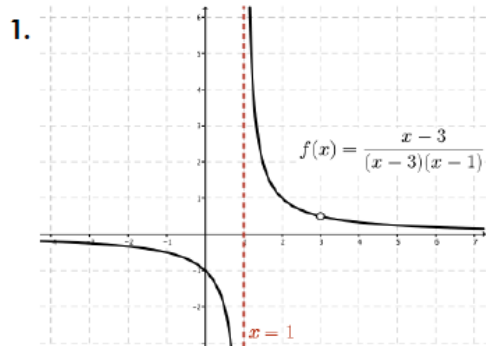


# Exploring Limits ... Set 2

For the function  $f$  whose graph is given, state the value of the given quantity, if it exists. Identify any discontinuities in the graph of  $f$ .



Domain:

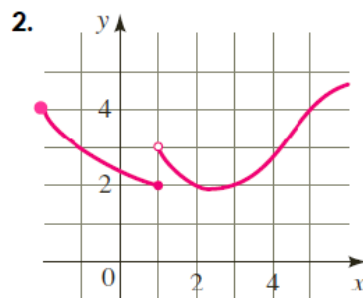
Range:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} f(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad f(3) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad f(1) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$



Domain:

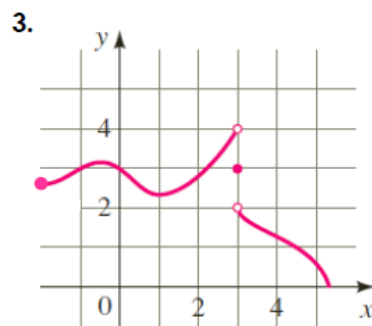
Range:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} f(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} f(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} f(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} f(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$f(1) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad f(5) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$



Domain:

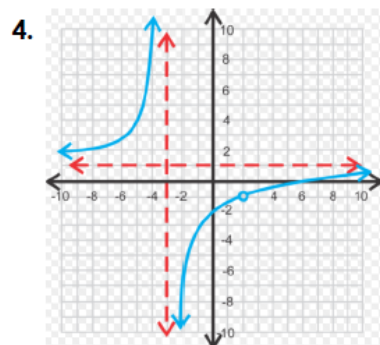
Range:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} f(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} f(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} f(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} f(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad f(-1) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$f(3) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad f(0) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$



Domain:

Range:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} f(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -3} f(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

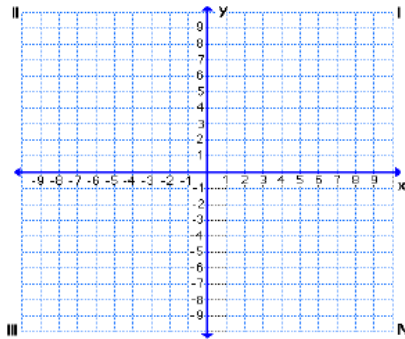
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -3} f(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

# Exploring Limits ... Set 2

Graph the piecewise-defined function, then state the value of the given quantity, if it exists. Identify any discontinuities in the graph of  $f$ .

5.  $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 - 1 & \text{if } x \leq 2 \\ -2x + 7 & \text{if } x > 2 \end{cases}$

Discontinuities:



$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

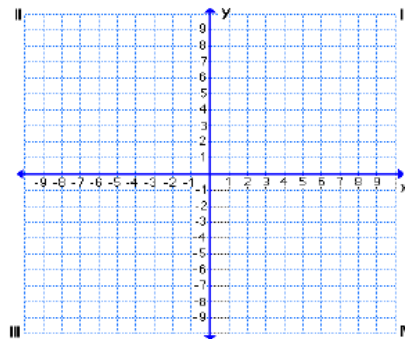
$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$f(2) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

6.  $f(x) = \begin{cases} x + 3 & \text{if } x < -2 \\ -x^2 & \text{if } x \geq -2 \end{cases}$

Discontinuities:



$\lim_{x \rightarrow -2^-} f(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

