

$$f(x) = x^2$$

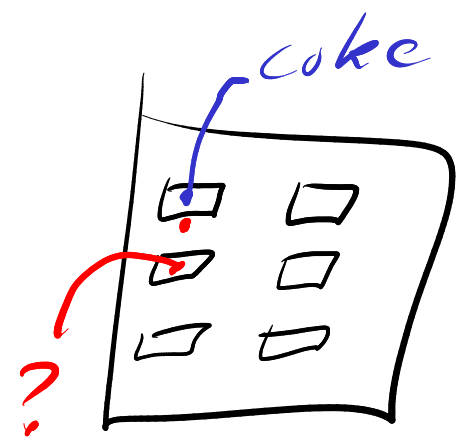
$$1 \mapsto 1$$

$$3 \mapsto 9$$

Vending machine

•  $\mapsto$  coke

•  $\mapsto$  sprite



Q: what is  $\sqrt{4}$ ? 2

Q: what is  $\sqrt{5}$ ? about 2

$\sqrt{4.1}$  really close to 2

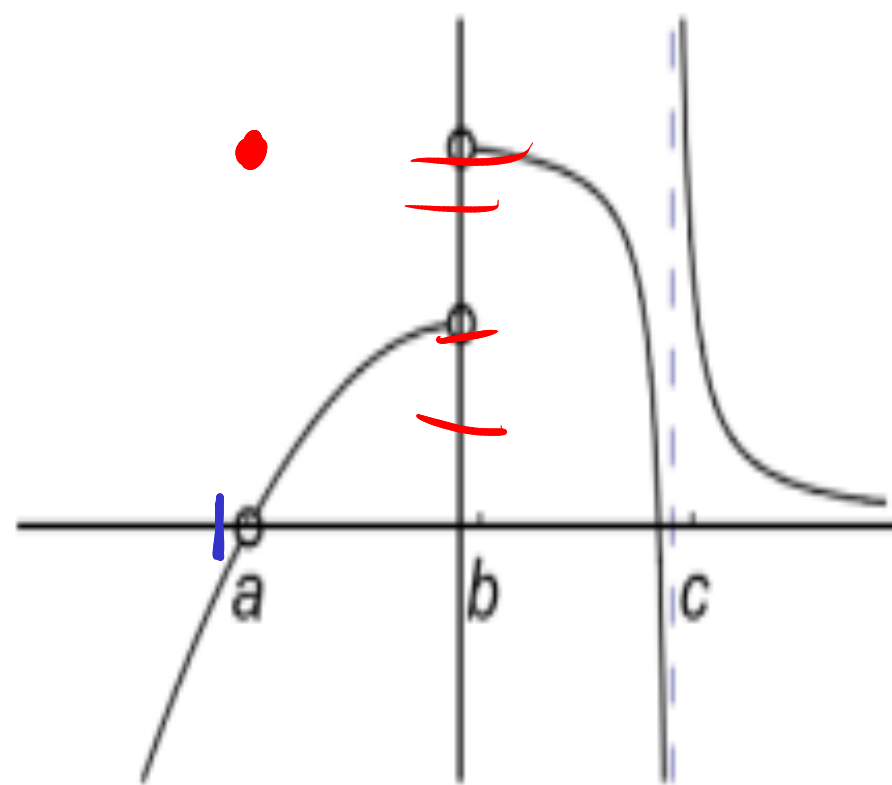
$\sqrt{4.01}$  super close to 2

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$$(3.1)^3 \approx 27$$

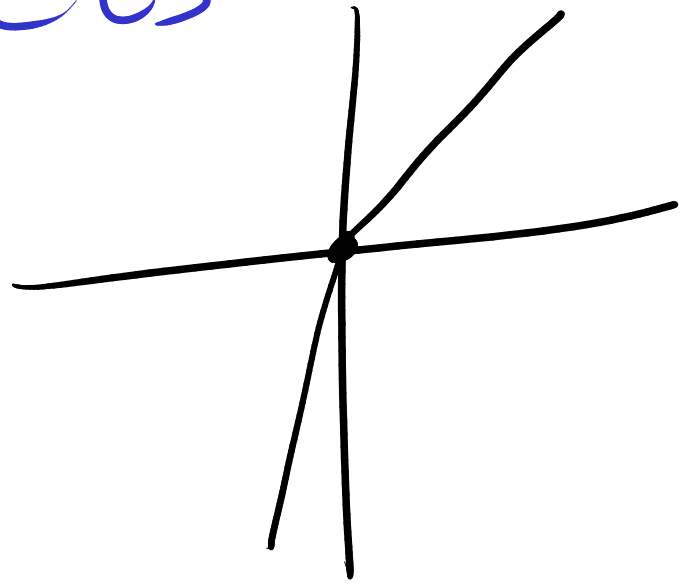
$$\sqrt[3]{28} \approx 3$$

