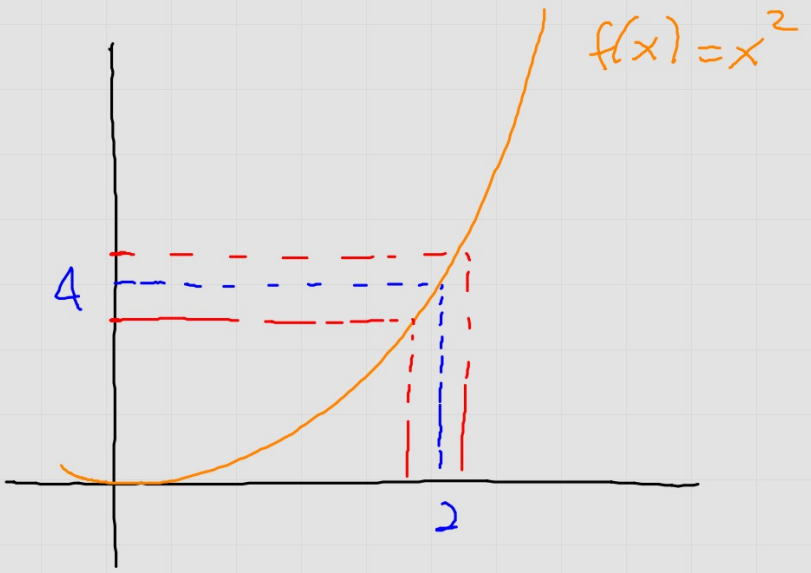
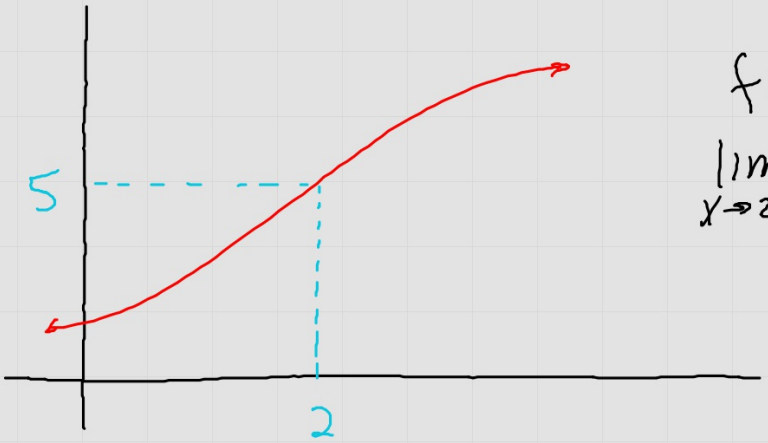
The Limit of a Function

- finding a limit from a graph
- estimating limits using tables
- vertical asymptotes

$\lim_{x \to a} f(x) = L$ is true if we can generate function values as close to L as we want by choosing inputs sufficiently close to (but never equal to) a.



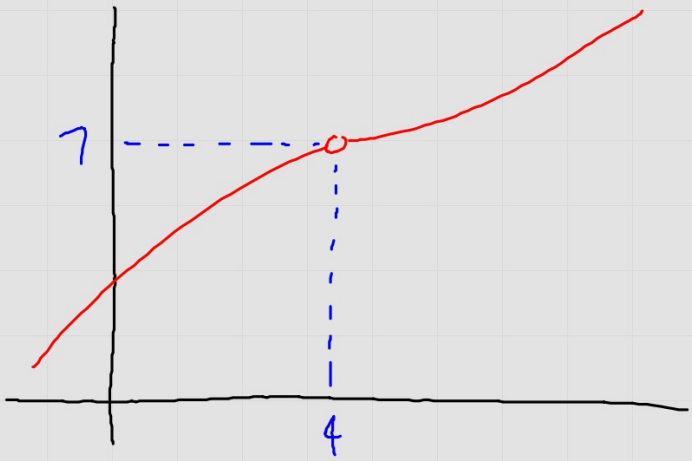
$$\lim_{x \to 2} x^2 = 4$$



$f(2) = 5$

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

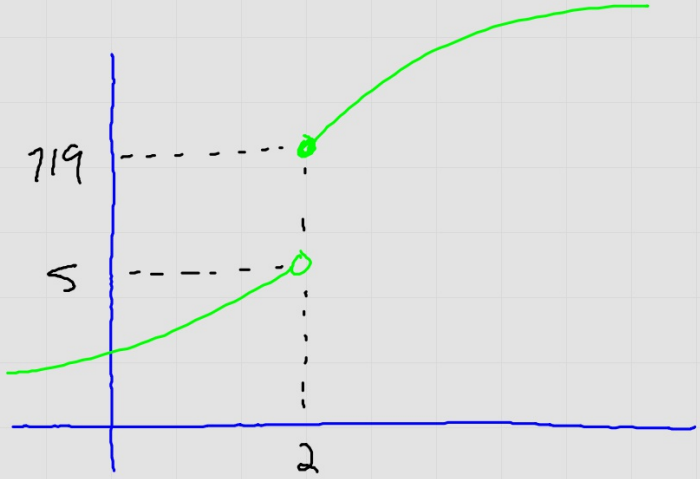
$\lim_{x \to 2} f(x) = 5$ because $\lim_{x \to 2^+} f(x) = 5$ and $\lim_{x \to 2^-} f(x) = 5$



