

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{2x^2 + 3x}{x^2 - 5}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - 4}{x - 2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -3} \frac{x^2 + 2x - 15}{x + 3}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 - 2x}{x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -3}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -2/3}$$

$$\lim \rightarrow 5/4$$

Indetermination

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow 0}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 7} 8x = 8(7) = 56$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -5} (3x+2) = 3(-5)+2 = -15+2 = -13$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} (2x^2 - 5x + 3) = 2(5)^2 - 5(5) + 3 = 2(25) - 25 + 3 = 50 - 25 + 3 = 28$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} (x^3 - 2x^2 + x + 7) = (3)^3 - 2(3)^2 + (3) + 7 = 27 - 2(9) + 3 + 7 = 27 - 18 + 3 + 7 = 19$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} (3x^3 + 5x^2 + 2x + 10) = 3(5)^3 + 5(5)^2 + 2(5) + 10 = 3(125) + 5(25) + 10 + 10 = 375 + 125 + 20 = 520$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 10} (10x^3 + 5x^2 - x + 7) = 10(10)^3 + 5(10)^2 - (10) + 7 = 10(1000) + 5(100) + 7 - 10 = 10,000 + 500 - 10 + 7 = 10,497$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (-5x^3 - 3x^2 + 2x - 8) &= -5(2)^3 - 3(2)^2 + 2(2) - 8 = \\ &= -5(8) - 3(4) + 4 - 8 = \\ &= -40 - 12 + 4 - 8 = \\ &= -56 \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} (x+2)(3x+10) = (5+2)(3(5)+10) = (7)(15+10)$$