

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{5-x}{x-5} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{-(x-5)}{x-5} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{-1}{1} = \boxed{-1}$$

$$\text{Ex: } \lim_{x \rightarrow -5} \frac{\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{x}}{10 + 2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -5} \frac{\frac{5+x}{5x}}{2(x+5)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -5} \frac{1}{10x} = \frac{-1}{50}$$

Evaluating limits containing a square root: $(A-B)(A+B) = A^2 - B^2$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\sqrt{16-h} - 4)(\sqrt{16-h} + 4)}{h(\sqrt{16-h} + 4)} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(16-h) - 16}{h(\sqrt{16-h} + 4)} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-h}{h(\sqrt{16-h} + 4)} = \frac{-1}{8}$$

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$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-1}{\sqrt{16-h} + 4} = \boxed{\frac{-1}{8}}$$

Ex: Find limits:

$$\textcircled{1} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+2x} - 1} \quad \textcircled{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 9} \frac{x^2 - 81}{3 - \sqrt{x}}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+2x} - 1} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{1+2x} + 1}{\sqrt{1+2x} + 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(\sqrt{1+2x} + 1)}{(1+2x) - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(\sqrt{1+2x} + 1)}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+2x} + 1}{2} = \frac{2}{2} = \boxed{1}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 9} \frac{(x-9)(x+9)}{3-\sqrt{x}} \cdot \frac{3+\sqrt{x}}{3+\sqrt{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 9} \frac{(x-9)(x+9)(3+\sqrt{x})}{(9-x)(3+\sqrt{x})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 9} \frac{-1}{1} = \boxed{-1}$$

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Limits of Piecewise functions

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x^2 + 2x + 1 & \text{if } x \leq 0 \\ x - 3 & \text{if } x > 0 \end{cases}$$

change to $2x+1$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (x-3) = -3$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} (2x^2 + 2x + 1) = 1$$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)$ DNE.

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Basic Properties of limits

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

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

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{L}{K} \text{ provided } K \neq 0.$$

If c is a constant; then $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} (c \cdot f(x)) = c \cdot L$

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