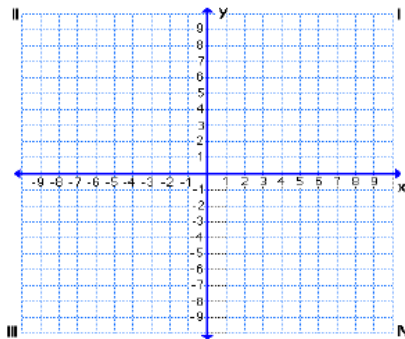
$\lim_{x \rightarrow -2^+} f(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} f(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$f(-2) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

7.  $f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x + 2 & \text{if } x \neq 1 \\ 7 & \text{if } x = 1 \end{cases}$

Discontinuities:



$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

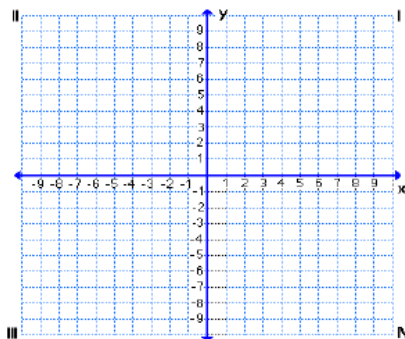
$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} f(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$f(1) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

8.  $f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x + 2 & \text{if } x < 1 \\ 7 & \text{if } x > 1 \end{cases}$

Discontinuities:



$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

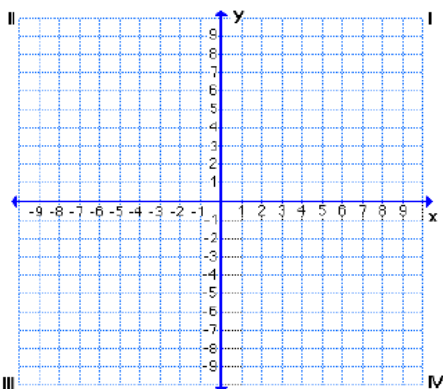
$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$f(1) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

# Exploring Limits ... Set 2

Graph the rational function. Find all intercepts and asymptotes. Then state the value of the limit, if it exists.

9.  $f(x) = \frac{x^3 + 3x^2 - 16x - 48}{x^2 + 2x - 3}$



y-intercept:

x-intercept(s):

Horizontal Asymptote:

Slant Asymptote:

Vertical Asymptote(s):

Hole(s) in the graph:

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -3} f(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

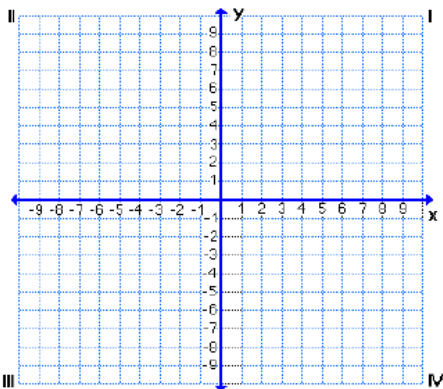
$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

10.  $f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 3x - 10}{x^2 - 2x - 15}$



y-intercept:

x-intercept(s):

Horizontal Asymptote:

Slant Asymptote:

Vertical Asymptote(s):

Hole(s) in the graph:

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -3^-} f(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} f(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -3} f(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 15} f(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

## Exploring Limits ... Set 2

Evaluate the limit if it exists, or state "does not exist."

