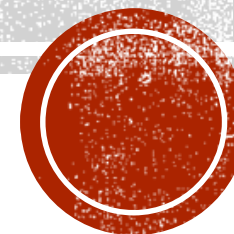


FINDING LIMITS FROM GRAPHS

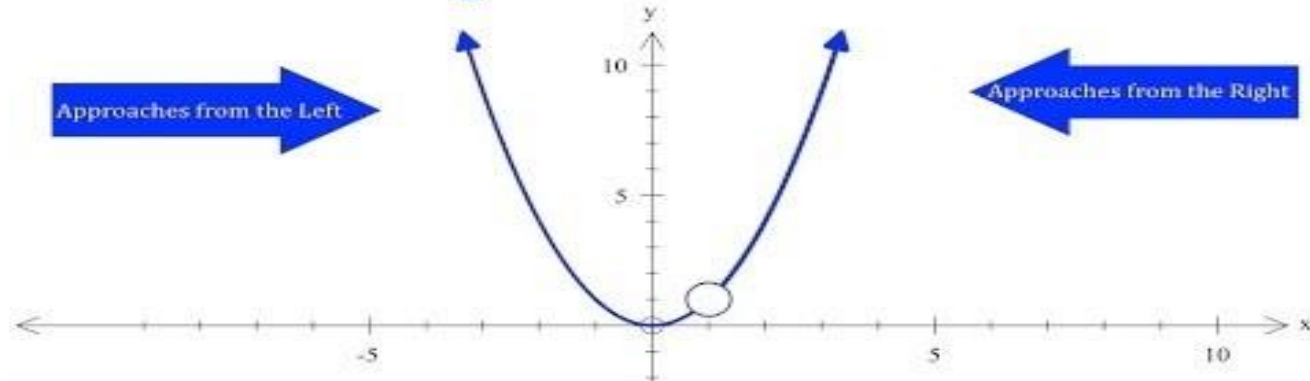
Keeper 7

Honors Calculus



WHAT IS A LIMIT?

Concept of a Limit



DEFINITION OF A LIMIT

If $f(x)$ becomes arbitrarily close to a unique number L as x approaches c from either side, then the **limit** of $f(x)$ as x approaches c is L . This is written as

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = L$$

↑ no sign
(from both sides)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow c^-} \text{ (from left side)}$$
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow c^+} \text{ (from right side)}$$



