

Introduction to Limits

$$1. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^3 - 1}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\cancel{(x-1)}(x^2 + x + 1)}{\cancel{x-1}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (x^2 + x + 1) = 3$$

$$5. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 - 1}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\cancel{(x-1)}(x+1)}{\cancel{x-1}}$$

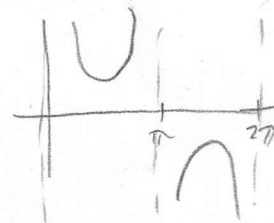
$$= 2$$

$$2. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{5 \sin 2x}{x} \cdot \frac{2}{2}$$

$$= 10 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(2x)}{(2x)}$$

$$= 10 \cdot 1 = 10$$

$$6. \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi^+} \csc x = -\infty$$



$$3. \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{1 - \sqrt{x-1}}{x-2} \left(\frac{1 + \sqrt{x-1}}{1 + \sqrt{x-1}} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{1 - (x-1)}{(x-2)(1 + \sqrt{x-1})}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\cancel{2-x}}{\cancel{x-2}(1 + \sqrt{x-1})}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{-1}{1 + \sqrt{x-1}} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$7. \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{\sqrt{x} - 2}{x - 4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{\sqrt{x} - 2}{(\sqrt{x} - 2)(\sqrt{x} + 2)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x} + 2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

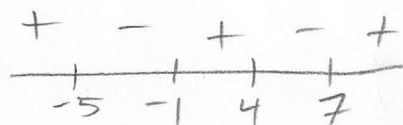
$$4. \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x-1}{\sqrt{x+6}-3}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} \frac{x-1}{\sqrt{x+6}-3} \approx \frac{2}{0^-} = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} \frac{x-1}{\sqrt{x+6}-3} \approx \frac{2}{0^+} = \infty$$

so $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x-1}{\sqrt{x+6}-3}$ d.n.e.

$$8. \lim_{x \rightarrow 4^-} \frac{x^2 + x - 20}{x^2 - 6x - 7} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 4^-} \frac{(x+5)(x-4)}{(x-7)(x+1)}$$



0