

# Unit 2 Limits

- Notes and some practice are included
- Homework will be assigned on a daily basis

Topics Covered:

- ❖ Limits from Graphs
- ❖ Graphs from Limits
- ❖ One-Sided Limits & Continuity
- ❖ Creative Factoring
- ❖ Algebraic Limits
- ❖ Intermediate Value Theorem
- ❖ Asymptotes, End Behavior & Infinite Limits

Quiz is \_\_\_\_\_

Test is \_\_\_\_\_

Name: Bonanni

## Limits from Table of Values

<b>x</b>	-0.3	-0.2	-0.1	0	0.1	0.2	0.3
<b>f(x)</b>	1.971	1.987	1.997	undefined	1.997	1.987	1.971
<b>g(x)</b>	2.018	2.008	2.002	2	2.002	2.008	2.018
<b>h(x)</b>	1	1	1	2	2	2	2

Find the following:

(a)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 2$

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

(c)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} h(x) = \text{DNE}$

<b>x</b>	2.75	2.9	2.99	2.999	3	3.001	3.01	3.1	3.25
<b>f(x)</b>	5.313	5.710	5.970	5.997	6	6.003	6.030	6.310	6.813
<b>g(x)</b>	1.99499	1.99950	1.99995	1.99999	und	2.00005	2.00050	2.00499	2.01
<b>h(x)</b>	1.99499	1.99950	1.99995	1.99999	2	6.003	6.030	6.310	6.813

Find the following:

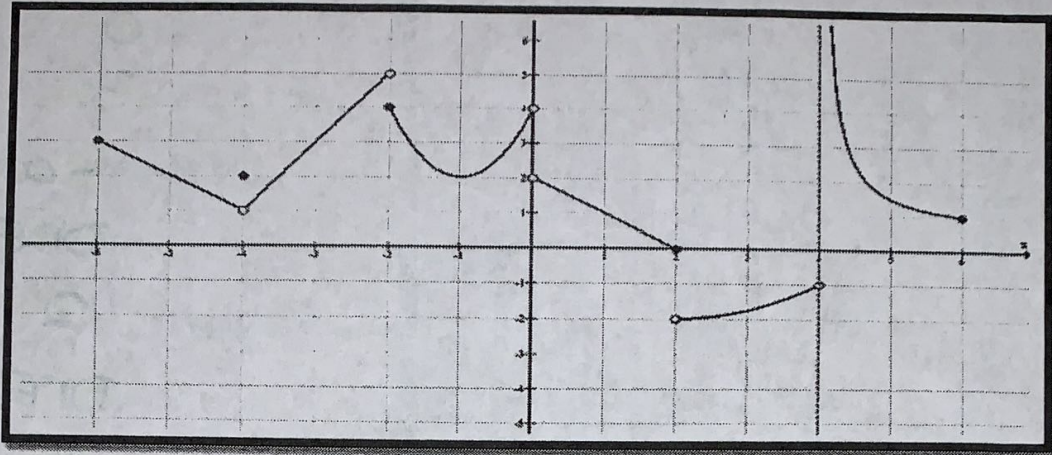
(a)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} f(x) = 6$

