

Review for 2.1 – 2.2 Limits

- 1) What does $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = L$ mean?

As the x value approaches c , the y value approaches L .

- 2) If $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} f(x) = 8$ & $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} f(x) = 10$,

The limit does not exist.

- 3) What are the three ways to find a limit?

Plug it in.

Algebra (factor)

Graph it.

4) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^2 - 3x + 4}{2x - 7} =$

$$\frac{3^2 - 3(3) + 4}{2(3) - 7} = \frac{4}{-1} = -4$$

5) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^2 - 9}{x - 3} =$

$$\frac{(x - 3)(x + 3)}{x - 3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} (x + 3) = 6$$

6) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x - 3}{\sqrt{x} - 3} =$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x - 3}{\sqrt{x} - 3} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x} - 3}{\sqrt{x} - 3} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{(x - 3)\sqrt{x} - 3}{(x - 3)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \sqrt{x} - 3 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

7) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 9} \frac{\sqrt{x} - 3}{x - 9} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x} + 3}{\sqrt{x} + 3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 9} \frac{x - 9}{(x - 9)(\sqrt{x} + 3)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 9} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x} + 3} = \frac{1}{6}$

$$8) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1 \text{ from the graph}$$

$$9) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 5x}{\sin 7x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 5x}{5x} \cdot \frac{7x}{\sin 7x} \cdot \frac{5}{7} = 1 \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{5}{7} = \frac{5}{7}$$

$$10) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x \cos x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1)(\tan x) = \tan(0) = 0$$

$$11) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x \csc x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$$

$$12) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x^2 - 7x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x(x-7)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{x-7} = (1) \left(-\frac{1}{7}\right) = -\frac{1}{7}$$

$$13) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 + 9x - 2}{x + 10,000} = \text{Bill Gates Biggest power on the top means } \infty.$$

$$14) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x}{5x^7 - 13} = \text{Bill Gates Biggest power on the bottom means } 0.$$

$$15) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^4 + 9x - 1}{5x^4 + 3} = \text{Billy } \frac{x^4}{5x^4} = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$16) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 0 \text{ Graph.}$$

$$17) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 9x} + 8x}{7x - 19} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x + 8x}{7x} = \frac{9}{7}$$

$$18) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{x^2 - 9x} + 2x) \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 9x} - 2x}{\sqrt{x^2 - 9x} - 2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 - 9x - 2x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 - 9x} - 2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-x^2}{x - 2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-x^2}{x - 2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-x^2}{-x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x = \infty$$

19) Use the mathematical way to solve this Bill Gates problem.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 + 6x - 13}{x^3 + 9x - 12} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{x^2}{x^3} + \frac{6x}{x^3} - \frac{13}{x^3}}{\frac{x^3}{x^3} + \frac{9x}{x^3} - \frac{12}{x^3}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{x} + \frac{6}{x^2} - \frac{13}{x^3}}{1 + \frac{9}{x^2} - \frac{12}{x^3}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{0 + 0 + 0}{1 + 0 + 0} = 0$$

20) What are the three options for this limit?

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{fx^h}{px^v}$$

$$h > v \quad \infty \quad h = v \quad \frac{f}{p} \quad h < v \quad 0$$

21) Give an power function for the end behavior for $f(x) = \frac{3x^2+8x-12}{4x+10}$

Do Bill Gates and do not plug in the infinity.

$$f(x) = \frac{3x^2+8x-12}{4x+10} = \frac{3x^2}{4x} = \frac{3x}{4}$$

22) What is the easiest way to find a horizontal asymptote?

Use Bill Gates.

23) Which asymptote (horizontal, vertical, both or neither) can you cross?

Horizontal

24) Draw a function with the following characteristics:

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -4} f(x) = -3, f(-4) = 7$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 5^-} f(x) = 7, \lim_{x \rightarrow 5^+} f(x) = -3$$

25) Use the Sandwich Theorem to find $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin^4 x}{x^2+1}$.

$$0 \leq \sin^4 x \leq 1$$

$$\frac{0}{x^2+1} \leq \frac{\sin^4 x}{x^2+1} \leq \frac{1}{x^2+1}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{0}{x^2+1} = 0, \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x^2+1} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin^4 x}{x^2+1} = 0$$

26) If $f(x) = \begin{cases} 3x - 5 & \text{for } -3 \leq x < 6 \\ x^2 - 23 & \text{for } 6 \leq x \end{cases}$, what is $\lim_{x \rightarrow 6} f(x)$?

$$3(6) - 5 = 13$$

$$6^2 - 23 = 13$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 6} f(x) = 13$$

27) If $a \neq 0$, then $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x^2 - a^4}{x^4 - a^8} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x^2 - a^4}{(x^2 - a^4)(x^2 + a^4)} =$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{1}{(x^2 + a^4)} = \frac{1}{a^2 + a^4}$$

28) For $x \geq 0$, $y = 4$ is the horizontal asymptote for the function $f(x)$. Create the limit that best describes this relationship.

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