

Graph of $f(x)$

1. Use the given graph f to state the value of each quantity, if it exists. If it does not exist, explain why.

A.) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) = 3$

D.) $f(2) = 3$

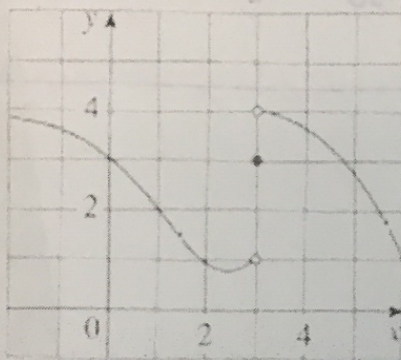
B.) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x) = 1$

E.) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} f(x) = 4$

C.) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x)$ DNE

F.) $f(4)$ undefined

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x)$



Graph of $f(x)$

2. Use the given graph f to state the value of each quantity, if it exists. If it does not exist, explain why.

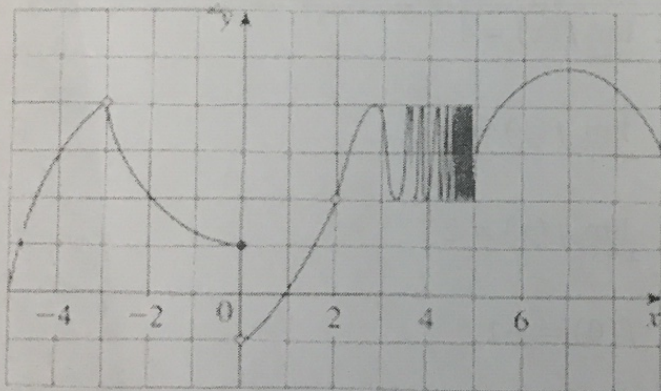
A.) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = 2$

D.) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} f(x)$ DNE

B.) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} f(x) = 1$

E.) $f(3) = 3$

C.) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} f(x) = 4$



Graph of $h(x)$

3. Use the given graph h to state the value of each quantity, if it exists. If it does not exist explain why.

A.) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -3^-} h(x)$

4

B.) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -3^+} h(x)$

4

C.) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -3} h(x)$

4

D.) $h(-3)$

undefined

E.) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} h(x)$

1

F.) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} h(x)$

-1

G.) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} h(x)$

DNE

H.) $h(0)$

1

I.) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} h(x)$

2

J.) $h(2)$

undefined

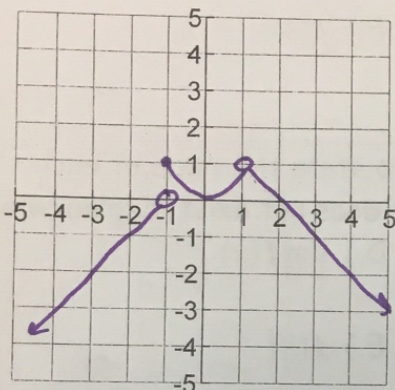
K.) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 5^+} h(x)$

3

L.) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 5^-} h(x)$

7. Sketch the graph of the function and use it to determine the values of a for which $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)$ exists.

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1+x & \text{if } x < -1 \\ x^2 & \text{if } -1 \leq x < 1 \\ 2-x & \text{if } x \geq 1 \end{cases}$$



Limit exists for all values $a \neq 1$

8. Guess the value of the limit (if it exists) by evaluating the function at the given numbers (correct to six decimal places).

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{5t} - 1}{t}$$

$t = \pm 0.5, \pm 0.1, \pm 0.01, \pm 0.001, \pm 0.0001$

t	-0.5	-0.1	-0.01	-0.001	-0.0001
y	1.835430	3.9348	4.877057	4.998520	4.999750

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{e^{5t} - 1}{t} = 5$$

t	0.5	0.1	0.01	0.001	0.0001
y	22.314488	6.487212	5.127109	5.012520	5.001250

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{e^{5t} - 1}{t} = 5$$

$$\therefore \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{5t} - 1}{t} = 5$$

9-12: If you were going to sketch a graph of a function with the following conditions, state what each condition means.

9. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = -1$

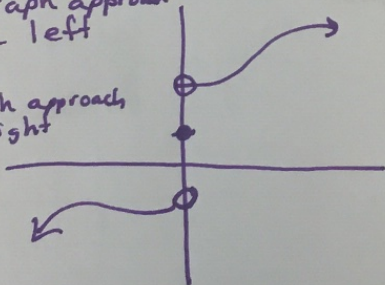
open circle, graph approach (0, -1) from the left

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = 2$

open circle, graph approach (0, 2) from the right

$f(0) = 1$

closed circle at (0, 1)



10. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 1$ open circle, graph approach (0, 1) from left and right

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} f(x) = -2$

open circle, graph approaching (3, -2) from left

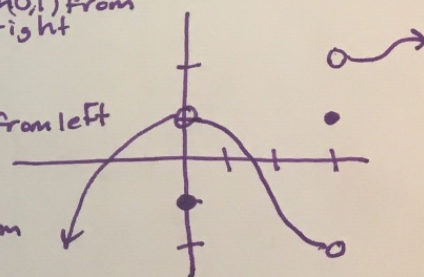
$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} f(x) = 2$

open circle, graph approaching (3, 2) from right

$f(0) = -1$

closed circle at (0, 1)

$f(3) = 1$ closed circle at (3, 1)



11. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} f(x) = 4$

open circle, graph approach (3, 4) from right

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} f(x) = 2$

open circle, graph approach (3, 2) from left

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} f(x) = 2$

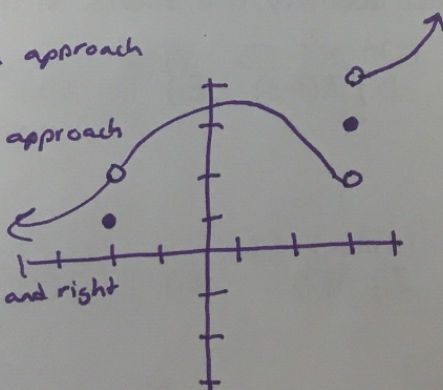
open circle, graph approach (-2, 2) from left and right

$f(3) = 3$

closed circle (3, 3)

$f(-2) = 1$

closed circle (2, 1)



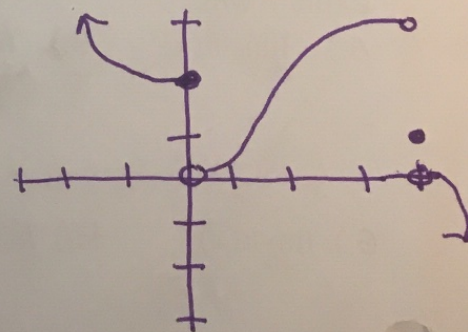
12. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = 2$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = 0$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 4^-} f(x) = 3$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 4^+} f(x) = 0$

$f(0) = 2$ and $f(4) = 1$



Graphs vary