(b)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} g(x) = 2$

(c)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} h(x) = \text{DNE}$

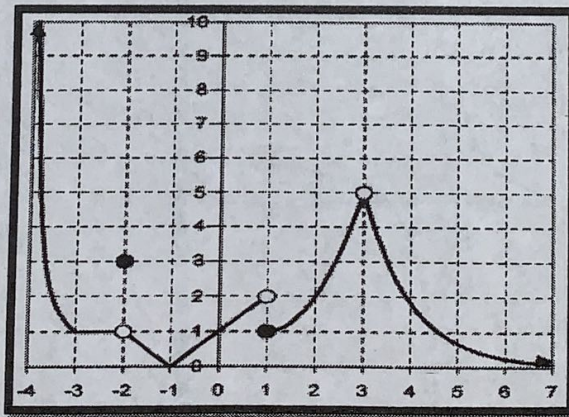
# Finding Limits from a Graph

1. Use the graph to evaluate the limits below



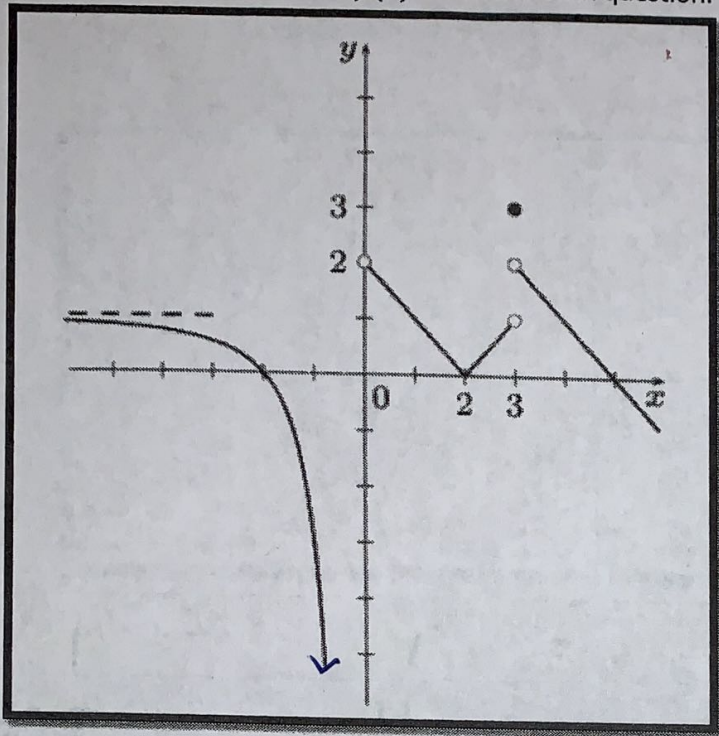
a.	$f(-4)$	2	b.	$\lim_{x \rightarrow -4^-} f(x)$	1	c.	$\lim_{x \rightarrow -4^+} f(x)$	1	d.	$\lim_{x \rightarrow -4} f(x)$	1
e.	$f(-2)$	4	f.	$\lim_{x \rightarrow -2^-} f(x)$	5	g.	$\lim_{x \rightarrow -2^+} f(x)$	4	h.	$\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} f(x)$	DNE
i.	$f(0)$	DNE	j.	$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x)$	4	k.	$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x)$	2	l.	$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)$	DNE
m.	$f(2)$	0	n.	$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x)$	0	o.	$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x)$	-2	p.	$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x)$	DNE
q.	$f(4)$	DNE	r.	$\lim_{x \rightarrow 4^-} f(x)$	-1	s.	$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} f(x)$	$\infty$	t.	$\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} f(x)$	DNE

2. Use the graph to evaluate the expressions below.



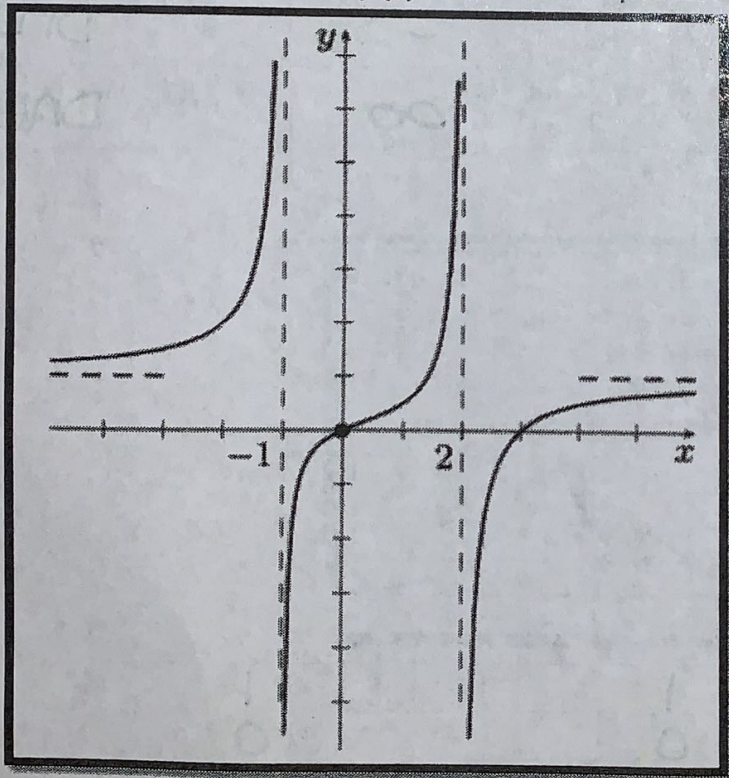
a.	$f(-2)$	3	b.	$\lim_{x \rightarrow -2^+} f(x)$	1	c.	$\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} f(x)$	1
d.	$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} f(x)$	0	e.	$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} f(x)$	0	f.	$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} f(x)$	0
g.	$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x)$	1	h.	$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x)$	2	i.	$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x)$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

