LIMITS

Math 130 - Essentials of Calculus

10 February 2021

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Consider the function

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

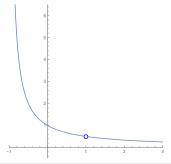
What is happening to the value of f(x) as the value of x is getting closer to 1?

The process we were taking in the last example is that of a *limit*. We are limiting, in that case, the time increment to 0.

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What is happening to the value of f(x) as the value of x is getting closer to 1?



$$x \qquad f(x) \qquad x \qquad f(x)$$

$$\begin{array}{cccccc} x & f(x) & x & f(x) \\ \hline 0.8 & 0.55556 & 1.2 & 0.45455 \end{array}$$

X	f(x)	X	f(x)
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0.9	0.52632	1.1	0.47619

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0.99	0.50251	1.01	0.49751
0.995	0.50125	1.005	0.49875

What is happening to the value of f(x) as the value of x is getting closer to 1? On the left side, values are approaching 1 from the left, and values are approaching 1 from the right in the second pair of columns.

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0.9	0.52632	1.1	0.47619
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0.99	0.50251	1.01	0.49751
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So it appears the values are approaching 0.5. We say $\lim_{x\to 1} \frac{x-1}{x^2-1} = 0.5$.

DEFINITION OF A LIMIT

DEFINITION

We write

$$\lim_{x\to a} f(x) = L$$

and say "the limit of f(x), as x approaches a, equals L" if the values of f(x) approach L as the values of x approach L as the values of L as the values of L approach L and L approach L appr

ESTIMATING A LIMIT

EXAMPLE

Use a table of values to estimate the value of the limit

$$\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{\ln(h+1)}{h}.$$

THEOREM (LIMIT LAWS)

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$$\lim_{x\to a}[f(x)+g(x)]=$$

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- $\lim_{x\to a}[f(x)-g(x)]=$

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THEOREM (LIMIT LAWS)

$$\lim_{x \to a} [f(x) - g(x)] = \lim_{x \to a} f(x) - \lim_{x \to a} g(x)$$

$$\lim_{x\to a}[cf(x)]=c\lim_{x\to a}f(x)$$

$$\lim_{x\to a}\frac{f(x)}{g(x)}=\lim_{\substack{x\to a\\ y\to a}}\frac{f(x)}{g(x)}, \ \textit{provided} \ \lim_{x\to a}g(x)\neq 0.$$

$$\lim_{x\to a} [f(x)]^n =$$

THEOREM (LIMIT LAWS)

$$\lim_{x \to a} [f(x) - g(x)] = \lim_{x \to a} f(x) - \lim_{x \to a} g(x)$$

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Compute the following limits:



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- $\lim_{x \to a} x$

Using the Limit Laws

Compute the following limits:

- $\begin{array}{cc}
 \mathbf{1} & \lim_{x \to 5} x
 \end{array}$
- $\lim_{x \to a} x$
- $\lim_{x\to 5} x^3$

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Compute the following limits:

- $\begin{array}{cc}
 \mathbf{0} & \lim_{x \to 5} x
 \end{array}$
- $\lim_{x \to a} x$
- $\lim_{x\to 5} x^3$
- $\lim_{x \to a} x^r$

Compute the following limits:

- $\lim_{x \to a} x$
- $\lim_{x \to a} x'$
- $\lim_{x\to -2}(4x^2+x)$

Compute the following limits:

- $\lim_{x\to 5} x$
- $\lim_{x\to a} x$
- $\lim_{x\to 5} x^3$
- $x \rightarrow a$
- $\lim_{x \to -2} (4x^2 + x)$ $\lim_{x \to -2} 3w^2 + 1$

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Compute the following limits:

- $\lim_{x \to a} x$
- $\lim_{x\to 5} x^3$
- $\lim_{x \to a} x^t$
- $\lim_{x\to-2}(4x^2+x)$
- $\lim_{v \to 5} \frac{3w^2 + 1}{w}$
- $\lim_{x \to 2} \frac{x^2 + x 6}{x 2}$

Compute the following limits:

- $\begin{array}{cc}
 \mathbf{0} & \lim_{x \to 5} x
 \end{array}$
- $\lim_{x \to a} x$
- $\lim_{x\to 5} x^3$
- $\lim_{x \to a} x^n$
- $\lim_{x\to-2}(4x^2+x)$
- $\lim_{x\to 5} \frac{3w^2+1}{w}$
- $\lim_{x\to 2} \frac{x^2+x-6}{x-2}$ Something's not right here...

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DEFINITION (CONTINUOUS)

A function f is continuous at a number a if

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

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Intuitively, a function is continuous if you can draw its graph without lifting your pen. The function in that last example is one which is *not* continuous.

Examples of Continuous Functions

The following types of functions are continuous <u>on their domains</u>. This means, as long we're taking the limit to a value in the domain of the function, we can just plug the number into the function.

linear functions

- linear functions
- polynomials

- linear functions
- polynomials
- rational functions

- linear functions
- polynomials
- rational functions
- power functions

- linear functions
- polynomials
- rational functions
- power functions
- root functions

- linear functions
- polynomials
- rational functions
- power functions
- root functions
- exponential functions

- linear functions
- polynomials
- rational functions
- power functions
- root functions
- exponential functions
- logarithmic functions

- linear functions
- polynomials
- rational functions
- power functions
- root functions
- exponential functions
- logarithmic functions
- trigonometric functions

USING CONTINUITY TO EVALUATE A LIMIT

EXAMPLE

Consider the function
$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 + x - 6}{x - 2}$$
.

What is the domain of f?

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Consider the function
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.

- What is the domain of f?
- $② Compute <math>\lim_{x \to 4} f(x).$

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USING CONTINUITY TO EVALUATE A LIMIT

EXAMPLE

Consider the function
$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 + x - 6}{x - 2}$$
.

- What is the domain of f?
- **3** Compute $\lim_{x\to 2} f(x)$.

Now You Try It!

EXAMPLE

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

- What is the domain of f?
- $② Compute \lim_{x \to 1} f(x).$
- **3** Compute $\lim_{x \to -1} f(x)$.

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