

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = \text{DNE}$$

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

2.

$x > -1$ from \mathbb{R}^+ .

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

(b) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x)$ does not exist.

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

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

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


(f) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x)$ does not exist.
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = 1$

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

(h) $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x)$ exists at every c in $(-1, 1)$. $-1 < c < 1$

(i) $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x)$ exists at every c in $(1, 3)$.

Continuity

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = f(a)$$


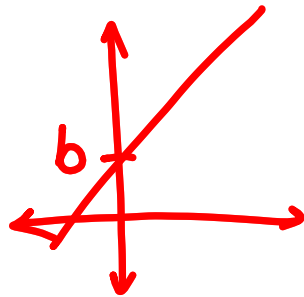
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = L$$

$$\text{if } \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a^-} f(x) = L$$

Basic sketch of various functions.

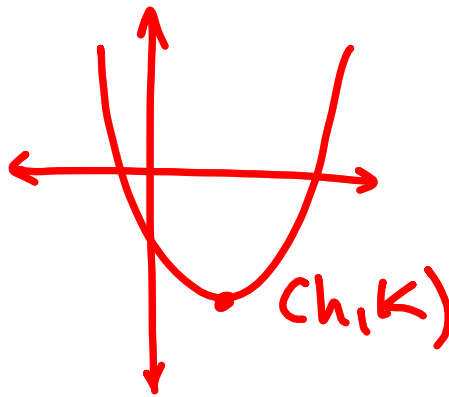
Linear

$$y = mx + b$$



Quad.

$$y = a(x-h)^2 + k$$



$$y = a(x-r_1)(x-r_2)$$