3. Use the graph of the function  $f(x)$  to answer each question. Use  $\infty$ ,  $-\infty$ , or  $DNE$  where appropriate.



- a.  $f(0) = DNE$
- b.  $f(2) = 0$
- c.  $f(3) = 3$
- d.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = -\infty$
- e.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = DNE$
- f.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} f(x) = 2$
- g.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} f(x) = DNE$
- h.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = 2$

4. Use the graph of the function  $f(x)$  to answer each question. Use  $\infty$ ,  $-\infty$ , or  $DNE$  where appropriate.



- a.  $f(0) = 0$
- b.  $f(2) = DNE$
- c.  $f(3) = 0$
- d.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} f(x) = DNE$
- e.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 0$
- f.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x) = -\infty$
- g.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = 2$

# Graphs from Limit Worksheet

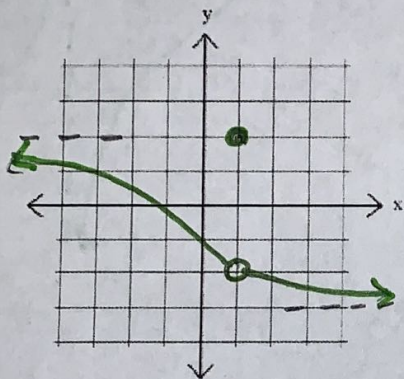
Draw a graph of a function with the give limits.

1.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = -3$  HA

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = -2$   $(1, -2)$  open touches

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = 2$  HA

$f(1) = 2$   $(1, 2)$  closed

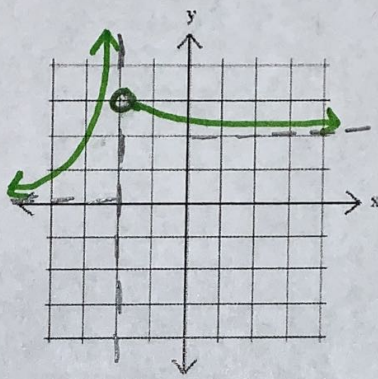


2.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = 2$  HA

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -2^+} f(x) = 3$   $(-2, 3)$  from right

