1. Evaluate the given limits

(a).
$$\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x \cos x$$

(b).
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \ln(1+x)$$

(c).
$$\lim_{x\to 0} (e^{2x} + 1)$$

(d).
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{x^2 + 2x}{x^2 - 2x}$$

$$(a). \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x \cos x \qquad (b). \lim_{x \to 0} \ln(1+x) \qquad (c). \lim_{x \to 0} (e^{2x} + 1)$$

$$(d). \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^2 + 2x}{x^2 - 2x} \qquad (e). \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{x^2 - 2x + 1}{2x^2 - x - 1} \qquad (f). \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{(2+h)^2 - 4}{h}$$

$$(g). \lim_{x \to 9} \frac{\sqrt{x} - 3}{x - 9} \qquad (h) \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{\frac{1}{x} - 1}{x - 1}$$

$$(f). \lim_{h\to 0} \frac{(2+h)^2-4h}{h}$$

(g).
$$\lim_{x\to 9} \frac{\sqrt{x}-3}{x-9}$$

$$(h) \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{\frac{1}{x} - 1}{x - 1}$$

2. Evaluate the limits of the piecewise defined functions and answer the question.

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} 2x^2 + 5x - 1, & \text{if } x < 0\\ \sin x, & \text{if } x \ge 0 \end{cases}$$

(a).
$$\lim_{x \to 0^{-}} g(x)$$
 (b). $\lim_{x \to 0^{+}} g(x)$ (c). $\lim_{x \to 0} g(x)$ (d). $g(0)$.

(b).
$$\lim_{x\to 0^+} g(x)$$

(c).
$$\lim_{x \to 0} g(x)$$

- (e). Is g(x) continuous at x=0? If not, explain the type of the discontinuity.
- 3. Evaluate the limits of the piecewise defined functions and answer the question.

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2, & x < 2\\ x + 1, & x = 2\\ -x^2 + 2x + 4, & x > 2 \end{cases}$$

$$(a)$$
. $\lim_{x\to 2^-} f(x)$

(a).
$$\lim_{x \to 2^{-}} f(x)$$
 (b). $\lim_{x \to 2^{+}} f(x)$ (c). $\lim_{x \to 2} f(x)$ (d). $f(2)$.

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

- (e). Is f(x) continuous at x=2? If not, explain the type of the discontinuity.
- 4. Let $f(x) = -3x^2 + 2x 1$
 - (a). Using the definition of the derivative to compute f'(x).
 - (b). Find the equation of the tangent line to the graph of f at x=1.
- 5. Use differential rules to find the derivative of the following functions.

(a).
$$f(x) = x^7 + 10$$

(b).
$$f(x) = 4x^2 - 7x$$

(c).
$$f(x) = x^4 + \frac{2}{x}$$

(d).
$$f(x) = (x+2)(2x^2 - 3)$$

(a).
$$f(x) = x^7 + 10$$
 (b). $f(x) = 4x^2 - 7x$ (c). $f(x) = x^4 + \frac{2}{x}$ (d). $f(x) = (x+2)(2x^2 - 3)$ (e). $f(x) = \frac{x^3 + 2x^2 - 4}{3}$ (f). $f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 4}{x^2 - 4}$

$$(f). f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 4}{x^2 - 4}$$