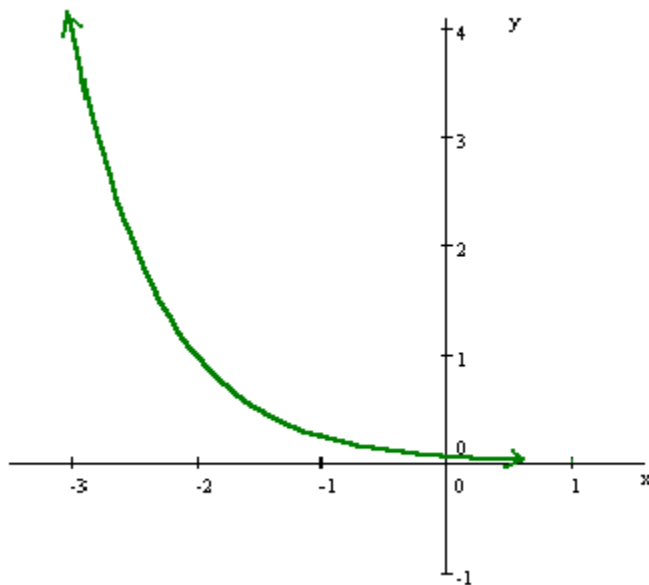


Show all of your work. Your answers must be fully justified to receive credit.

1. Make a careful sketch of the function $f(x) = \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{x+2}$



2. Find the indicated limit.

(a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} 5^{-x/2}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} 5^{\overbrace{-x/2}^{-\infty}} = 0$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\overbrace{x-1}^0}{\underbrace{x^3 + 2x^2 + x - 4}_0} \stackrel{\checkmark}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{3x^2 + 4x + 1} = \frac{1}{8}$$

(c) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x - x \cos x}{x^3}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\overbrace{\sin x - x \cos x}^0}{\underbrace{x^3}_0} \stackrel{\checkmark}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - \cos x + x \sin x}{3x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \sin x}{3x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\overbrace{\sin x}^0}{\underbrace{3x}_0} \stackrel{\checkmark}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$$