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -2^-} f(x) = \infty$  VA

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = 0$  HA

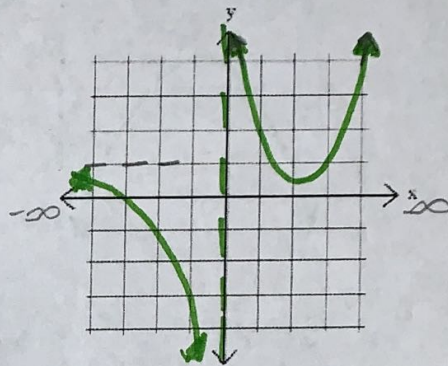


3.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \infty$  end behavior

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \infty$  VA

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = -\infty$  VA

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = 1$  HA



4.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = -\infty$  end behavior

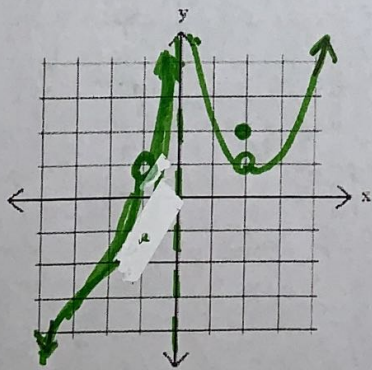
$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} f(x) = 1$  both sides  $(-1, 1)$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \infty$  both sides V.A.

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = 1$  both sides  $(2, 1)$

$f(2) = 2$  pt at  $(2, 2)$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \infty$  end behavior



5.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = -\infty$  EB.

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -2^-} f(x) = \infty$  VA

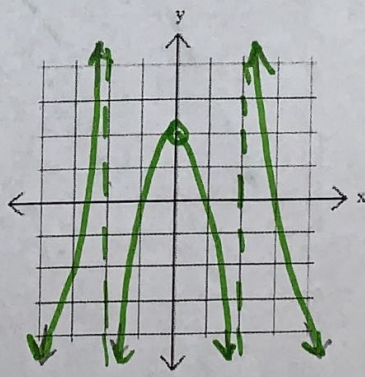
$\lim_{x \rightarrow -2^+} f(x) = -\infty$  VA

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 2$   $(0, 2)$  both sides

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) = -\infty$  VA

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x) = \infty$  VA

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = -\infty$  EB



6.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = -2$  HA

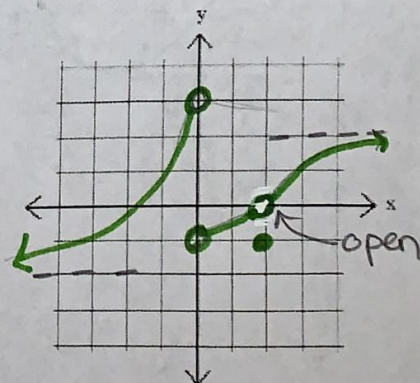
$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = 3$   $(0, 3)$  from left