$$(3.00127)^3 \approx 27$$



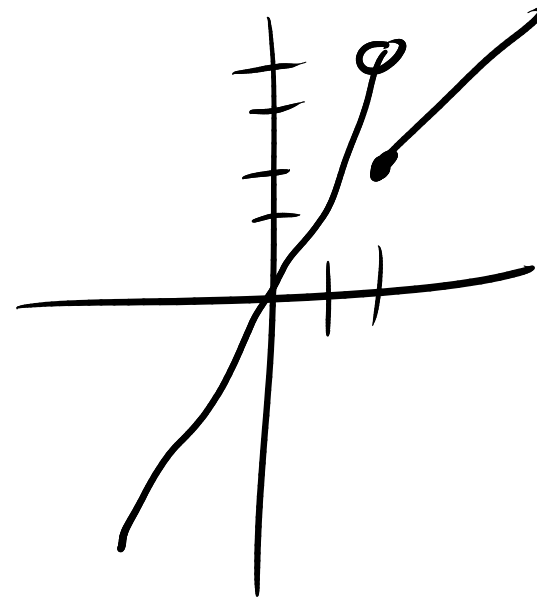
$$f_1(x) = \begin{cases} x & \geq 0 \\ 2x & < 0 \end{cases}$$

cts



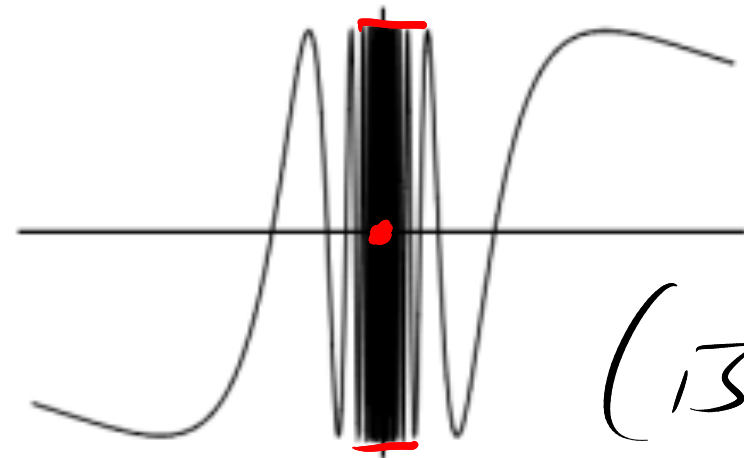
$$f_2(x) = \begin{cases} x & \geq 2 \\ 2x & < 2 \end{cases}$$

not cts  
discontinuity @ 2  
(jump)



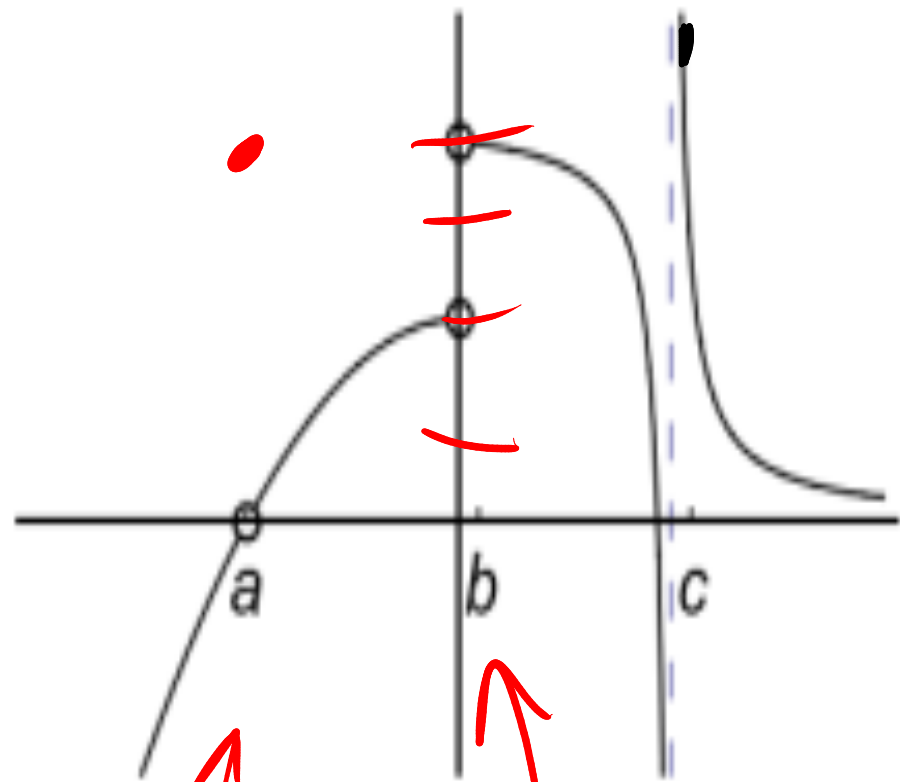
$$g(x) = \begin{cases} \sin(1/x) & x \neq 0 \\ 0 & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$g(0.001) \approx ?$



