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1. Given the function $f$ defined by $f(x)=\frac{2 x-2}{x^{2}+x-2}$
A. For what values of x is $f(\mathrm{x})$ discontinuous?
B. At each point of discontinuity found in part A determine whether $f(\mathrm{x})$ has a limit, and if so, give the value of the limit.
C. Write an equation for each vertical and horizontal asymptote to the graph of $f$. Justify each answer.
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$\qquad$
D. A rational function $g(x)=\frac{a}{b+x}$ is such that $g(\mathrm{x})=f(\mathrm{x})$ wherever f is defined. Find the values of $a$ and $b$.
2. Given the function $f$ where $f(x)=x^{2}-2 x$ for all real numbers x .
A. Sketch the graph of $\mathrm{y}=|f(\mathrm{x})|$ (4 pts)
B. Sketch the graph of $\mathrm{y}=(f(\mathrm{x}) \mid)(4 \mathrm{pts})$


C. Determine whether $|f(\mathrm{x})|$ is continuous at $\mathrm{x}=0$. Justify your answer.
3. Find all the extrema in the interval $[0,2 \pi]$ for $y=x-\cos (x)$.
4. Let p and q be real numbers and let f be the function defined by:
$f(x)=\left\{\begin{array}{cl}1+2 p(x-1)+(x-1)^{2} & \text { if } x \leq 1 \\ q x+p & \text { if } x>1\end{array}\right.$, use the definition to show if $f(\mathrm{x})$ continuous at $\mathrm{x}=1$.
A. Find the value of q , in terms of p , for which $f$ is continuous at $\mathrm{x}=1$.
B. Find the values of p and q for which $f$ is continuous at $\mathrm{x}=1$.
5. Given that f is the function defined $f(x)=\frac{x^{3}-x}{x^{3}-4 x}$
A. Find the $\lim _{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)=$ $\qquad$
B. Find the zeros of $f$. $\qquad$
C. Write an equation for each vertical and each horizontal asymptote to the graph of $f$.
D. Describe the symmetry of the graph of $f$. Show work! (4 pts.)
E. Using the information found in the previous parts, sketch the graph of $f$. (4 pts.)

(4 pts. each)
6. Find the limit: $\lim _{x \rightarrow-9} \frac{x^{2}+6 x-27}{x+9}$
7. Find the limit: $\lim _{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1-\cos ^{2}(x)}{x}$
8. Find the limit: $\lim _{x \rightarrow 6^{-}} \frac{|3 x-18|}{6-x}$
9. Find the limit: $\lim _{x \rightarrow 1^{-}} \frac{-2}{x-1}$