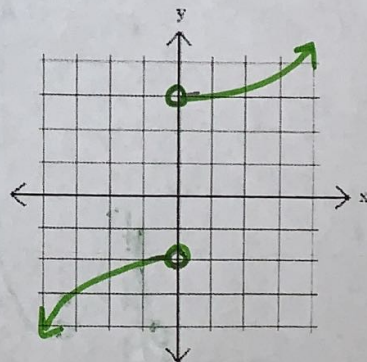
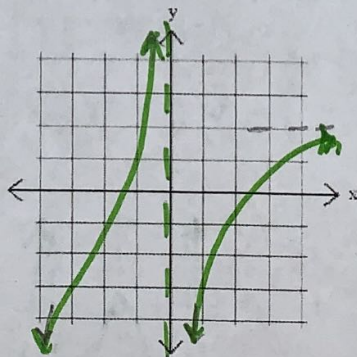
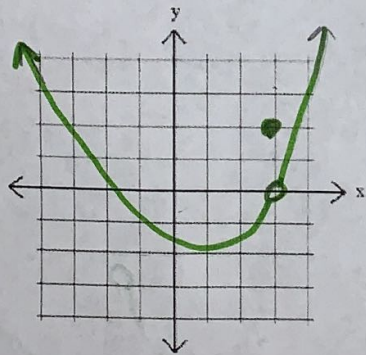
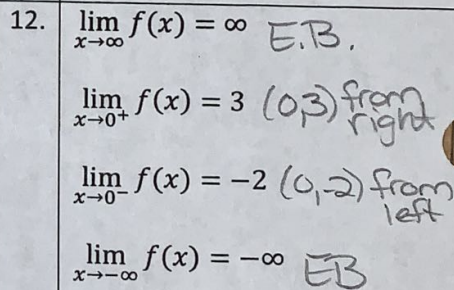
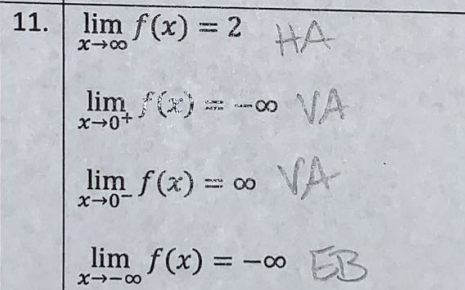
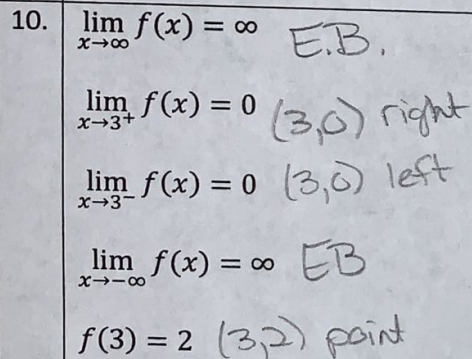
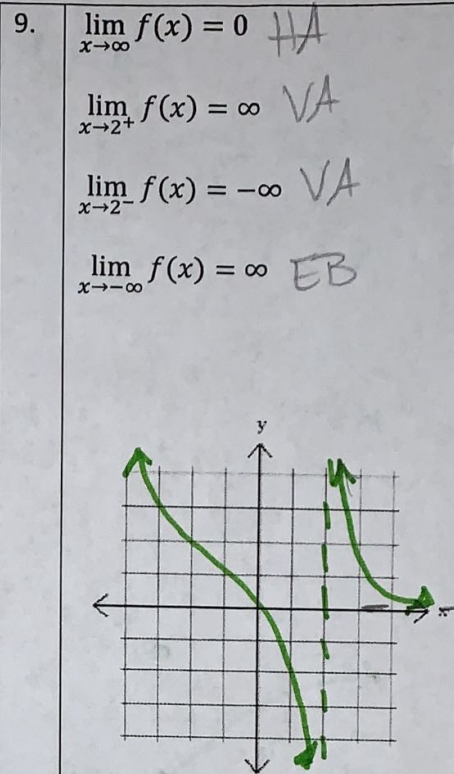
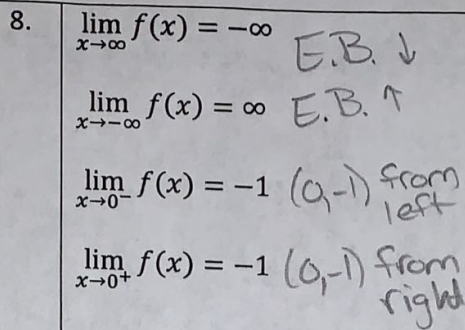
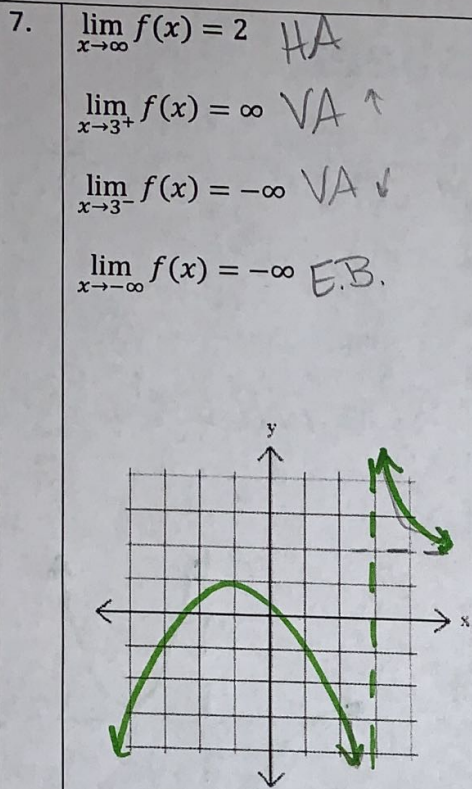
$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = -1$   $(0, -1)$  from right

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = 0$   $(2, 0)$  both sides

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

$f(2) = -1$   $(2, -1)$  pt.





