

CONTINUITY → CAN YOU WRITE w/o LIFTING PENCIL...
(DATA)

↳ MUCH LIKE DOMAIN, THINK ABOUT WHERE ITS NOT CONTINUOUS...

⇒ WHERE ARE THE "ISSUES"?

→ SORT, FRACTION DENOM?, GRAPH...

TYPES OF DISCONTINUITY:

① REMOVABLE DISCONT. : • GRAPHICALLY, ITS A HOLE

• ALGEBRAICALLY, ITS A DENOMINATOR THAT CAN BE CANCELLED OUT

* BY ALGEBRAICALLY CANCELING OUT A DENOMINATOR THAT HAD YEADED A DISCONTINUITY

DUE TO DIVISION BY ZERO, YOU ELIMINATE THE ISSUE... THEREFORE YOU PULL THE

HOLES BACK IN. **

② NON-REMOVABLE (ESSENTIAL) DISCONT. : • GRAPHICALLY : — JUMP → STEP FUNCTION (GREATEST INTEGER FNC)

— SORTS → GRAPH ENDS

- Algebraically, you CANNOT cancel the denominator...

* * * IF DENOMINATOR CANNOT BE CANCELLED, YOU HAVE A VERTICAL

ASYMPTOTE !!! * * *

EX:

$$y = \sqrt{9 - x^2} \rightarrow \text{originally...}$$

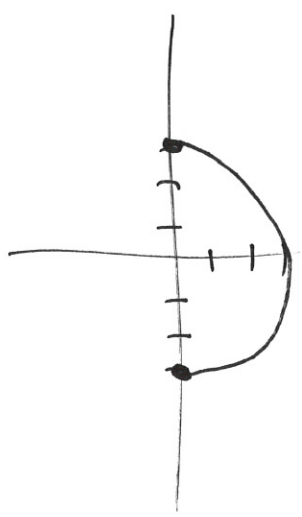
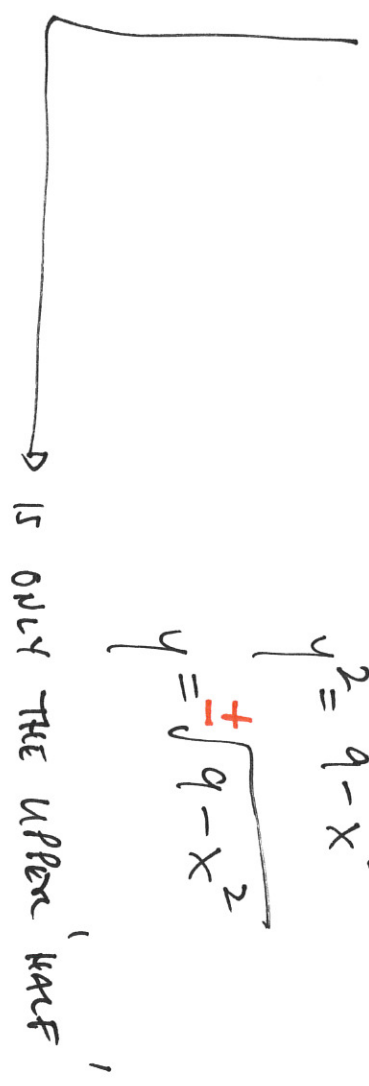
$$x^2 + y^2 = 9$$

circle, $r = 3$
center $(0,0)$

NOT A FUNCTION!

$$y^2 = 9 - x^2$$

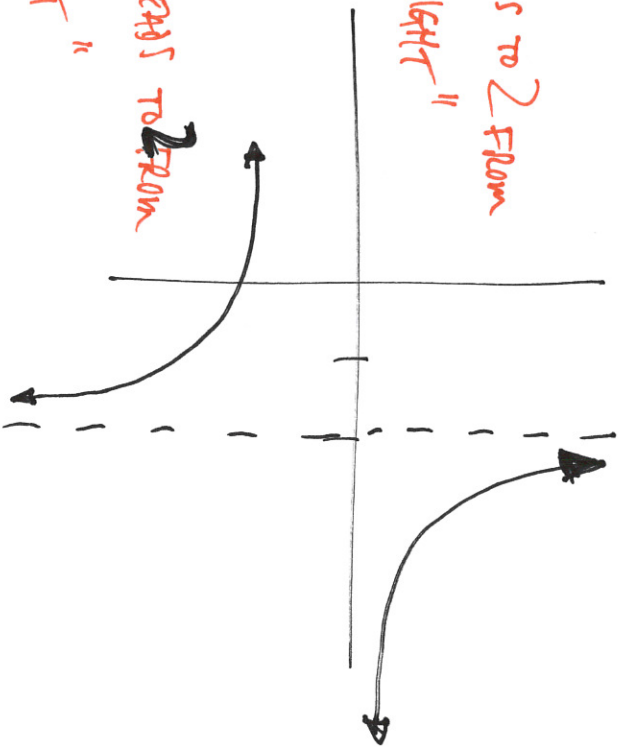
$$y = \sqrt{9 - x^2}$$



ONE-SIDED LIMITS

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x)$ "limit as ~~x~~ **x** heads to 2 from ~~the~~ **RIGHT**"

