



Quiz 4.3 – Continuity and L'Hôpital's Rule

1. (1 pt) [alfredLibrary/AUCI/chapter4/lesson3/quiz/question1.pg](#)

True or False (note that you have a limited number of attempts):

If f is continuous at $x = 2$, then f is differentiable at $x = 2$

If f is differentiable at $x = 2$, then f is continuous at $x = 2$.

If f is continuous at $x = 2$, then $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = f(2)$

2. (1 pt) [alfredLibrary/AUCI/chapter4/lesson3/quiz/question2pet.pg](#)

True or False (note that you have a limited number of attempts):

L'Hospital's Rule can be used for the limit of any rational function.

L'Hospital's Rule can only be used for indeterminate forms

of the type $\frac{0}{0}$ or $\frac{\pm\infty}{\pm\infty}$.

L'Hospital's Rule can be used to compute $\lim_{x \rightarrow -7} \frac{x^2 + 14x + 48}{x^2 + 13x + 42}$

L'Hospital's Rule can be used to compute $\lim_{x \rightarrow -7} \frac{x^2 + 14x + 49}{x^2 + 13x + 42}$

3. (1 pt) [alfredLibrary/AUCI/chapter4/lesson3/quiz/lhopitals1pet.pg](#)

Suppose we want to know the behavior of the rational function $y = \frac{-3x^2 + 17x - 10}{x - 5}$ near $x = 5$ (there is a hole at that point). That is, suppose we want to find $\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{-3x^2 + 17x - 10}{x - 5}$. Use L'Hopital's rule to evaluate this limit:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{-3x^2 + 17x - 10}{x - 5} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{\quad}{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$