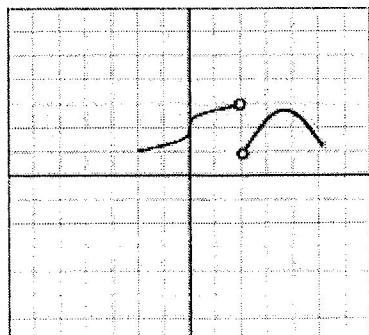


PART 1: Use a graph to evaluate each limit, if it exists:

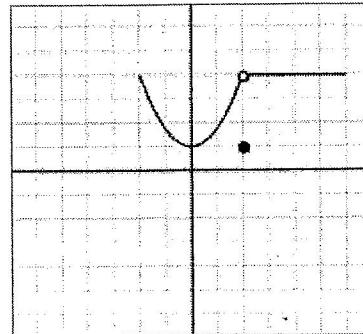
a. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x)$ b. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x)$ c. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x)$ d. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x)$ e. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x)$ f. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)$

1.



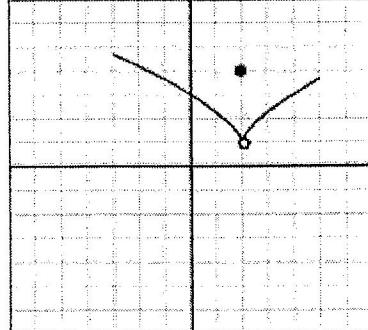
a. 3 b. 1 c. DNE
d. 2 e. 2 f. 2

2.



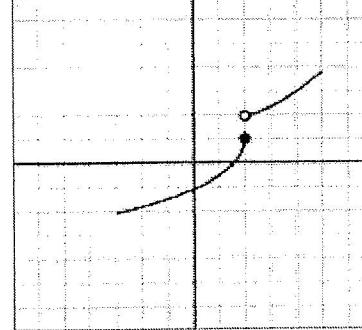
a. 4 b. 4 c. 4
d. 1 e. 1 f. 1

3.



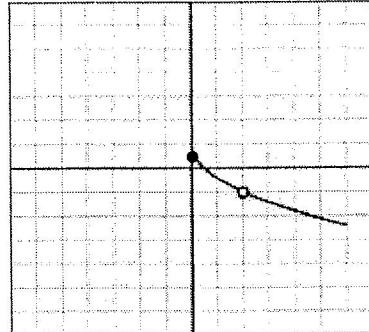
a. 1 b. 1 c. 1
d. 3 e. 3 f. 3

4.



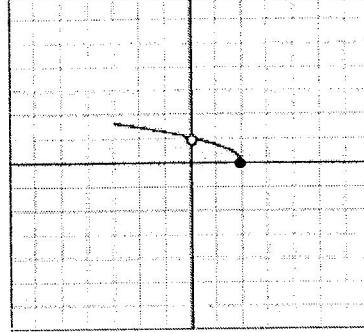
a. 1 b. 2 c. DNE
d. -1 e. -1 f. -1

5.

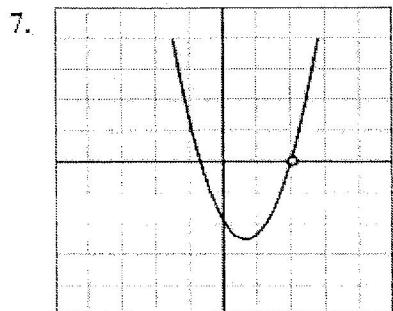


a. -1 b. -1 c. -1
d. DNE e. 1/2 f. DNE

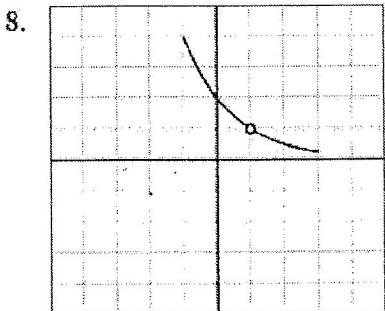
6.



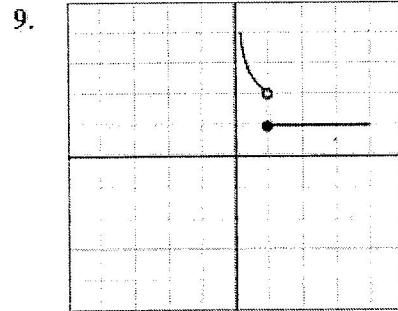
a. 0 b. DNE c. DNE
d. 1 e. 1 f. 1



- 7.
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = 0$
 - $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = -2$
 - $f(2) = \text{DNE}$