Not  
cts

(is a Darboux fn)



'should be 0, is not  
 2 or 4 jump

" $f(x) = \infty$ "

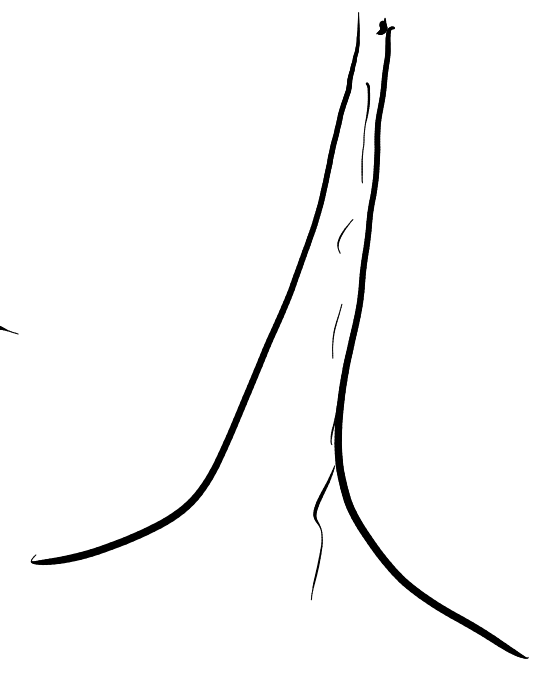
$\infty$  is not a number

" $\infty - 1 = \infty$ "?

" $-1 = 0$ "? ??

if  $f(x) = \infty$

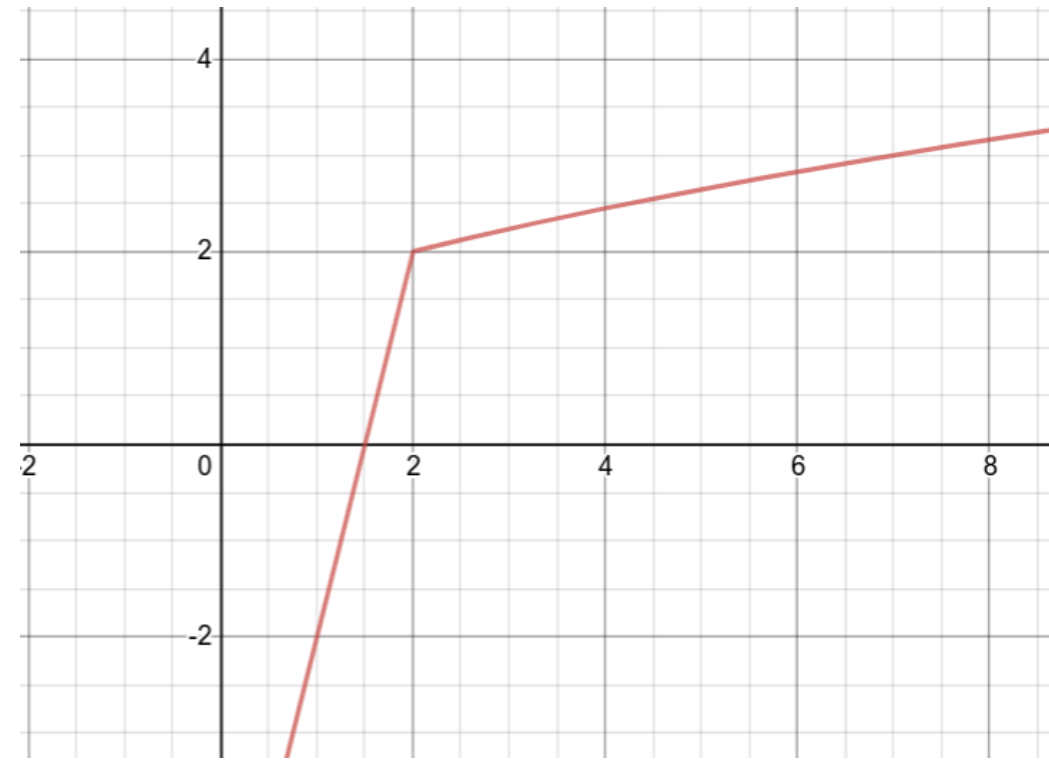
then  $f(x + \infty)$  is 'about  $\infty$ '?



$$h(x) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{x+2} & x \geq 2 \\ 4x + b & x < 2 \end{cases}$$