# One-sided Limits Worksheet

Evaluate each limit.

1.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{x}{x-2} = \frac{2.001}{2.001-2} = \infty$

2.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} \frac{x+1}{x^2-6x+9} = \frac{3.001+1}{(3.001)^2-6(3.001)+9} = \infty$

3.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -3^-} \frac{x+2}{x^2+6x+9}$

$\frac{-3.001+2}{(-3.001)^2+6(-3.001)+9} = \frac{-}{+} = -\infty$

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

$\frac{-1.99-2}{(-1.99)^2+4(-1.99)+4} = \frac{-}{+} = -\infty$

5.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -3^-} \frac{x^2}{3x+9}$

$\frac{(-3.01)^2}{3(-3.01)+9} = \frac{+}{-} = -\infty$

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

$\frac{+}{+} = \infty$

7.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2^+} \frac{1}{x^2-4}$

$\frac{1}{(-1.99)^2-4} = \frac{1}{-} = -\infty$

8.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{-2}{x^2-1}$

$\frac{-2}{(.999)^2-1} = \frac{-2}{-} = \infty$

9.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} f(x), f(x) = \begin{cases} -x+4, & x < 3 \\ \frac{x}{2}+1, & x \geq 3 \end{cases}$

$-3+4 = 1$

10.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} f(x), f(x) = \begin{cases} x+3, & x \leq -1 \\ -x-1, & x > -1 \end{cases}$

$-(-1)-1 = 0$

11.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2^-} f(x), f(x) = \begin{cases} -x^2-8x-17, & x \leq -2 \\ 2x-1, & x > -2 \end{cases}$

$-(-2)^2-8(-2)-17 = -5$

12.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} (|x-1|-2)$

$|1-1|-2 = 0-2 = -2$

13.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{2x}{|x|}$

$= 2$

$\frac{2x}{|x|}$   
 $\frac{2}{1} = 2$

\* absolute value  
 $x \rightarrow 0^-$  would = -2

14.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x), f(x) = \begin{cases} -\frac{x}{2}-\frac{3}{2}, & x \leq 1 \\ -x^2+4x-5, & x > 1 \end{cases}$

$-\frac{1}{2}-\frac{3}{2} = -\frac{4}{2} = -2$

15.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -3^-} f(x), f(x) = \begin{cases} x+6, & x < -3 \\ 3, & x \geq -3 \end{cases}$

$-3+6 = 3$

16.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x), f(x) = \begin{cases} -2x+3, & x \leq 0 \\ -\frac{x}{2}+3, & x > 0 \end{cases}$

$-2(0)+3 = 3$

# Continuity Worksheet

Determine if each function is continuous. If the function is not continuous, find the x-axis location of and classify each discontinuity.

1.  $f(x) = -\frac{x}{2x^2+2x+1}$   
 $2x^2+2x+1 \leftarrow$  not factorable  
 imaginary solutions

Continuous

2.  $f(x) = \frac{x}{x^2+6x+9}$   
 $(x+3)(x+3) \quad x+3=0$   
 $x=-3$

Infinite discontinuity at  $x=-3$

3.  $f(x) = \frac{x^2+4x+3}{x+3} = \frac{(x+3)(x+1)}{(x+3)}$  hole

Removable discontinuity at  $x=-3$

4.  $f(x) = \frac{x}{x^2-4x} = \frac{x}{x(x-4)}$  hole  $x-4=0$   
 $x \neq 4$

Removable at  $x=0$   
 Infinite disc. at  $x=4$

5.  $f(x) = \begin{cases} x+4, & x \leq -2 & -2+4=2 \\ -2x-11, & x > -2 & -2(-2)-11=-7 \end{cases}$

Jump at  $x=-2$

6.  $f(x) = \frac{x+7}{x^2+3x} = \frac{x+7}{x(x+3)}$   $x \neq 0 \quad x \neq -3$

Infinite discontinuity at  $x=0$  +  $x=-3$

Find the intervals on which each function is continuous.

