Answers we put table of values on the board on Fri. 2-2 EXAMPLES: CALCULATING LIMITS

1. Use you calculator and a table of values to determine the value of the following limits or state that the limits do not exist.

(a)
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^{2x} - 1}{x} = 2$$

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

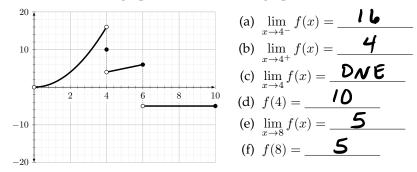
(c)
$$\lim_{x \to 1^{-}} \ln(x-1)$$
 = - 20

(d) Assume
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x+1 & x < 0 \\ x-1 & 0 \le x < 2 \\ 1+\sqrt{x-2} & 2 < x \end{cases}$$

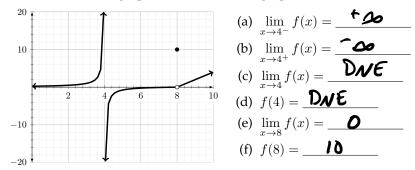
i. $\lim_{x \to 0} f(x) = DNE$
 $\lim_{x \to 0^+} X-1 = -1$ and $\lim_{x \to 0^+} X+1 = 1$
 $\chi \to 0^+$

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

2. The function g(x) is graphed below. Use the graph to fill in the blanks.



3. The function g(x) is graphed below. Use the graph to fill in the blanks.



Write the equation of any vertical asymptotes:

4. Determine the limit. Explain your answer.

(a)
$$\lim_{x\to 5^+} \frac{2+x}{x-5} = +26$$

As $x-75^+$, $2+x-77$ and
 $x-5 \to 0$ but is always positive.
(b) $\lim_{x\to 5^+} \frac{2+x}{5-x} = -\infty$
As $x-75^+$, $2+x-77$
but $5-x-70^-$ since
 $5-x$ is always negative.
(c) $\lim_{x\to (\pi/2)^+} \frac{e^x}{\sin x} = \frac{\pi}{2}$
(c) $\lim_{x\to (\pi/2)^+} \frac{e^x}{\sin x} = \frac{\pi}{2}$
 $= e^{\pi}$