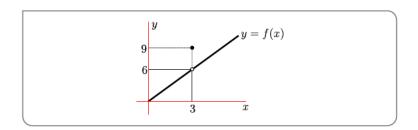
MATH 100

Farid Aliniaeifard

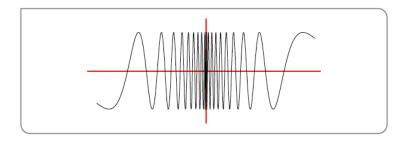
University of British Columbia

2019

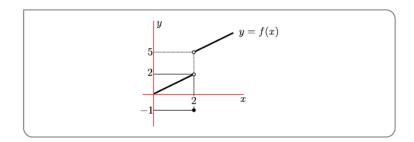
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x & x < 3 \\ 9 & x = 3 \\ 2x & x > 3 \end{cases}$$



$$f(x) = \sin(\frac{\pi}{x})$$



$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x & x < 2 \\ -1 & x = 2 \\ x + 3 & x > 2 \end{cases}$$



Consider the graph of the function f(x).



Then

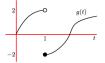
$$\lim_{x \to 1^{-}} f(x) =$$

$$\lim_{x \to 1^{+}} f(x) =$$

$$\lim_{x \to 1} f(x) =$$

Example

Consider the graph of the function g(t).



Then

$$egin{aligned} &\lim_{t o 1^-} g(t) = \ &\lim_{t o 1^+} g(t) = \ &\lim_{t o 1} g(t) = \end{aligned}$$

Consider the graph of the function f(x).



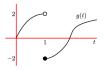
Then

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

 $\lim_{x\to 1} f(x) = 2$

Example

Consider the graph of the function g(t).



Then

$$\lim_{t \to 1^{-}} g(t) = 2$$

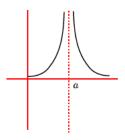
$$\lim_{t \to 1^{+}} g(t) = -2$$

$$\lim_{t \to 1} g(t) = DNE$$

When the limit goes to infinity

Example

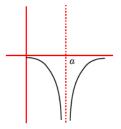
Consider the graph for the function f(x).



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

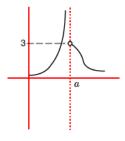
Example

Consider the graph for the function g(x).



$$\lim_{x\to a}g(x)=-\infty$$

Consider the graph for the function h(x).

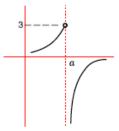


$$\lim_{x\to a^-}h(x)=$$

$$\lim_{x\to a^+} h(x) =$$

Example

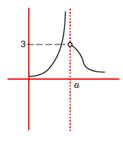
Consider the graph for the function s(x).



$$\lim_{x\to a^-} s(x) =$$

$$\lim_{x \to 2^+} s(x) =$$

Consider the graph for the function h(x).

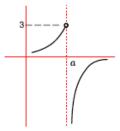


$$\lim_{x\to a^-}h(x)=+\infty$$

$$\lim_{x\to a^+}h(x)=3$$

Example

Consider the graph for the function s(x).



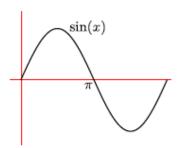
$$\lim_{x\to a^-} s(x) = 3$$

$$\lim_{x\to a^+} s(x) = -\infty$$

Consider the function

$$g(x) = \frac{1}{\sin(x)}.$$

Find the one-side limits of this function as $x \to \pi$.



$$\lim_{x\to 0^-} \frac{1}{\sin(x)} = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x\to 0^+} \frac{1}{\sin(x)} = -\infty$$