7.  $f(x) = \begin{cases} x, & x \neq 4 \\ 2, & x = 4 \end{cases}$

$(-\infty, 4) \cup (4, \infty)$

8.  $f(x) = \begin{cases} -2, & x < 3 \\ -2x+6, & x \geq 3 & -2(3)+6=0 \end{cases}$

$(-\infty, 3) \cup [3, \infty)$

9.  $f(x) = \frac{(x-1)}{x^2-4x+3} = \frac{x-1}{(x-1)(x-3)}$  hole at  $x=1$   
 VA at  $x=3$

$(-\infty, 1) \cup (1, 3) \cup (3, \infty)$

10.  $f(x) = \frac{x^2}{2} + 4x + 10$

$(-\infty, \infty)$

11.  $f(x) = -x^2 - 4x + 2$

$(-\infty, \infty)$

12.  $f(x) = -\frac{x-2}{x^2-3x+2} = -\frac{x-2}{(x-2)(x-1)} = \frac{-1}{x-1}$

$(-\infty, 1) \cup (1, 2) \cup (2, \infty)$  hole at  $x=2$  VA  $x=1$

13.  $f(x) = -\frac{x-1}{x^2-x} = -\frac{x-1}{x(x-1)} = \frac{-1}{x}$

$(-\infty, 0) \cup (0, 1) \cup (1, \infty)$  hole at  $x=1$   
 V.A. at  $x=0$

14.  $f(x) = \frac{x}{x^2-6x+9} = \frac{x}{(x-3)(x-3)}$  VA at  $x=3$

$(-\infty, 3) \cup (3, \infty)$

15. Critical Thinking: Write a function that has an infinite discontinuity at  $x = 100$

$f(x) = \frac{1}{x-100}$

16. Critical Thinking: Write a function that is continuous over  $(-\infty, 0)$ ,  $(0, 1)$ , and  $(1, \infty)$  and discontinuous everywhere else.

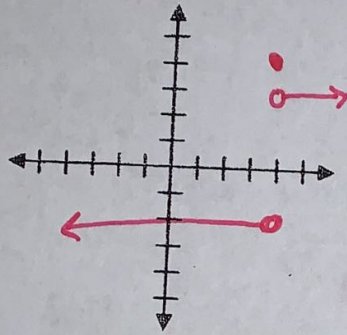
$\frac{1}{x(x-1)}$

$f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2-x}$



Draw a sketch. Find the indicated limit if it exists. If the limit does not exist, explain why.

$$1. G(x) = \begin{cases} 3, & \text{if } x > 4 \\ 5, & \text{if } x = 4 \\ -2, & \text{if } x < 4 \end{cases}$$



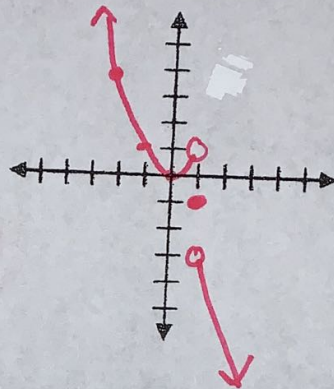
a.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4^+} G(x)$  **3**

b.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4^-} G(x)$  **-2**

c.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} G(x)$  **DNE**

d.  $G(4)$  **5**

$$2. T(x) = \begin{cases} 3-6x, & \text{if } x > 1 \\ -1, & \text{if } x = 1 \\ x^2, & \text{if } x < 1 \end{cases}$$



