

Basic Limits

1. $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} c =$

2. $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} x =$

Limit Laws Suppose $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)$ and $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x)$ exist and c is a constant, then

3. $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} [f(x) \pm g(x)] = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) \pm \lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x)$

4. $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} cf(x) = c \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)$

5. $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} [f(x) \cdot g(x)] = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x)$

6. $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)}{\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x)}$, if $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) \neq 0$

7. $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} [f(x)]^n = [\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)]^n$ for positive integer n

Even More Special Limits and Laws

8. $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} x^n = a^n$ for positive integer n

9. $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} x^{1/n} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \sqrt[n]{x} = \sqrt[n]{a}$ for positive integer n and if n is even, $a \geq 0$

10. $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} [f(x)]^{1/n} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \sqrt[n]{f(x)} = \sqrt[n]{\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)}$ for positive integer n . [In the case that n is even, $f(x) \geq 0$]

Ex: Evaluate the following limit, justifying each step with limit laws.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{3x^2 + 2x + 2}{\sqrt{2x - 1}} = \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (3x^2 + 2x + 2)}{\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \sqrt{2x - 1}} = \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (3x^2 + 2x + 2)}{\sqrt{\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (2x - 1)}} \quad \text{by Law}$$

$$= \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} 3x^2 + \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} 2x + \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} 2}{\sqrt{\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} 2x - \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} 1}} \quad \text{by Law}$$

$$= \frac{3 \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} x^2 + 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} x + \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} 2}{\sqrt{2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} x - \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} 1}} \quad \text{by Law}$$

$$= \quad \text{by Law}$$

To find $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)$, we can use _____

when the function is “nice” at $x = a$.

Strategy for Finding Limits [i.e. Evaluating $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)$ analytically]

1. If you get

2. If you get

3. If you get

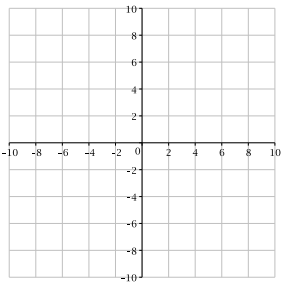
$$\underline{\text{Ex}} \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{x^2 - 16}{x - 4}$$

$$\text{Note: } f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 16}{x - 4}$$

(a). What is the domain of $f(x)$?

(b). Use your calculator to graph the function and sketch it below.

Is the graph what you expected?



(c). From your graph, determine $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{x^2 - 16}{x - 4}$

(d). Observe:

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 16}{x - 4}$$