

MATH 2310 Practice Test 1

1. Compute the limits

(a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} x^3 + 1$

(b) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - 2}{x^2 + 2}$

(c) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - 2x + 1}{x^2 - 2}$

(d) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(3x)}{3x}$

(e) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(3x)}{x}$

(f) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(x)}{3x}$

(g) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4n^2 + 5}{3n^2 + 6n - 5}$

(h) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2}{n^3 + 1}$

(i) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^3}{n^2 + 1}$

(j) $\lim_{n \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{n^5}{n^3 + 1}$

(k) $\lim_{n \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{n^3}{n^2 + 1}$

(l) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{2n + 1} \frac{3n + 2}{\sqrt{4n^3 + n + 11}}$

(m) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{3x}$

(n) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{1}{3x}$

(o) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{3x}$

(p) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x^2}$

(q) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{1}{x^2}$

- (r) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x^2}$
- (s) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x+1}{x^2-1}$

2. Compute the derivative using the **definition** of the derivative

- (a) $f(x) = 3x + 5$ at $x = -1$
- (b) $f(x) = x^2$ at $x = 2$
- (c) $f(x) = x^2$
- (d) $f(x) = 5x + 1$
- (e) $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$
- (f) $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$

3. Compute the derivative from the formulae.

- (a) $f(x) = 3x + 5\sqrt{x} - \sin(x)$
- (b) $f(x) = 5 \cos(x) - 4 \ln(x) + \sin(x)$
- (c) $f(x) = \frac{1}{x} - \sqrt{x}$
- (d) $f(x) = \frac{4-2x+2x^2}{\sqrt{x}}$
- (e) $f(x) = \frac{4\sqrt{x}-2+x^{3/2}}{\sqrt{x}}$
- (f) $f(x) = \frac{4\sqrt{x}-2}{x^{3/2}}$
- (g) $f(x) = \sin(x) - 2e^x + \ln(x)$

4. Compute the derivative from the formulae and use product rule and the power rule.

- (a) $f(x) = 5\sqrt{x} \sin(x)$
- (b) $f(x) = 5 \cos(x) \sin(x)$
- (c) $f(x) = 4 \ln(x) \cos(x)$
- (d) $f(x) = \ln(x)$
- (e) $f(x) = (\ln(x) + 7x)^3$
- (f) $f(x) = (3x + 2)^3$
- (g) $f(x) = (3x^3 + 2)^3$
- (h) $f(x) = \sqrt{3x^3 + 2}$
- (i) $f(x) = (x - 1)^4(3x + 2)^3$
- (j) $f(x) = e^x(1 + e^x)^{-2}$
- (k) $f(x) = (\sin(x))^{-1}$
- (l) $f(x) = (\cos(x))^{-1}$