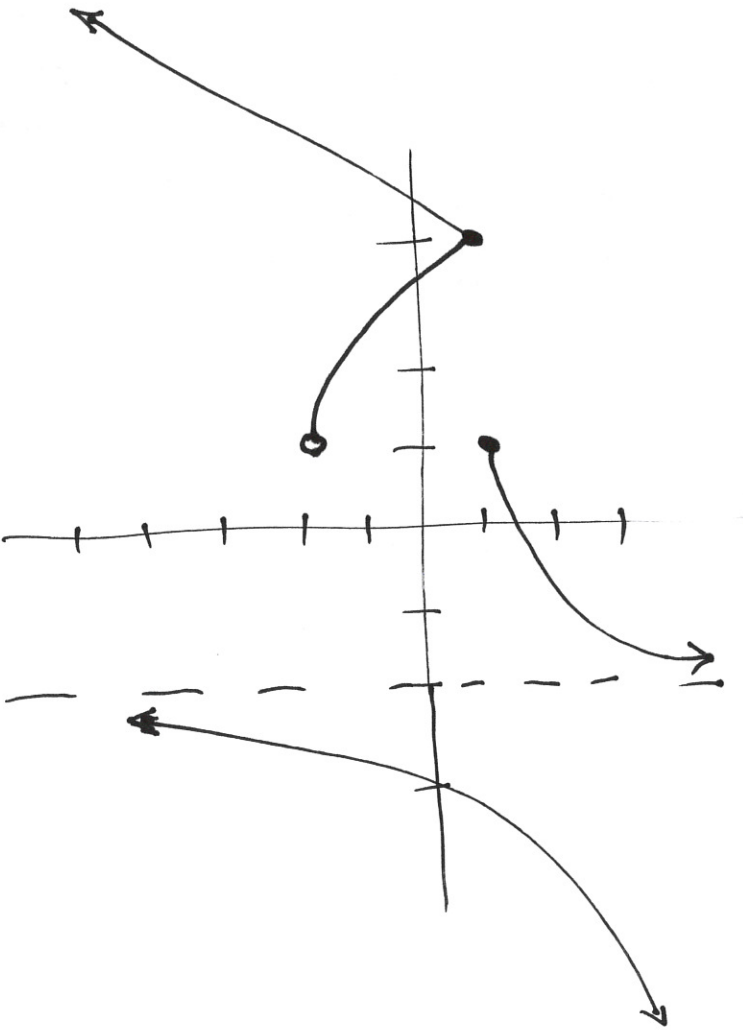
$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x)$ "limit as **x** heads to 2 from **LEFT**"



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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = \text{DNE (overall limit)}$$

Ex:



i. ~~Max.~~ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) = +\infty$

j. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x) = -\infty$

k. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = \text{DNE}$ ($i \neq j$)

l. $f(2) = \text{UNDEFINED}$
(value of V.A.)

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

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

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

d. ~~Min~~ $f(-3) = 1$ $(-3, 1)$

e. $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} f(x) = -2$

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

g. $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} f(x) = \text{DNE}$ ($e \neq f$)

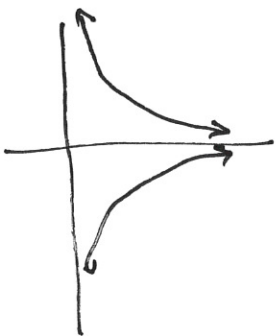
h. $f(-1) = 1$

The LIE OF INFINITE LIMITS:

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

This is FUN AND EASY:

ex: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x^2}$ CANNOT BE D.S. AND NO WAY TO SIMPLIFY SO CHECK THE GRAPH...



(BECAUSE OF V.A. OR TI-83)

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x^2} &= \infty \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{1}{x^2} &= \infty \\ \therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x^2} &= \infty \end{aligned}$$

EXTRA RULES:

$$\infty + 1 = \infty$$

$$\infty - 1 = \infty$$

$$2(\infty) = \infty$$

$$\frac{\infty}{\infty} = 0$$

$$\frac{\infty}{2} = \infty$$

$$\infty + \infty = 2\infty = \infty$$

"EQUALS INFINITY" ... NOTHING CAN EQUAL INFINITY... WE JUST DON'T HAVE A BETTER WAY TO WRITE IT

IT DOES NOT MEAN THE LIMIT EXISTS !!!

