## Infinite Discontinuities

In an *infinite* discontinuity, the left- and right-hand limits are infinite; they may be both positive, both negative, or one positive and one negative.

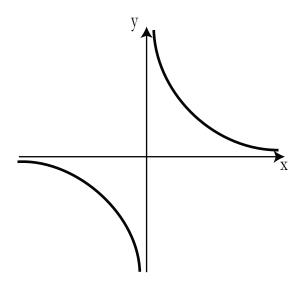


Figure 1: An example of an infinite discontinuity:  $\frac{1}{x}$ 

From Figure 1, we see that  $\lim_{x\to 0^+}\frac{1}{x}=\infty$  and  $\lim_{x\to 0^-}\frac{1}{x}=-\infty$ . Saying that a limit is  $\infty$  is different from saying that the limit doesn't exist – the values of  $\frac{1}{x}$  are changing in a very definite way as  $x\to 0$  from either side. (Note that it's not true that  $\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{1}{x}=\infty$  because  $\infty$  and  $-\infty$  are different.)

There are two more things we can learn from this example. First, sketch the

There are two more things we can learn from this example. First, sketch the graph of  $\frac{d}{dx}\frac{1}{x} = -\frac{1}{x^2}$ ; it also has an infinite discontinuity at x = 0. Notice that the derivative of the function  $\frac{1}{x}$  is always negative. It may seem strange to you that the derivative is decreasing as x approaches 0 from the positive side while  $\frac{1}{x}$  is increasing, but very often the graph of the derivative will look nothing like the graph of the original function.

What the graph of the derivative  $-\frac{1}{x^2}$  is showing you is the slope of the graph of  $\frac{1}{x}$ . Where the graph of  $\frac{1}{x}$  is not very steep, the graph of  $-\frac{1}{x^2}$  lies close to the x-axis. Where the graph of  $\frac{1}{x}$  is steep, the graph of  $-\frac{1}{x^2}$  is far away from the x-axis. The value of  $-\frac{1}{x^2}$  is always negative, and the graph of  $\frac{1}{x}$  always slopes downward.

Finally,  $\frac{1}{x}$  is an odd function and  $-\frac{1}{x^2}$  is an even function. When you take the derivative of an odd function you always get an even function and vice-versa. If you can easily identify odd and even functions, this is a good way to check

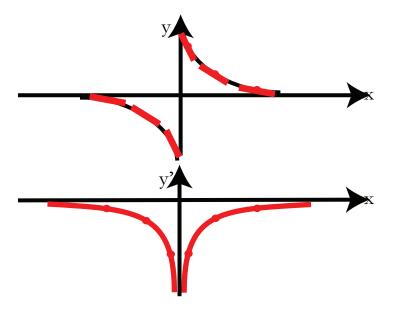


Figure 2: Top: graph of  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$  and Bottom: graph of  $f'(x) = -\frac{1}{x^2}$ 

your work.

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