  has at least one solution on the interval  $(0; \pi/3)$ . Verify that all conditions for applying the IVT to this particular problem are satisfied prior to using it.

END OF TEST

Your Initials \_\_\_\_\_

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If you write a solution here, please clearly indicate the problem number.