

Limits & Continuity

1.3 – Limits By Graphing

Two-sided, Left and Right Limits

$\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = L$ iff both one-sided limits $\lim_{x \rightarrow c^-} f(x)$ and $\lim_{x \rightarrow c^+} f(x)$ exist and equal the same number L .

Ex A: For the piecewise linear function find the following limits by direct substitution.

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x + 1 & \text{if } x \leq 3 \\ 8 - 2x & \text{if } x > 3 \end{cases}$$

a. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} (x+1) = (3)+1 = 4$

b. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} (8-2x) = 8-2(3) = 8-6 = 2$

c. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} f(x) = \text{dne}$

Limits of Functions of Two Variables

Some limits involve two variables, with only one variable approaching a limit.

Ex B: Find the limit of each function.

#1) $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (x^2 + xh + h^2) = x^2 + x(0) + (0)^2 = x^2$

#2) $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (3x^2 + 5xh + 1) = 3x^2 + 5x(0) + 1 = 3x^2 + 1$

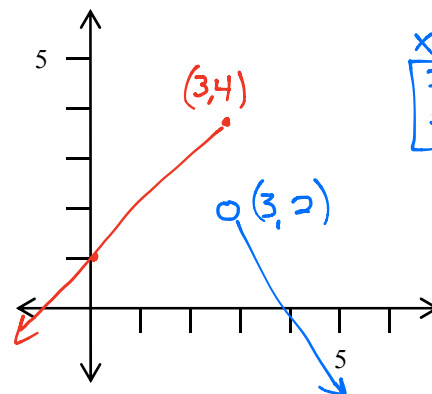
Ex C: Finding One-Sided Limits

For the piecewise linear function find the following limits by graphing.

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x + 1 & \text{if } x \leq 3 \\ 8 - 2x & \text{if } x > 3 \end{cases}$$

x	x+1
3	4
0	1

x	8-2x
3	2
5	-2



a. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} f(x) = 4$

b. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} f(x) = 2$

c. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} f(x) = \text{d.n.e.}$

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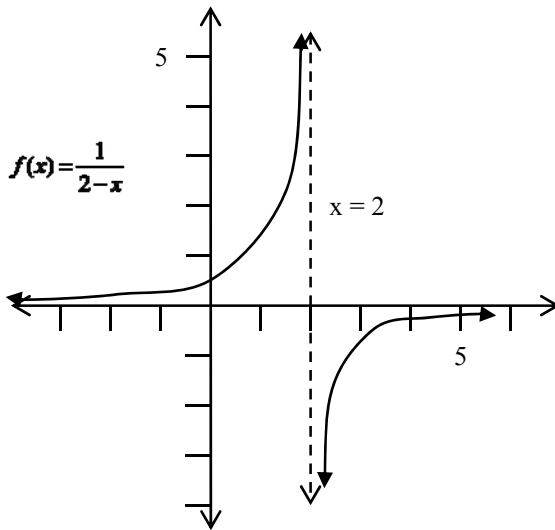
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Infinite Limits

We may use the symbols ∞ (infinity) and $-\infty$ (negative infinity) to indicate that the values of a function become arbitrarily large positive or arbitrarily large negative. Dashed lines on a graph, where a function approaches ∞ or $-\infty$, are called vertical asymptotes.

Ex D: For each function graphed below, use the limit notation with ∞ and $-\infty$ to describe its behavior as x approaches the vertical asymptote from the left, from the right, and from both sides.

a.

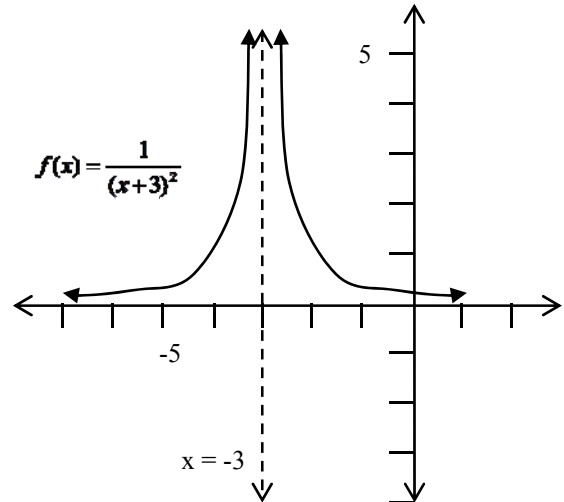


From the left $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) = \infty, dne$

From the right $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x) = -\infty, dne$

From both sides $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = dne$

b.



From the left $\lim_{x \rightarrow -3^-} f(x) = \infty, dne$

From the right $\lim_{x \rightarrow -3^+} f(x) = \infty, dne$

From both sides $\lim_{x \rightarrow -3} f(x) = \infty, dne$

Careful. To say that a limit exists is to say that it is a single number. Since ∞ is not a number, if $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = \infty$, then the limit does not exist (d.n.e.)