TECHNICALLY, ITS TALKING YOU IT FALLS TO EXIST BASED ON ITS UNBOUNDED BEHAVIOR... LIKE A WILD STRALION!

Also: $\frac{0}{0}$

Indeterminate Forms

But:

$$\infty \cdot 0 \neq 0$$

$$\infty \neq 1$$

$$\frac{\infty}{\infty} \neq 1$$

$$1^\infty \neq 1$$

$$\infty - \infty \neq 0$$

END BEHAVIOR AND LIMITS AT INFINITY

1 up down, 2 up, 2 down:

1. If degree on top < degree on bottom, limit of ratio is 0... X-axis is horizontal asymptote.

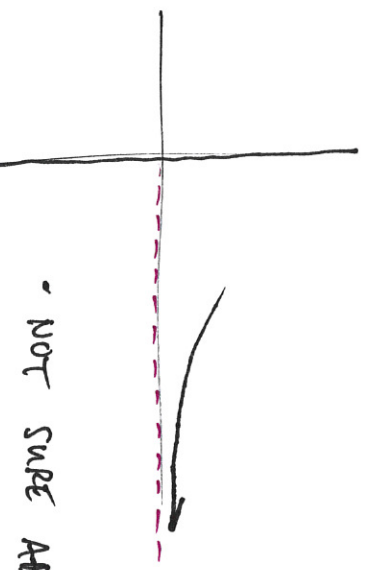
EX: $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x+5}{3x^2+1} = \frac{\infty}{\infty}$ (No!!)

AS YOU HEAD TO THE RIGHT END... ASK ME IF YOU DON'T GET IT.

REAL PROCESS:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x + 5}{3x^2 + 1} = \frac{\frac{2x}{x} + \frac{5}{x^2}}{\frac{3x^2}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^2}} = \frac{\frac{2}{\infty} + \frac{5}{\infty^2}}{3 + \frac{1}{\infty^2}}$$

$$= \frac{0 + 0}{3 + 0} = \boxed{0}$$



NOT SURE ABOUT THE REST BUT I KNOW IT TAPERS LIKE THIS...

HEADS TO THE X-AXIS

Fraction

HORIZONTAL ASYMPTOTE.

2. IF TOP DEG. = BOTTOM DEG., LIMIT OF RATIONAL IS FRACTION FORMED

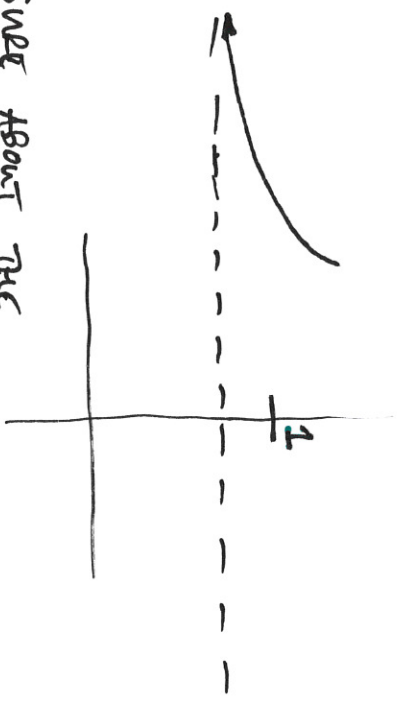
BY LEADING COEFFICIENTS..... HORIZONTAL LINE IS HORIZONTAL ASYMPTOTE

$$\text{ex: } \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{2x^2 + 5}{3x^2 + 1} = \frac{-\infty}{-\infty} \text{ (No!!)}$$

↙
DS

AS YOU HEARS
TO LEFT END.....

L.C.'s : $\frac{2}{3}$



• NOT SURE ABOUT THE
REST, BUT THIS
IS WHAT LEFT END
TAPERS TO.....

3. IF TOP DEG > BOTTOM DEG, THERE IS NO LIMIT...

AT THE ENDS, THEY DO NOT 'TAPE' TO ANYTHING...

P 78 # 1-10, (11+12), 13-18, 19-24, 25-32, 33, 34, 37-42, (43+44), 45, 61-63, 75-77, 83-86, 97

P 88 # 1-4, 9-16, 19-26, ~~27-34~~, 29-31, 33-40, 59, 60, 62, 63,

THAT IS DIFFERENT THAN IF ITS THE LIM $f(x)$

$x \rightarrow c$

to a #!!!!

HERE WE ARE TALKIN' END BEHAVIOR, YO...

2 SEPARATE ASSIGNMENTS !!