EVALUATING LIMITS FROM A GRAPH

a. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x)$ *left* 0

b. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x)$ *right* 2

c. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)$ *both* DNE

d. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x)$ *left* -2

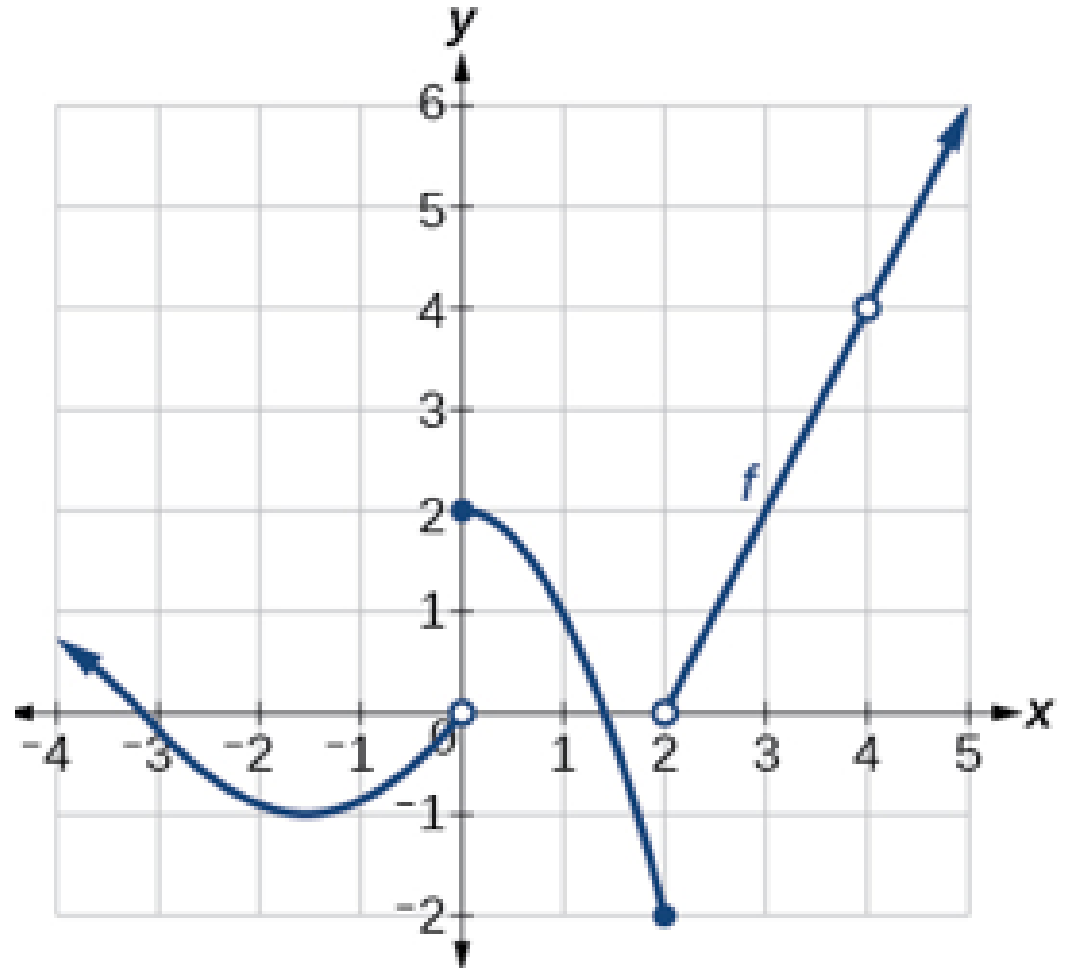
e. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x)$ *right* 0

f. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x)$ *both* DNE

g. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4^-} f(x)$ *left* 4

h. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4^+} f(x)$ *right* 4

i. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} f(x)$ *both* 4



EVALUATING LIMITS FROM A GRAPH

a. $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} h(x)$
1

b. $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} h(x)$
-2

c. $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} h(x)$
DNE

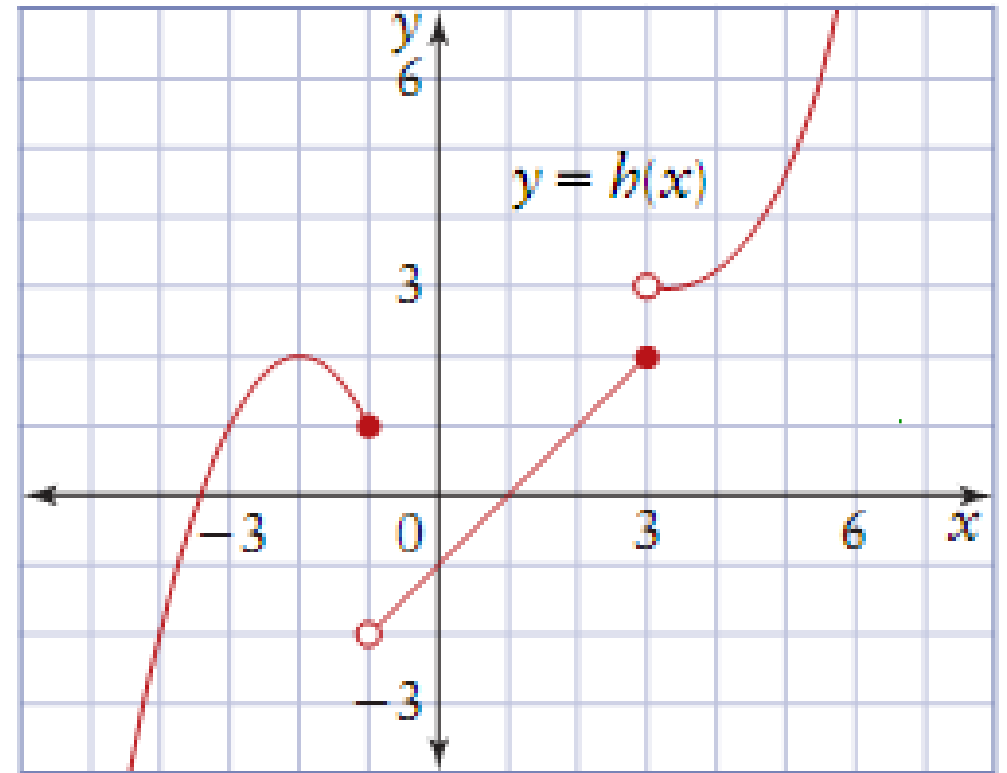
d. $h(-1)$ (-1, 1)
1

e. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} h(x)$
2

f. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} h(x)$
3

g. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} h(x)$
DNE

