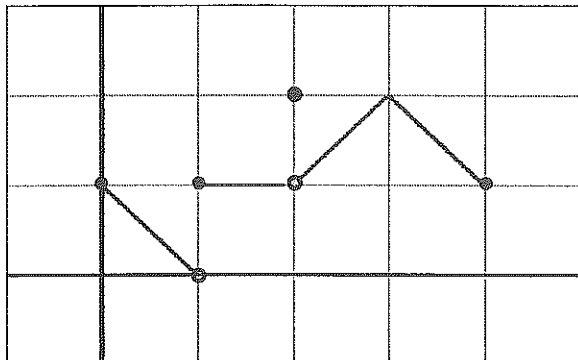


Calculus  
Limits, Continuity Organizer

About $f(x)$ at $a$ :	About $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)$ :	Examples? $f(x)$ looks like?
$f(a)$ is undefined, AND	$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)$ does not exist	
$f(a) = P$ , AND	$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)$ does not exist	
$f(a) \neq L$ , AND	$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = L$	
$f(a) = L$ , AND	$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = L$	

Given the following graph, state for what values of  $x$  the function is discontinuous and state why it is discontinuous at that point. Also state what type of discontinuity it is and whether it is removable or nonremovable. Explain how any removable discontinuities should be defined or redefined to make the function continuous.



Where?	Why?	Type	Removable (R) or Nonremovable (NR)	If R, what values makes it continuous?

Find the value of  $k$  that makes the function continuous.

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{9x^2 - 4}{3x + 2} & \text{if } x \neq -\frac{2}{3} \\ k & \text{if } x = -\frac{2}{3} \end{cases}$$

At what points, if any, is the function  $f(x) = \frac{x - 4}{x^2 - x - 12}$  discontinuous?

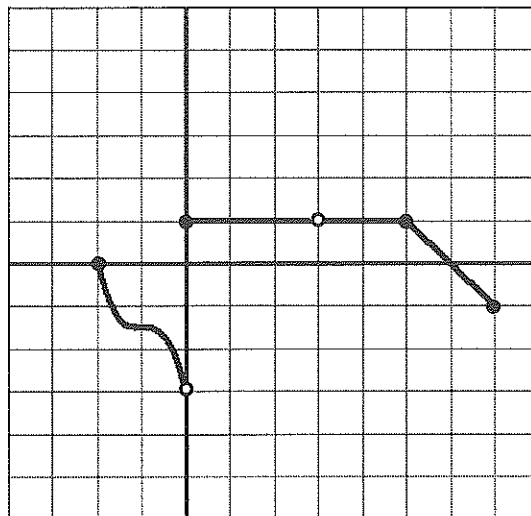
# CALCULUS

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

## WORKSHEET L.1-2

Based on the graph evaluate the following.

1.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) =$  \_\_\_\_\_
2.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) =$  \_\_\_\_\_
3.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) =$  \_\_\_\_\_
4.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) =$  \_\_\_\_\_
5.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) =$  \_\_\_\_\_
6.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) =$  \_\_\_\_\_
7.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} f(x) =$  \_\_\_\_\_
8.  $f(1) =$  \_\_\_\_\_
9.  $f(0) =$  \_\_\_\_\_
10.  $f(-2) =$  \_\_\_\_\_
11.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 6^-} f(x) =$  \_\_\_\_\_
12.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 6^+} f(x) =$  \_\_\_\_\_
13.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 6} f(x) =$  \_\_\_\_\_
14.  $f(6) =$  \_\_\_\_\_
15.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} f(x) =$  \_\_\_\_\_
16.  $f(3) =$  \_\_\_\_\_
17.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} f(x) \approx$  \_\_\_\_\_
18.  $f(-1) \approx$  \_\_\_\_\_
19. True or False:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x)$  exists at every  $c$  on  $(1,3)$
20. True or False:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x)$  exists at every  $c$  on  $(-2,1)$



Evaluate the following.

21.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 9} x =$  \_\_\_\_\_
22.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 30} x =$  \_\_\_\_\_
23.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} 5 =$  \_\_\_\_\_
24.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 6 =$  \_\_\_\_\_
25.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (12x^3 + x^2 - 1) =$  \_\_\_\_\_
26.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} (3(x - 1)) =$  \_\_\_\_\_
27.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{x+1}{x+2} =$  \_\_\_\_\_
28.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^2 - 5x + 6}{x - 3} =$  \_\_\_\_\_
29.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 7} \frac{x+7}{x^2 - 49} =$  \_\_\_\_\_
30.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} (\cos x \sin x) =$  \_\_\_\_\_
31.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x-6)^2 - 36}{x} =$  \_\_\_\_\_
32.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{4-x}{2-\sqrt{x}} =$  \_\_\_\_\_
33.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (x^2 - x + 2) =$  \_\_\_\_\_
34.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^2 - 2x}{x} =$  \_\_\_\_\_

$$35. \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^2 - 1}{x + 1} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$36. \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{2x^2 - x - 3}{x + 1} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$37. \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{2x + 1}{x - 3} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$38. \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} \frac{x + 1}{x + 2} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$39. \lim_{x \rightarrow 4^-} \frac{\sqrt{x} - 2}{x - 4} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