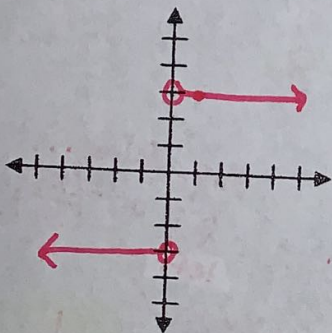
a.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} T(x)$  **1**

b.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} T(x)$  **-3**

c.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} T(x)$  **DNE**

d.  $T(1)$  **-1**

$$3. G(x) = \frac{|3x|}{x}$$



a.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} G(x)$  **3**

b.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} G(x)$  **-3**

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

d.  $G(0)$  **DNE**

4. Find the limit without sketching the graph

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 - 16, & \text{if } x < 3 \\ 5, & \text{if } x = 3 \\ 14 - x^2, & \text{if } x > 3 \end{cases}$$

a.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} F(x)$   $14 - (3)^2 = 5$

b.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} F(x)$   $(3)^2 - 16 = -7$

c.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} F(x)$  **DNE**

d.  $F(3)$  **5**

$$5. F(x) = \begin{cases} 2x-5, & \text{if } x > \frac{1}{2} \\ 3kx-1, & \text{if } x < \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

Find the value of  $k$  such that  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}} F(x)$  exists.

$$\begin{aligned} 2x-5 &= 3kx-1 \\ 2(\frac{1}{2})-5 &= 3k(\frac{1}{2})-1 \\ -4 &= \frac{3}{2}k-1 \\ \frac{2}{3} \cdot -3 &= \frac{3}{2}k \end{aligned}$$

$k = -2$

$$6. G(x) = \begin{cases} 4x-7k, & \text{if } x \geq -3 \\ 2k+x, & \text{if } x < -3 \end{cases}$$

Find the value of  $k$  such that  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -3} G(x)$  exists.

$$\begin{aligned} 4x-7k &= 2k+x \\ 4(-3)-7k &= 2k-3 \\ -12-7k &= 2k-3 \\ -9k &= 9 \end{aligned}$$

$k = -1$

7. Find the values of  $m$  and  $k$  such that  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} G(x)$  and  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} G(x)$  both exist

$$G(x) = \begin{cases} 3x^2 - kx + m, & \text{if } x \geq 1 \\ mx - 2k, & \text{if } -1 < x < 1 \\ -3m + 4x^2k, & \text{if } x \leq -1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3x^2 - kx + m &= mx - 2k \\ 3(+1)^2 - k(+1) + m &= m(+1) - 2k \\ 3 - k + m &= m - 2k \end{aligned}$$

$k = -3$

$$\begin{aligned} mx - 2k &= -3m + 4x^2k \\ m(-1) - 2(-3) &= -3m + 4(-1)^2(-3) \\ -m + 6 &= -3m - 12 \\ 2m &= -18 \end{aligned}$$

$m = -9$

Find the one-sided limits.

8.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{3}{x-2}$

$$\frac{3}{1.99-2} = \frac{3}{-.01}$$

$-\infty$

9.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} \frac{5}{x+3}$

$$\frac{5}{-2.99+3} = \frac{5}{+}$$

$\infty$

10.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{-7}{2-x}$

DNE

$$\frac{-7}{2-1.999} = \frac{-7}{+} = -\infty$$

$$\frac{-7}{2-2.001} = \frac{-7}{-} = +\infty$$

11.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{|x-2|}{x-2}$

Abs Value...  
 $\frac{x-2}{x-2}$  or  $-\frac{(x-2)}{x-2}$   
 $c^+$   $c^-$

$$-\frac{(x-2)}{x-2} = -1$$

12.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 5^+} \frac{3x-15}{4x-20}$

$$\frac{3(x-5)}{4|x-5|}$$

$\frac{3}{4}$

13.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 5^-} \frac{3x-15}{4x-20}$

$-\frac{3}{4}$

14.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{3x-15}{4x-20}$

DNE

15.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 5^+} \frac{|x-4|}{x^2-3x+2} = \frac{|x-4|}{(x-2)(x-1)}$

$$\frac{|5.01-4|}{(5.01)^2-3(5.01)+2} = \frac{+}{+}$$

$\infty$