

1. Evaluate the following limits.

a.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos(x)}{x^2}$ .

b.  $\lim_{x \nearrow 7} \frac{4}{x - 7}$ .

c.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x^2 + 3x}{x^3 + x + 1}$ .

d.  $\lim_{x \searrow 0} \frac{2x}{x + 7\sqrt{x}}$ .

e.  $\lim_{x \searrow 0} \frac{\cot(x)}{\csc(x)}$ .

2. Find a value of  $c$  that makes the function

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{9x - 3 \sin(3x)}{5x^3}, & x \neq 0 \\ c, & x = 0. \end{cases}$$

continuous at  $x = 0$ . Explain why your value of  $c$  works.

3. Suppose that

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x + 2, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0. \end{cases}$$

and

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} x + 1, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0. \end{cases}$$

a. Show that

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} = 1 \quad \text{and} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = 2.$$

b. Does this contradict l'Hôpital's Rule? Explain why or why not.