

(Video Solutions online)

Part 1: Determining Limits Graphically

1. Using a graphing approach, determine the following

a. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4^-} 2x - 5$

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

c. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} 2x - 5$

2. Using a graphing approach, determine the following

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

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

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

3. Using a graphing approach, determine the following where $g(x) = \begin{cases} x + 2, & x < 2 \\ 3, & x = 2 \\ x^2, & x > 2 \end{cases}$

a. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} g(x)$

b. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} g(x)$

c. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} g(x)$

4. Using a graphing approach, determine the following

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

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

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

Part 2: Evaluating Limits Algebraically

Algebraically evaluate each of the limits in part 2.

Evaluating Limits Using Factoring

1. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - 5x + 6}{x - 2}$

2. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x - 3}{x^2 - 9}$

3. $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{2x + 4}{x^2 + 8x + 12}$

4. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3 - 8x^2}{15x^2}$

5. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{5}} \frac{25x - 5}{5x^2 - 26x + 5}$

6. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{x - 4}{x^2 - 8x + 16}$

7. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{2x^3 + 7x^2 - 100x + 75}{x^3 - 9x^2 + 13x + 35}$

8. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{2}{3}} \frac{6x^3 + 29x^2 - 34x + 8}{3x - 2}$

Evaluating Limits Through Elementary Fraction Work

9. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{\frac{1}{x} - \frac{2}{x+4}}{x - 4}$

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

Evaluating Limits by Conjugating Expressions with Square Roots

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

12. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{\sqrt{x+6} - 3}{x^2 - 3x}$

13. $\lim_{x \rightarrow -5} \frac{\sqrt{x+6} - 1}{2 - \sqrt{x+9}}$

Evaluating Limits by Completing the Difference of Cubes

14. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{x - 5}{\sqrt[3]{x+3} - 2}$

15. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 17} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x+10} - 3}{x - 17}$

Evaluating Limits by Completing the Difference of Squares and Completing the Difference of Cubes

16. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{x} - 1}{\sqrt{x} - 1}$

17. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 11} \frac{\sqrt{x+5} - 4}{\sqrt[3]{x-3} - 2}$

18. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 26} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x+1} - 3}{\sqrt{x-22} - 2}$

Evaluating Limits by Completing the Difference of nth Powers

$$19. \lim_{x \rightarrow 64} \frac{x-64}{\sqrt[6]{x}-2}$$

$$20. \lim_{x \rightarrow 24} \frac{\sqrt[5]{x+8}-2}{2x-48}$$

Evaluating Limits as x Goes to Infinity or x Goes to Negative Infinity

$$21. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5x^2+9x-4}{x^2+11}$$

$$22. \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{3x^3+13x-4}{2x^3-12x^2}$$

$$23. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4x^2+8x-1}{3x+5}$$

$$24. \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{9x^2-8x+2}{6x^3+8x+4}$$

$$25. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^4+1}}{x^2-5}$$

$$26. \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2-4x+8}}{x-7}$$

$$27. \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\sqrt{2x^4+11x-1}}{x^2+4x-6}$$

Part 3: Continuity

- Find the value(s) of x at which the function $f(x) = \frac{x^2-4}{x+2}$ is discontinuous
- Find the value(s) of x at which the function $f(x) = \frac{2x-1}{x-3}$ is discontinuous
- Find the value(s) of x at which the function $f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x-2, & x \leq 2 \\ 4-x, & x > 2 \end{cases}$ is discontinuous
- Find the value(s) of x at which the function $f(x) = \begin{cases} x+4, & x \leq 1 \\ x^2+3, & x > 1 \end{cases}$ is discontinuous
- Find the value(s) of x at which the function $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}x+3, & x < 2 \\ 4, & x = 2 \\ 6-x, & x > 2 \end{cases}$ is discontinuous
- Find the value(s) of x at which the function $f(x) = \begin{cases} 3-x, & x < -1 \\ 2, & x = -1 \\ x+5, & x > -1 \end{cases}$ is discontinuous
- Determine values for a and b such that the function $f(x) = \begin{cases} ax^2+b, & x \leq 0 \\ 2x+3, & 0 < x < 5 \\ bx-3a, & x \geq 5 \end{cases}$ is continuous for all $x \in \mathbb{R}$.

Answers:

Part 1:

1a) 3 b) 3 c) 3; 2a) 1 b) 1 c) 1; 3a) 4 b) 4 c) 4; 4a) ∞ (or does not exist) b) $-\infty$ (or dne) c) does not exist

Part 2:

1. -1 2. $\frac{1}{6}$ 3. $\frac{1}{2}$ 4. $\frac{-8}{15}$ 5. $\frac{-25}{24}$ 6. *does not exist* 7. -60 8. $\frac{38}{9}$ 9. $\frac{-1}{32}$ 10. $\frac{7}{12}$ 11. $\frac{1}{12}$ 12. $\frac{1}{18}$ 13. -2
14. 12 15. $\frac{1}{27}$ 16. $\frac{2}{3}$ 17. $\frac{3}{2}$ 18. $\frac{4}{27}$ 19. 192 20. $\frac{1}{160}$ 21. 5 22. $\frac{3}{2}$ 23. ∞ 24. 0 25. 1 26. -1 27. $\sqrt{2}$

Part 3:

1. $x = -2$ 2. $x = 3$ 3. *none* 4. $x = 1$ 5. *none* 6. $x = -1$ 7. $a = \frac{2}{3}, b = 3$