Recitation #3 - 2.2: Definition of Limits

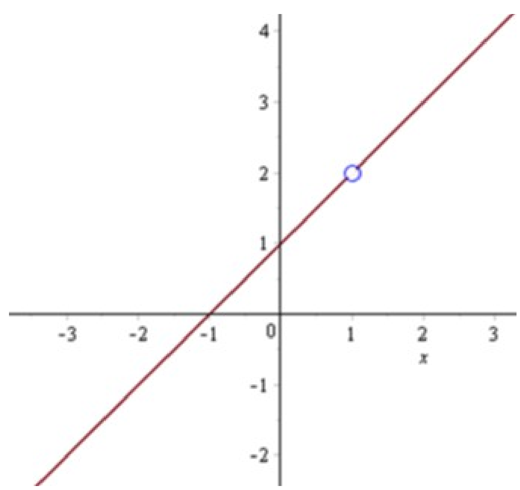
Warm up:

(a) True or False: To find $\lim_{x\to 2} f(x)$, it's enough to know $f(2.1)$, $f(2.01)$, $f(2.001)$, etc.

(b) True or False: If we know $f(2)$, then we know $\lim_{x\to 2} f(x)$. False. In the above example, we have that $f(2) = 0$, however $\lim_{x\to 2} f(x)$ does not exist.

Group work:

Problem 1 *Given the graph of the function, estimate* $\lim_{x\to 1} \frac{x^2-1}{x-1}$. *Then estimate* $\lim_{x\to 1} \frac{x^2-1}{x-1}$ *by creating a table of values.*



Problem 2 *Sketch the graph of a function with the given properties. You need not find a formula for the function.*

$$f(3) = -2\,,\ f(5) = 6\,,\ \lim_{x\to 5^-} f(x) = -1\,,\ \lim_{x\to 5^+} f(x) = 4\,,\ \lim_{x\to 3} f(x) = 7$$

$$\lim_{x\to 2^-} f(x) = 3\,,\ \lim_{x\to 2^+} f(x) = 0\,,\ \lim_{x\to 1^+} f(x) = 5$$

Problem 3 *True/False: Give an explanation or counterexample. Assume a and L are finite numbers.*

(a) *If* $\lim_{x \to a} f(x) = L$, *then* $f(a) = L$.

(b) *If* $\lim_{x \to a^-} f(x) = L$, *then* $\lim_{x \to a^+} f(x) = L$.

(c) *If* $\lim_{x \to a} f(x) = L$ *and* $\lim_{x \to a} g(x) = L$, *then* $f(a) = g(a)$.

(d) $\lim_{x \to a} \dfrac{f(x)}{g(x)}$ *does not exist if* $g(a) = 0$.