h. $h(3)$
2



EVALUATING LIMITS FROM A GRAPH

1. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} g(x)$ *both sides*

-2

2. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} g(x)$

-1

3. $\lim_{x \rightarrow -3} g(x)$

3

4. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} g(x)$

2

5. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} g(x)$

-1

6. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} g(x)$

DNE

7. $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2^+} g(x)$

-1

8. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} g(x)$

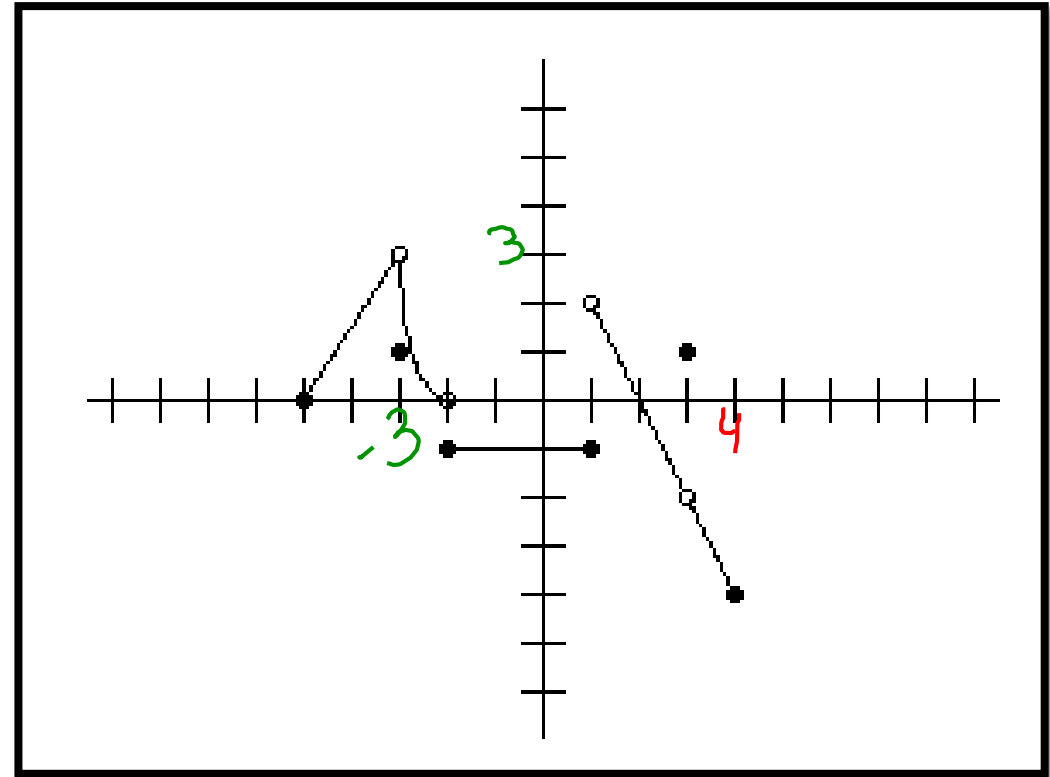
-4

9. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} g(x)$

0

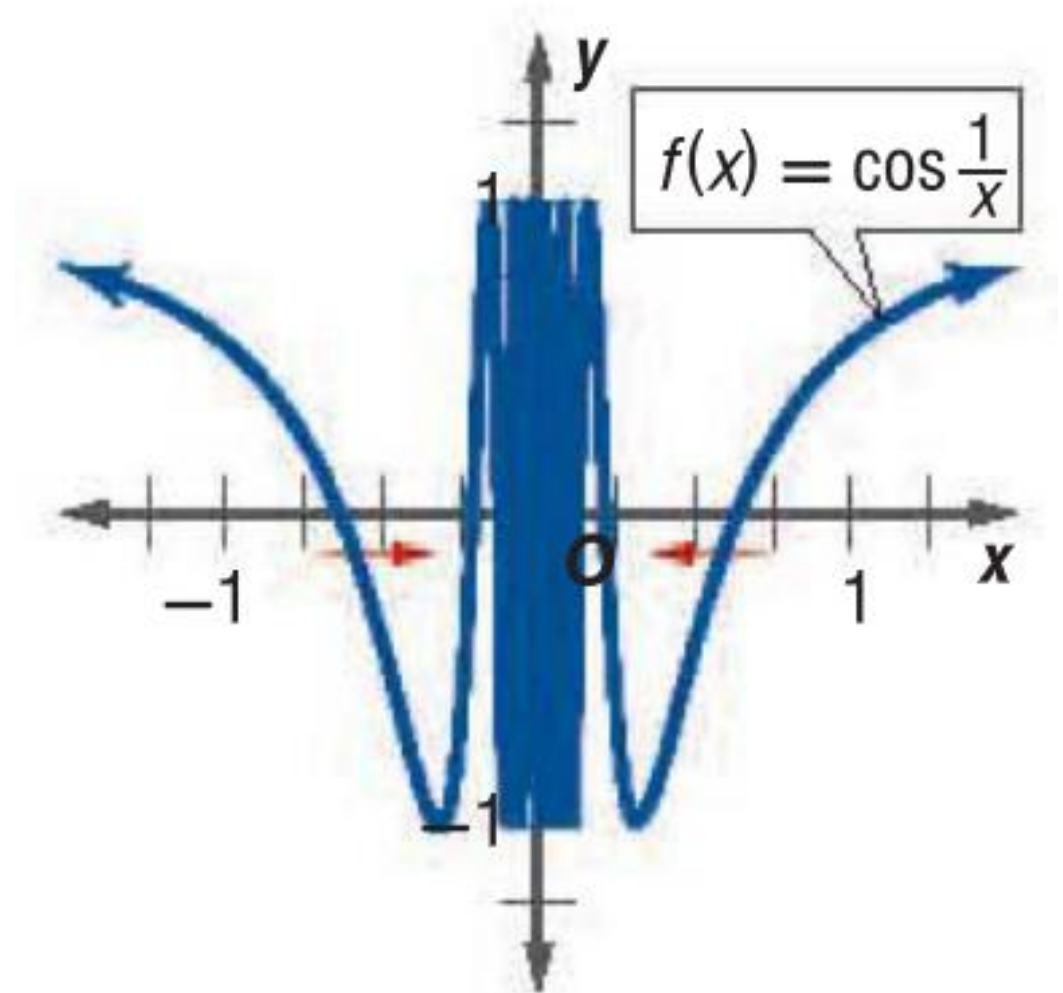
10. $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2^-} g(x)$