11.  $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(3x+h)^3 - 27x^3}{h}$

12.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (5x^2 - 2x + 3)$

13.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{x^4 + 2x^3 - 2x^2 - 3x + 2}{x^3 + 5x^2 - 4x - 20}$

14.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{3x^2 - 13x - 10}{2x - 10}$

15.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(4+x)^2 - 16}{x}$

16.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{5x^3 - 2}{4x^3 + x + 5}$

17.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x+8}{x-5}$

18.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{x+8}{x-5}$

## Exploring Limits ... Set 2

$$19. \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{x^3 - 3x + 2}{x^3 + 8}$$

$$20. \lim_{x \rightarrow 5^+} \frac{x+8}{x-5}$$

$$21. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2+x} - \frac{1}{2}}{x}$$

$$22. \lim_{x \rightarrow -3^-} \frac{x-1}{x+3}$$

$$23. \lim_{x \rightarrow -3} \frac{\sqrt{x+7} - 2}{x+3}$$

$$24. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x+5}{x^2-4}$$

$$25. \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x+5}{x^2-4}$$

$$26. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{2x^3 + 3x^2 - 8x + 3}{x^2 - 3x + 2}$$

## Exploring Limits ... Set 2

$$27. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4}{5x}$$

$$28. \lim_{x \rightarrow -5} \frac{2x^3 - 42x + 40}{x^3 + 5x^2}$$

$$29. \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{x^4 - 15x^2 - 16}{x^3 - 64}$$

$$30. \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^4 - x^2 - 12}{x^3 - 2x^2 - x + 2}$$

$$31. \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \sqrt{x^4 + 3x + 6}$$

$$32. \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{2x^2 - 5x - 12}{3x^2 - 11x - 4}$$

$$33. \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(h+3)^4 - 81}{h}$$

$$34. \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(2+h)^5 - 32}{h}$$

## Exploring Limits ... Set 2

$$35. \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} (5x^2 - 2x + 3)$$

$$36. \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{[(x+h)^2 - 3(x+h)] - (x^2 - 3x)}{h}$$

$$37. \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{[2(x+h)^2 + (x+h)] - (2x^2 + x)}{h}$$

$$38. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{x+7} - \frac{1}{7}}{x}$$

$$39. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x-5)^{-1} + 5^{-1}}{x}$$

$$40. \lim_{x \rightarrow 16} \frac{4 - \sqrt{x}}{x - 16}$$

$$41. \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{2}{3}} (27x^3 - 8)(3x^2 - 2x)^{-1}$$

$$42. \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^2}{x - 3}$$

## Exploring Limits ... Set 2

43.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} \frac{x}{x-3}$

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

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

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

47.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x+3)^{-1} - 3^{-1}}{x}$

48.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} [(x+2)^2 - 4](x+4)^{-1}$

49. Given  $f(x) = \frac{x^3 + x^2 - 4x - 4}{x^2 + x - 2}$

a. Describe the differences between the following limits.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} f(x) = \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) =$$

b. Why do some exist and some not exist?

c. Under what circumstances would  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x)$  exist?



## Exploring Limits ... Set 2

50. Given  $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$ , why does the limit as  $x$  approaches zero not exist?
51. Given a function,  $f(x)$ , if  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = 4$  and  $f(2) = -3$ , which of the following is true?
- There is a point discontinuity at  $x = 2$
  - There is a jump discontinuity at  $x = 2$
  - There is a line discontinuity at  $x = 2$
  - The function is continuous at  $x = 2$
52. Given a function,  $f(x)$ , if  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -3} f(x) = 5$  and  $f(-3) = 5$ , which of the following is true?
- There is a point discontinuity at  $x = -3$
  - There is a jump discontinuity at  $x = -3$
  - There is a line discontinuity at  $x = -3$
  - The function is continuous at  $x = -3$
53. Given a function,  $f(x)$ , if  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4^-} f(x) = 3$ ,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4^+} f(x) = -1$  and  $f(4) = 9$ , which of the following is true?
- There is a point discontinuity at  $x = 4$
  - There is a jump discontinuity at  $x = 4$
  - There is a line discontinuity at  $x = 4$
  - The function is continuous at  $x = 4$
54. Given a function,  $f(x)$ , if  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = -\infty$ ,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = -\infty$  and  $f(0)$  is undefined, which of the following is true?
- There is a point discontinuity at  $x = 0$
  - There is a jump discontinuity at  $x = 0$
  - There is a line discontinuity at  $x = 0$
  - The function is continuous at  $x = 0$