

1)

$$f(x) = 2x + 3$$

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

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cancel{2x} + 2h + \cancel{3} - \cancel{2x} - \cancel{3}}{h}$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{2h}{h}$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} 2 = \boxed{2}$$

2)

$$f(x) = x^2 - 4x$$

$$\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x+\Delta x)^2 - 4(x+\Delta x) - (x^2 - 4x)}{\Delta x}$$

$$\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cancel{x^2} + 2x\Delta x + (\Delta x)^2 - \cancel{4x} - 4\Delta x - \cancel{x^2} + \cancel{4x}}{\Delta x}$$

$$\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x\Delta x + (\Delta x)^2 - 4\Delta x}{\Delta x}$$

$$\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} (2x + \Delta x - 4)$$

$$= \boxed{2x - 4}$$

$$3) f(x) = \frac{4}{x}$$

$$\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{4}{x+\Delta x} - \frac{4}{x}}{\Delta x}$$

$$\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4x - 4(x+\Delta x)}{x(x+\Delta x)\Delta x}$$

$$\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cancel{4x} - \cancel{4x} - 4\Delta x}{x(x+\Delta x)\Delta x}$$

$$\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-4\Delta x}{x(x+\Delta x)\Delta x} \cdot \frac{1}{\Delta x}$$

$$\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-4}{x(x+\Delta x)} = \boxed{-\frac{4}{x^2}}$$

4)

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x}$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{x+h} - \sqrt{x}}{h}$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\sqrt{x+h} - \sqrt{x})(\sqrt{x+h} + \sqrt{x})}{h(\sqrt{x+h} + \sqrt{x})}$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cancel{x+h} - \cancel{x}}{h(\sqrt{x+h} + \sqrt{x})}$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h}{h(\sqrt{x+h} + \sqrt{x})} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+h} + \sqrt{x}}$$

$$= \boxed{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}}$$

$$5) \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = 2$$

$$6) \lim_{x \rightarrow -3} f(x) \text{ DNE}$$

$$7) \lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) \text{ exists for } (-\infty, -3) \cup (-3, \infty)$$

$$8) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 + 3x + 2}{x - 1}$$

$$= \frac{6}{0}$$

$$\boxed{\text{DNE}}$$

$$9) \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{x - 5}{x + 1}$$

$$= \frac{0}{6}$$

$$= \boxed{0}$$

$$10) \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x - 3}{x^2 - 25}$$

$$= \frac{-1}{-21} = \boxed{\frac{1}{21}}$$

$$11) \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{6}} (\sin^2 x)$$

$$= \boxed{\frac{1}{4}}$$

$$12) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} 1 = 1$$

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

By The Squeeze Theorem, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = 1$

$$13) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (-3 \cos \pi x) = 3 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (x^3 + 2) = 3$$

By Squeeze Th. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = 3$

$$14) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} g(x)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (2 - x^2) = 2 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (2 \cos x) = 2$$

By Squeeze Th., $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} g(x) = 2$

$$15) \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{f(x) - 5}{x - 2} = 1$$

$$\frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} f(x) - 5}{4 - 2} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} f(x) - 5 = 2$$

$$\boxed{\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} f(x) = 7}$$