

3. Evaluate each limit using algebraic techniques.
Use ∞ , $-\infty$ or *DNE* where appropriate.

- (a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 - 25}{x^2 - 4x - 5}$
- (b) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{x^2 - 25}{x^2 - 4x - 5}$
- (c) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{7x^2 - 4x - 3}{3x^2 - 4x + 1}$
- (d) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{x^4 + 5x^3 + 6x^2}{x^2(x+1) - 4(x+1)}$
- (e) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -3} |x+1| + \frac{3}{x}$
- (f) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{\sqrt{x+1} - 2}{x^2 - 9}$
- (g) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 7} - 3}{x + 3}$
- (h) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 + 2x - 8}{\sqrt{x^2 + 5} - (x+1)}$
- (i) $\lim_{y \rightarrow 5} \left(\frac{2y^2 + 2y + 4}{6y - 3} \right)^{1/3}$
- (j) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sqrt[4]{2 \cos(x) - 5}$
- (k) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{3+x} - \frac{1}{3-x}}{x}$
- (l) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -6} \frac{\frac{2x+8}{x^2-12} - \frac{1}{x}}{x+6}$
- (m) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{x^2 - 2} - \sqrt{x^2 + 1}$
- (n) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \sqrt{x-2} - \sqrt{x}$
- (o) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 7} \sqrt[3]{2x-14}$
- (p) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \sqrt{3-3x}$
- (q) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^4 - 10}{4x^3 + x}$
- (r) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \sqrt[3]{\frac{x-3}{5-x}}$
- (s) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3x^3 + x^2 - 2}{x^2 + x - 2x^3 + 1}$
- (t) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x+5}{2x^2+1}$
- (u) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \cos\left(\frac{x^5+1}{x^6+x^5+100}\right)$
- (v) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{2x}{x^2-4}$
- (w) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{3x}{x^2+2x+1}$
- (x) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^2-25}{x^2-4x-5}$
- (y) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{\sqrt{x^2-5}+2}{x-3}$
- (z) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2^x + \sin(x)}{x^4}$
- (A) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{1}{x-1} + e^{x^2}$
- (B) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} 2x^2 - 3x$
- (C) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{x+2} - \sqrt{2-x}}{x}$
- (D) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{e^x}{1 + \ln(x)}$
- (E) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{x^2+1} - 2x$
- (F) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x}-1}{\sqrt{x}-1}$

$$(b) \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{x^2 - 25}{x^2 - 4x - 5} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{(x+5)(x-5)}{(x-5)(x+1)} = \frac{5+5}{5+1} = \boxed{\frac{5}{3}}$$

$$(l) \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \left(\frac{2x^2 + 2x + 4}{6x - 3} \right)^{1/3} = \left(\frac{2(5)^2 + 2(5) + 4}{6(5) - 3} \right)^{1/3} = \left(\frac{50 + 10 + 4}{30 - 3} \right)^{1/3}$$

$$\rightarrow \left(\frac{64}{27} \right)^{1/3} = \left(\frac{4^3}{3^3} \right)^{1/3} = \boxed{\frac{4}{3}}$$

$$(k) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{3+x} - \frac{1}{3-x}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{3-x}{3-x} \cdot \frac{1}{3+x} - \frac{1}{3-x} \cdot \frac{3+x}{3+x}}{x}$$

$$\rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(3-x) - (3+x)}{(3-x)(3+x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2x}{(3-x)(3+x)} \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2}{(3-x)(3+x)}$$

$$\rightarrow = \frac{-2}{(3)(3)} = \boxed{-\frac{2}{9}}$$

$$(m) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \underbrace{\sqrt{x^2 - 2}}_{\text{MISC. TERM}} - \underbrace{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}_{\text{MISC. TERM}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{x^2} - \sqrt{x^2}$$

$$\rightarrow = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x - x = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} 0 = \boxed{0}$$

$$(s) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\overset{\text{MISC.}}{3x^3} + x^2 - 2}{x^2 + x - \underset{\text{MISC.}}{2x^3} + 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3x^3}{-2x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3}{-2} = \boxed{-\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$(V) \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{2x}{x^2-4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{2x}{(x+2)(x-2)} = \boxed{\text{DNE (ASYMPTOTE)}}$$

$$(X) \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^2-25}{x^2-4x-5} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{(x+5)(x-5)}{(x-5)(x+1)} = \boxed{\text{DNE (ASYMPTOTE)}}$$

$$(Y) \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{\sqrt{x^2-5} + 2}{x-3} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x^2-5} - 2}{\sqrt{x^2-5} - 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^2-9}{(x-3)(\sqrt{x^2-5}-2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{(x+3)(x-3)}{(x-3)(\sqrt{x^2-5}-2)}$$
$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x+3}{\sqrt{x^2-5}-2} = \frac{3+3}{\sqrt{3^2-5}-2} = \frac{9}{\sqrt{4}-2} = \boxed{\text{DNE}}$$

$$(B) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \underbrace{2x^2}_{\text{DOMINANT TERM}} - 3x = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} 2x^2 = \boxed{+\infty}$$