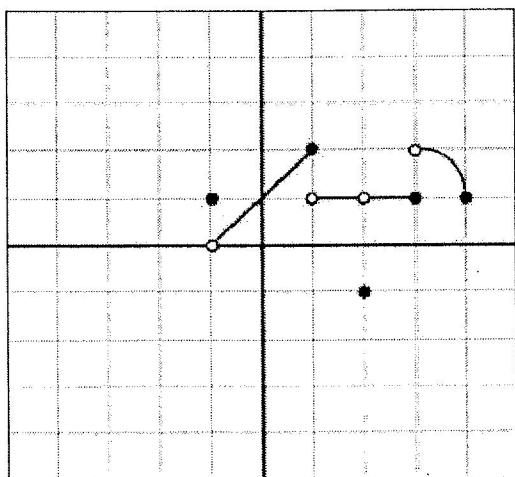


- 8.
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = 1$
 - $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 2$



- 9.
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = 2$
 - $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = 1$
 - $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = \text{DNE}$
 - $f(1) = 1$

10.



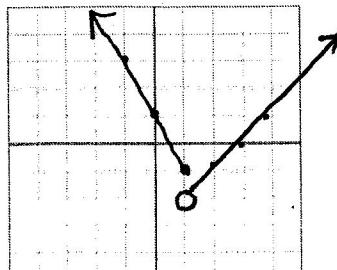
True or false?

- F a. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = -1$
- F b. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = 1$
- T c. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = 1$
- T d. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x)$ exists
- F e. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} f(x) = 1$
- T f. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = \text{DNE}$
- T g. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} f(x) = 1$
- T h. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} f(x)$
- T i. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} f(x)$ exists
- T j. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = 1$
- T k. $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x)$ exists at every c on the interval $(-1, 1)$
- T l. $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x)$ exists at every c on the interval $(1, 3)$

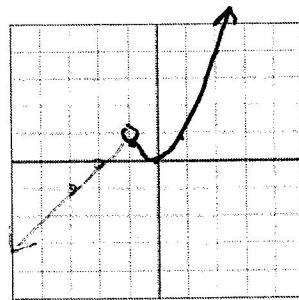
PART 2: Graph and find the limit.

1. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x)$, $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - 2x, & x \leq 1 \\ x - 3, & x > 1 \end{cases}$

DNE



2. $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} f(x)$, $f(x) = \begin{cases} x+2, & x < -1 \\ x^2, & x \geq -1 \end{cases}$



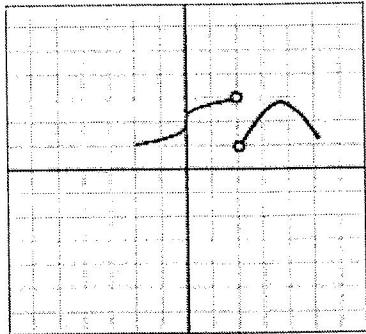
PART 3: Evaluate each limit.

1. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{1}{x}$ DNE $-\infty$
2. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x}$ DNE ∞
3. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x}$ DNE
4. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x^2}$ DNE, ∞
5. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{x+1}{x+2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$
6. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 5^+} \frac{x^2 - 25}{x - 5}$ 10
7. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 6^+} \frac{x+6}{x^2 - 36}$ DNE ∞
8. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 6} \frac{x+6}{x^2 - 36}$ DNE
9. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (5x - 1)$ -1
10. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - 4x + 4}{x^2 + x - 6}$ 0
11. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4^+} \frac{3}{x-4}$ DNE ∞
12. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4^-} \frac{3}{x-4}$ DNE $-\infty$

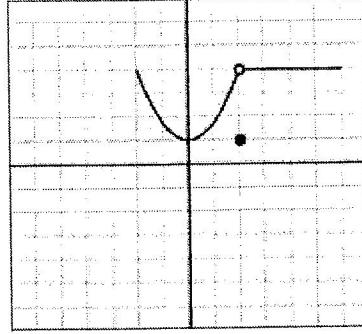
Refer to the graph to find each of the following:

- a) the value(s) of x for which the function is discontinuous
- b) why it is discontinuous at that value
- c) the type of discontinuity
- d) whether it is removable (R) or nonremovable (NR) discontinuity

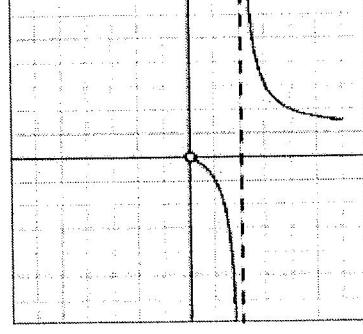
1)



2)



3)



- a) $x = 2$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) = 3$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x) = 1$
- b) $x \rightarrow 2^-$ $x \rightarrow 2^+$
- c) jump
- d) NR

- a) $x = 2$
- b) cont. everywhere except $x = 2$
- c) hole
- d) R

- a) $x = 2$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) = -\infty$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x) = \infty$
- b) $x \rightarrow 2^-$ $x \rightarrow 2^+$
- c) infinite
- d) NR