$f(4)$ ∄

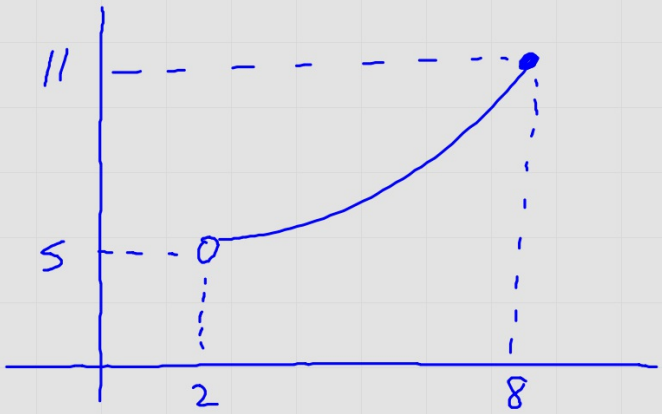
$\lim_{x \to 4} f(x) = 7$

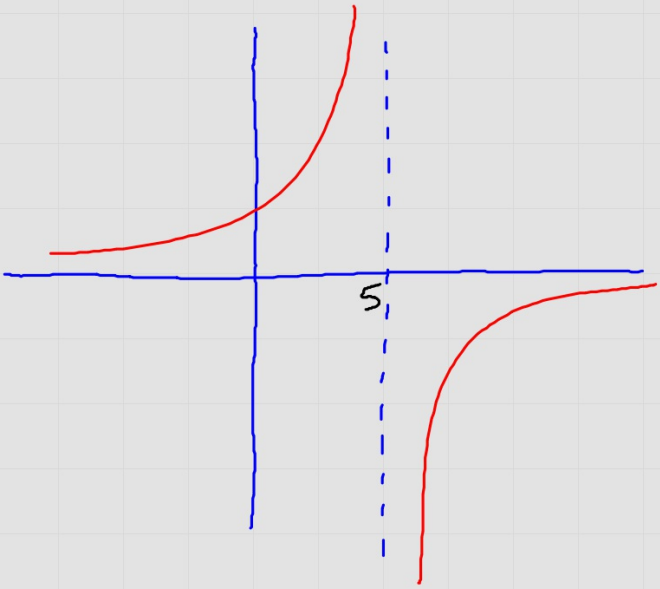
$\lim_{x \to 4} f(x) = 7$ because $\lim_{x \to 4^+} f(x) = 7$ and $\lim_{x \to 4^-} f(x) = 7$.

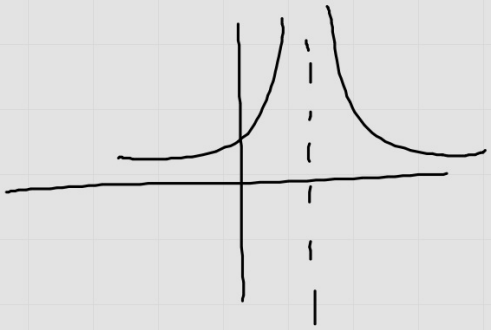


$\lim_{x \to 2} f(x) \nexists$ because $\lim_{x \to 2^+} f(x) = 719$ but

$\lim_{x \to 2^-} f(x) = 5$.


11
5
2
8





$\lim_{x \to 5} f(x) \nexists$.

$\lim_{x \to 5^+} f(x) = -\infty$ and $\lim_{x \to 5^-} f(x) = +\infty$

VA

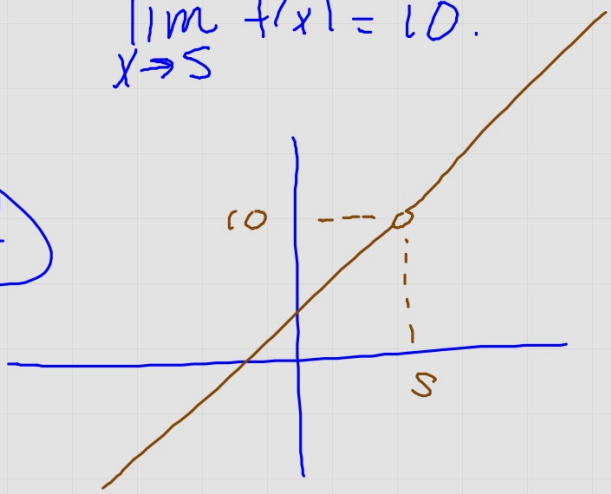
f has a VA at $x=a$ iff

$f(a) \nexists$ and $\lim_{x \to a} f(x) = \pm\infty$

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 25}{x - 5}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 5} f(x) = 10.$$

$$\frac{(x-5)(x+5)}{x-5} = x+5$$



Est $\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{x-1}{x^2-1}$

R

x	$\frac{x-1}{x^2-1}$
1.500	.400
1.100	.476
1.010	.498
1.001	.500

L

x	$\frac{x-1}{x^2-1}$
.500	.667
.900	.526
.990	.503
.999	.500

$\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{x-1}{x^2-1} = \frac{1}{2}$ because $\lim_{x \to 1^+} \frac{x-1}{x^2-1} = \frac{1}{2}$

and $\lim_{x \to 1^-} \frac{x-1}{x^2-1} = \frac{1}{2}$.

Est $\lim_{x \to 3} \frac{1}{x-3}$

R

x	$\frac{1}{x-3}$
3.500	2
3.100	10
3.010	100
3.001	1000

L

x	$\frac{1}{x-3}$
2.500	-2
2.900	-10
2.990	-100
2.999	-1000

$\lim_{x \to 3} \frac{1}{x-3}$ ∄.

$\lim_{x \to 3^+} \frac{1}{x-3} = +\infty$ and $\lim_{x \to 3^-} \frac{1}{x-3} = -\infty$.

Est $\lim_{x \to 0} \sin \frac{\pi}{x}$.