

Calculus Ch 2 More Limit Problems #1
Show ALL work!

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sqrt{x+2} - 2}{x-2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\textcircled{5} \lim_{x \rightarrow -3} \frac{x+3}{\sqrt{x^2+7} - 4} = -\frac{4}{3}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1-x}{2 - \sqrt{x^2+3}} = 2$$

$$\textcircled{6} \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^4 - 2x - 3}{x+1} = -6$$

$$\textcircled{3} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{h+5} - \sqrt{5}}{h} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{5}}$$

$$\textcircled{7} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sqrt{x+7} - 3}{\sqrt{x+2} - 2} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{2x^3 - 6x^2 + x - 3}{x-3} = 19$$

$$\textcircled{8} \lim_{r \rightarrow 1} \frac{r^2 - r}{2r^2 + 5r - 7} = \frac{1}{9}$$

Calculus Ch 2 More Limit Problems #2
Show ALL Work!

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow -3} \frac{r^2 + 2r - 3}{r^2 + 7r + 12} = -4$$

$$\textcircled{5} \lim_{x \rightarrow -3} \frac{x+3}{\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{3}} = -9$$

$$\textcircled{2} \lim_{K \rightarrow 4} \frac{K^2 - 16}{\sqrt{K} - 2} = 32$$

$$\textcircled{6} \lim_{x \rightarrow 25} \frac{\sqrt{x} - 5}{x - 25} = \frac{1}{10}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x+h)^2 - x^2}{h} = 2x$$

$$\textcircled{7} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} (\sqrt{1+h} - 1) = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \lim_{h \rightarrow -2} \frac{h^3 + 8}{h+2} = 12$$

$$\textcircled{8} \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{x^3 + 8}{x^4 - 16} = -\frac{3}{8}$$