0



EXAMPLE WITH OSCILLATION

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \cos \frac{1}{x}$$



CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH LIMITS DO NOT EXIST

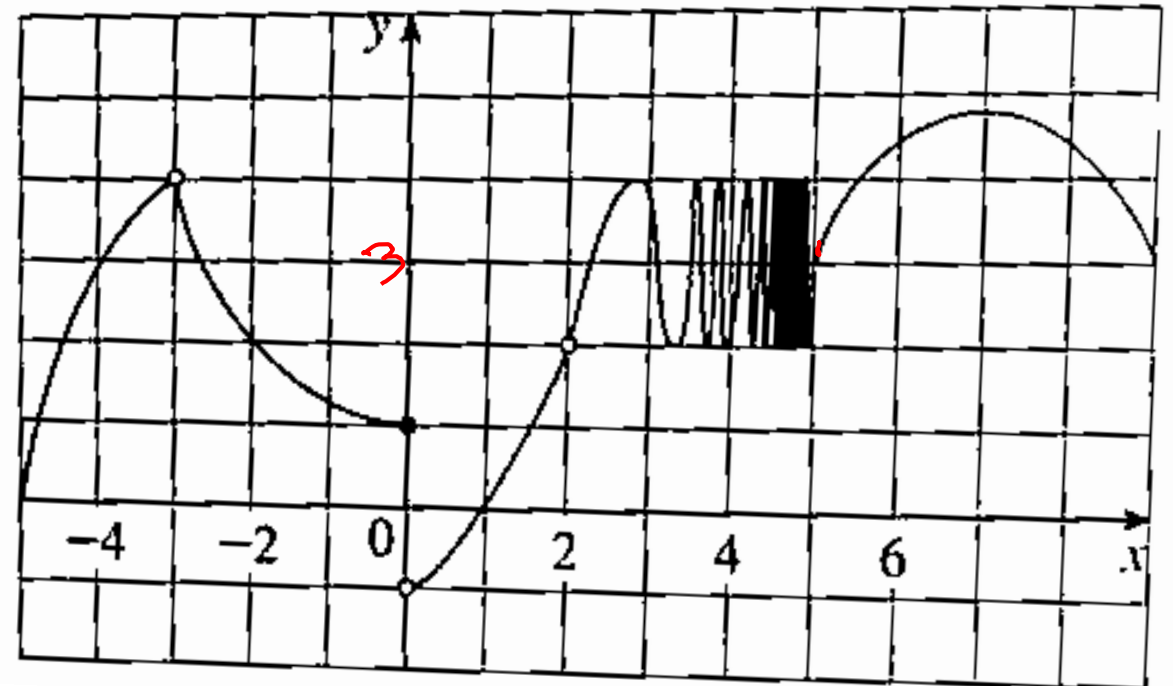
The limit of $f(x)$ as $x \rightarrow c$ does not exist under any of the following conditions.

1. $f(x)$ approaches a different number from the right side of c than it approaches from the left side of c .
2. $f(x)$ increases or decreases without bound as x approaches c . $-\infty$ or ∞
3. $f(x)$ oscillates between two fixed values as x approaches c .



EVALUATE THE LIMIT

- a. $\lim_{x \rightarrow -3^-} h(x)$ 4
b. $\lim_{x \rightarrow -3^+} h(x)$ 4
c. $\lim_{x \rightarrow -3} h(x)$ 4
d. $h(-3)$ DNE
e. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} h(x)$ 1
f. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} h(x)$ -1
g. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} h(x)$ DNE
h. $h(0)$ 1
i. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} h(x)$ 2
j. $h(2)$ DNE
k. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 5^+} h(x)$ 3
l. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 5^-} h(x)$ DNE



WARM UP — FINDING LIMITS FROM GRAPHS

a. $\lim_{x \rightarrow -4^-} h(x)$

c. $\lim_{x \rightarrow -4} h(x)$

e. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} h(x)$

g. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} h(x)$

i. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} h(x)$

k. $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} h(x)$

m. $h(4)$

b. $\lim_{x \rightarrow -4^+} h(x)$

d. $h(-4)$

f. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} h(x)$

h. $h(2)$

j. $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} h(x)$

l. $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} h(x)$

n. $h(-1)$

