(forall \$ 70).

Evaluating limits: examples. I for practice in class; not to hand in.

Evaluate each limit, or explain why it doesn't exist.

1)
$$\lim_{x \to 7} \frac{x-7}{|7-x|}$$
 Note: $|7-x| = \begin{cases} 7-x \\ x-7 \end{cases}$ $|7-x| = \begin{cases} 7-x \\ x-7 \end{cases}$ Hence $\lim_{x \to 7^{-}} \frac{x-7}{|7-x|} = \lim_{x \to 7^{-}} \frac{x-7}{|7-x|} = \lim_{x \to 7^{+}} (-1) = -1$ and $\lim_{x \to 7^{+}} \frac{x-7}{|7-x|} = \lim_{x \to 7^{+}} \frac{x-7}{|7-x|} = \lim_{x \to 7^{+}} (1) = 1$. So the limit does not exist (one-side limits not equal).

2
$$\lim_{x\to 2} \frac{x^2-6x+8}{x-2} = \lim_{x\to 2} \frac{(x-2)(x-4)}{(x-2)} = \lim_{x\to 2} (x-4) = -2$$

3)
$$\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{x^2 + 2x - 3}{x^2 - 4x + 3} = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{(x - 1)(x + 3)}{(x - 1)(x - 3)} = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{(x - 1)}{(x - 1)} \cdot \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{(x + 3)}{(x - 3)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 1} (1)(\frac{1 + 3}{1 - 3}) = 1 \cdot \frac{4}{-2} = -2$$

4)
$$\lim_{x \to 7} \frac{x^2 - 10x + 21}{17 - x1} = \lim_{x \to 7^{\pm}} \frac{x^2 - 10x + 21}{17 - x1} = \lim_{x \to 7^{\pm}} (x - 3) \cdot \lim_{x \to 7^{\pm}} \frac{x - 7}{17 - x1}$$
and now we can wx #1 to conclude that $\lim_{x \to 7^{-}} \frac{x^2 - 10x + 21}{17 - x1} = (7 - \frac{3}{4}) \cdot (-1) = -4$

and
$$\lim_{x \to 7^{-}} \frac{x^{2} \cdot 10x + 21}{17 - x1} = (7 - 3) \cdot (+1) = 4$$

So the limit does not exist.

Fationalize the numerator: $\frac{1 - \sqrt{1+\xi}}{t} = \frac{1 - \sqrt{1+\xi}}{t} \cdot \frac{1 - \sqrt{1+\xi}}{1 + \sqrt{1+\xi}} = \frac{1 - (1+\xi)}{t} = -\frac{t}{t}$

(if this exists).

Rationalize the numerator: $\frac{1 - \sqrt{1+\xi}}{t} = \frac{1 - \sqrt{1+\xi}}{t} \cdot \frac{1 + \sqrt{1+\xi}}{1 + \sqrt{1+\xi}} = -\frac{t}{t} \cdot \frac{1 + \sqrt{1+\xi}}{1 + \sqrt{1+\xi}} = -\frac{t}{t}$

Hence
$$\lim_{t \to 0} \frac{1 - \sqrt{1+t}}{t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{-1}{1 + \sqrt{1+t}} = \frac{-1}{1 + \sqrt{1+t}} = \frac{-1/2}{1 + \sqrt{1+t}}$$