

**AP Calculus Quiz #3**  
**Part #1 - No Calculator**

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**Student Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Period:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Date:** \_\_\_\_\_

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*For problems 1 - 7, find the limit.*

1)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{1}{x-1} =$  \_\_\_\_\_

2)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{1}{x-1} =$  \_\_\_\_\_

3)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{x-1} =$  \_\_\_\_\_

4)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} \frac{|x-3|}{x-3} =$  \_\_\_\_\_

5)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{x} \right) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

6)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x}{(3-x)^2} =$  \_\_\_\_\_

7)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3 \sin^2 x}{x^2} =$  \_\_\_\_\_

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8. What is  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 - 4}{2 + x - 4x^2}$  ?

- (A) -1      (B)  $-\frac{1}{4}$       (C)  $\frac{1}{2}$       (D) 1      (E) The limits does not exist.
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9. What is  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^2 - x - 6}{x - 3}$  ?

- (A) 1      (B) 2      (C) 5      (D) 0      (E) The limits does not exist.
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10. Let  $f$  be defined as follows, where  $a \neq 0$ .

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 - a^2}{x - a}, & \text{for } x \neq a \\ 0, & \text{for } x = a \end{cases}$$

Which of the following are true about  $f$ ?

I.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)$  exists      II.  $f(a)$  exists      III.  $f(x)$  is continuous at  $x = a$ .

(A) None    (B) I only    (C) II only    (D) I and II only    (E) I, II, and III

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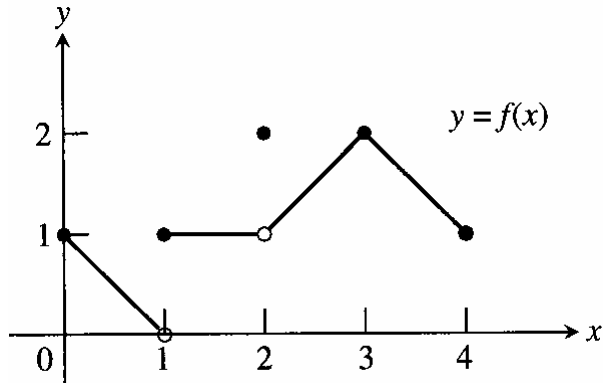
11. Given  $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 - 3x + 2}{x - 2}, & \text{for } x \neq 2 \\ a & \text{for } x = 2 \end{cases}$ . If  $f$  is continuous at  $x = 2$ , then  $a =$

(A) -2      (B) -1      (C) 0      (D) 1      (E) 2

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## AP Calculus Quiz #3 Part #2 - Calculator

Questions 12 through 16 are about the function  $f$  shown in the graph defined below:



$$f(x) = \begin{cases} -x + 1, & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ 1, & 1 \leq x < 2 \\ 2, & x = 2 \\ x - 1, & 2 < x \leq 3 \\ -x + 5, & 3 < x \leq 4. \end{cases}$$

12.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x)$  is

- (A) 0      (B) 1      (C) 2      (D) does not exist      (E) none of these

13. The function  $f$  is defined on  $[0, 4]$

- (A) except at  $x = 0$       (B) except at  $x = 1$       (C) except at  $x = 2$   
(D) except at  $x = 3$       (E) at each  $x$  in  $[-1, 3]$ .

14. The function has removable discontinuity at

- (A)  $x = 0$       (B)  $x = 1$       (C)  $x = 2$       (D)  $x = 3$       (E) none of these

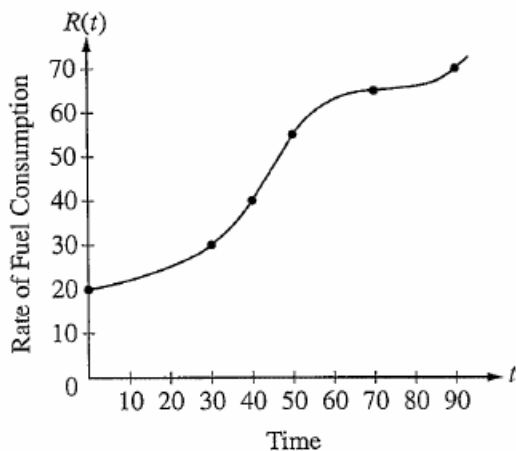
15. On which of the following intervals is  $f$  continuous?

- (A)  $0 \leq x \leq 1$       (B)  $0 < x < 1$       (C)  $1 \leq x \leq 2$   
(D)  $2 < x \leq 4$       (E) none of these

16. The function has a jump discontinuity at

- (A)  $x = 0$       (B)  $x = 1$       (C)  $x = 2$       (D)  $x = 3$       (E) none of these

17.



$t$ (minutes)	$R(t)$ (gallons per minute)
0	20
30	30
40	40
50	55
70	65
90	70

The rate of fuel consumption, in gallons per minute, recorded during an airplane flight is given by a twice-differentiable and strictly increasing function  $R$  of time  $t$ . The graph of  $R$  and a table of selected values of  $R(t)$ , for the time interval  $0 \leq t \leq 90$  minutes, are shown above.

- (a) Find the average rate of fuel consumption for first 90 minutes of flight. Show your work.
- (b) During what time interval is the rate of fuel consumption changing the fastest? Explain.
- (c) Use data from the table to find an approximation for  $R'(45)$ . Show the computations that lead to your answer. Indicate units of measure.

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**Bonus:** Identify the behavior of the graph of  $g(x)$  for each set of conditions and sketch a graph of the function  $g(x)$  that will meet all of those conditions.

a.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} g(x) = -2$  and  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} g(x) = -2$  and  $f(0)$  does not exist.

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b.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} g(x) = -1$  and  $g(1) = -1$

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c.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} g(x) = 0$  and  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} g(x) = 1$  and  $g(2) = 1$

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d.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} g(x) = +\infty$  and  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} g(x) = -\infty$  and  $g(3)$  does not exist.

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e.  $g(4) = 0$  and  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} g(x) = -1$

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f.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} g(x) = 0$

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g.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} g(x) = -\infty$