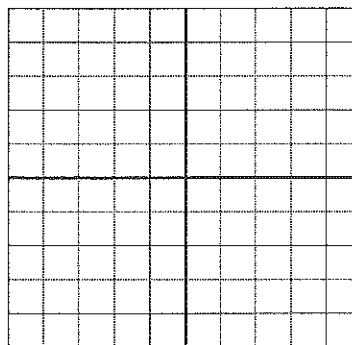
$$40. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{x^2 - 2x + 1}{x - 1} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$41. \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{\sqrt{x+1} - 2}{x - 3} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$42. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{x^2 - 3x} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

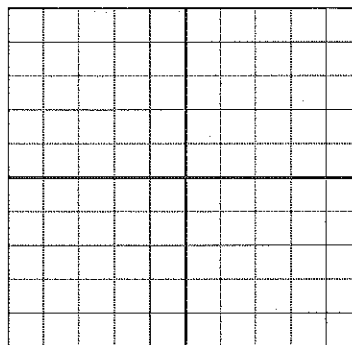
$$43. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x), f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - 2x, & x \leq 1 \\ x - 3, & x > 1 \end{cases}$$

(a graph may help)



$$44. \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} f(x), f(x) = \begin{cases} x + 2, & x < -1 \\ x^2, & x > -1 \end{cases}$$

(a graph may help)



45. Suppose  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} f(x) = 2$  and  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} g(x) = -5$ , find the  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} 3[f(x) - 2g(x)]$

# CALCULUS

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

## WORKSHEET L.2-1

Find the limits.

$$1. \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{5x+1}{x-1} =$$

$$2. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x+7}{x^2-x} =$$

$$3. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3-2x}{x+5} =$$

$$4. \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{2x^2-x+5}{5x^2+6x-1} =$$

$$5. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4x^2-2x+3}{3x-1} =$$

$$6. \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{3x^3-x+1}{6x^3+2x^2-7} =$$

$$7. \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{-3x^3-6x^2+4x-3}{-2x^2+5x} =$$

$$8. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(3x-2)(2x+4)}{(2x+1)(x+2)} =$$

$$9. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(-3x-1)(-2x+4)(-5x-3)}{(-6x-1)(-2x+3)} =$$

$$10. \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{3x^3-4x+1}{(x^2+1)(x^2-1)} =$$

$$11. \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{(2x+1)^2}{(x-3)(x+5)} =$$

$$12. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3x\sqrt{x}+3x+1}{x^2-x+11} =$$

$$13. \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{3x^{-2}+6x^{-6}}{5x^{-3}} =$$

$$14. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{5} - \frac{3}{x^2}}{\frac{x}{6} + \frac{1}{x^4}} =$$

$$15. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x} + \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x} - \sqrt[6]{x}} =$$

$$16. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (3-x^3) =$$

$$17. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( -\frac{5}{x} + 6 \right) =$$

$$18. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{4x-1}{5x+3} - \frac{-3x-4}{5x-1} + \frac{7x}{2x^2+1} \right) =$$

$$19. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{3x^2-2x+5}{5x^3-7x+6} \cdot \frac{8x^2-6}{3x^3+1} \right) =$$

$$20. \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left( \frac{\frac{5x-3}{2x+4}}{\frac{10x+6}{6x-2}} \right) =$$

# CALCULUS

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

## WORKSHEET L.2-2

Evaluate the following.

1.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{1}{x} =$

2.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x} =$

3.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} =$

4.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x} =$

5.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x^2} =$

6.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2-6x}{5x+1} =$

7.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3x-1}{2x+1} =$

8.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{7x^2+3x+1}{2x^2+6} =$

9.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{16x^4-3}{5x^4+x^3-8} =$

10.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x^2+1} =$

11.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x}{x^3+2} =$

12.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5}{2x} =$

13.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x^2+1}{x} =$

14.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3x^3+x}{5} =$

15.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2-3x+1}{x-4} =$

16.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x^2} =$

17.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{x+1}{x+2} =$

18.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 5^+} \frac{x^2-25}{x-5} =$

19.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^2-1}{x-1} =$

20.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x}{9} =$

21.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} 3 =$

22.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x}{x-3} =$

23.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 6^+} \frac{x+6}{x^2-36} =$

24.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{6x-9}{x^3-12x+3} =$

25.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (5x-1) =$

26.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 6} \frac{x+6}{x^2-36} =$

27.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{6x^2-9}{x^3-12x+3} =$

28.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4^+} \frac{3}{x-4} =$

29.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 6} \frac{x-6}{x^2-36} =$

30.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2-4x+4}{x^2+x-6} =$

31.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4^-} \frac{3}{x-4} =$

32.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x-6}{x^2-36} =$

33.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{x^2-4x+4}{x^2+x-6} =$

34.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{3}{x-4} =$

35.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3+x^2}{5-2x^2} =$

36.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2-4x+4}{x^2+x-6} =$

37.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (2-x^2) =$

38.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{3-4x-x^2}{x+1} =$

39.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} \frac{x}{x-3} =$

40.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (2-x) =$

41.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5-x^2}{x} =$

42.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2}{x-3} =$

43.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^{-4}-2x^{-5}}{x^{-2}+4x^{-6}} =$

44.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{x^2}}{-\frac{1}{x^4} + \frac{1}{x^3}} =$

45.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left( \frac{2}{x^2} - 3 + \frac{6x-1}{-2x+4} \right) =$