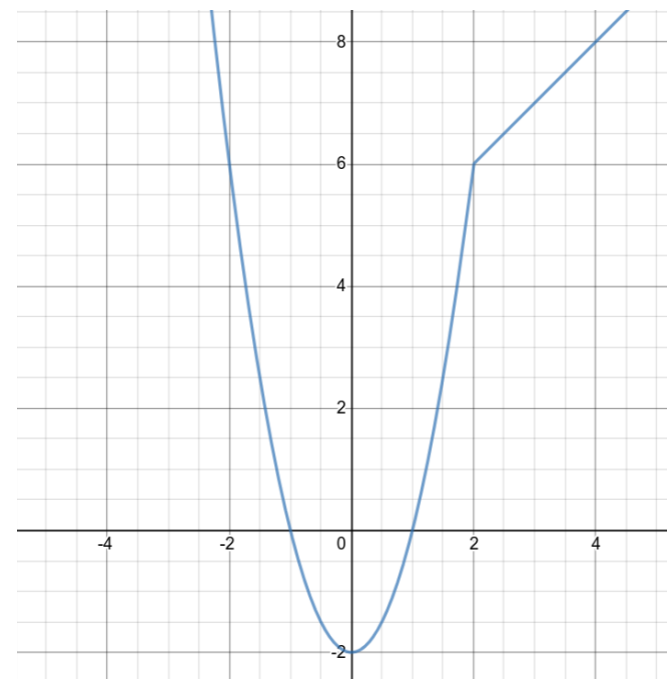
$$h(2) = 2, \quad b = -6$$

for what  $b$  is this cts, if any?



$$j(x) = \begin{cases} x + 4 & x \geq 2 \\ ax^2 - 2 & x < 2 \end{cases}$$

$$j(2) = 6 \\ a = 2$$



Limit

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

if

we can make  $f$  as close to  $L$  as we want by making  $x$  close to  $a$ .

Cts

Know  $f(a)$   
want to know  $f(x)$  for  $x$  near  $a$ .

Limits

know  $f(x)$   
for  $x$  near  $a$

want: what

$f(a)$  should be.

Speed  
distance  
time

$$\frac{f(1) - f(0)}{1 - 0} \quad \frac{\text{miles}}{\text{hours}}$$

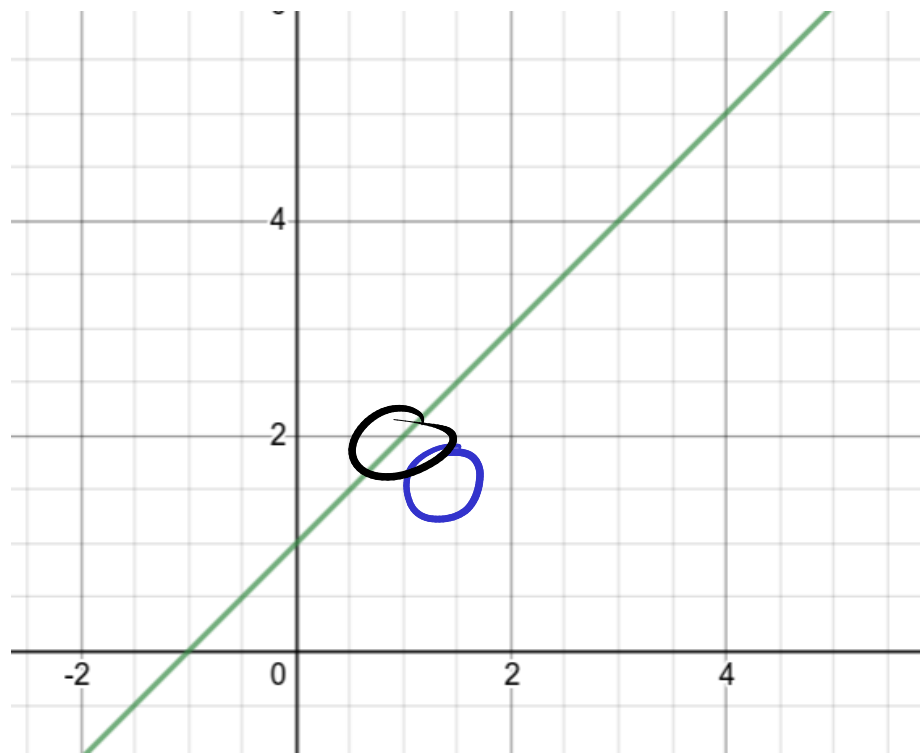
Speed at noon

$$\frac{f(0) - f(0)}{0 - 0} = \frac{0}{0} \quad \text{" } \odot$$

$$\frac{f(.001) - f(0)}{.001 - 0} \approx$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} x+1 \stackrel{?}{=} 2$$

if cb and defined:  
easy.



$$\frac{x^2 - 1}{x - 1} = \frac{(x+1)\cancel{(x-1)}}{\cancel{x-1}}$$

$\neq x+1$

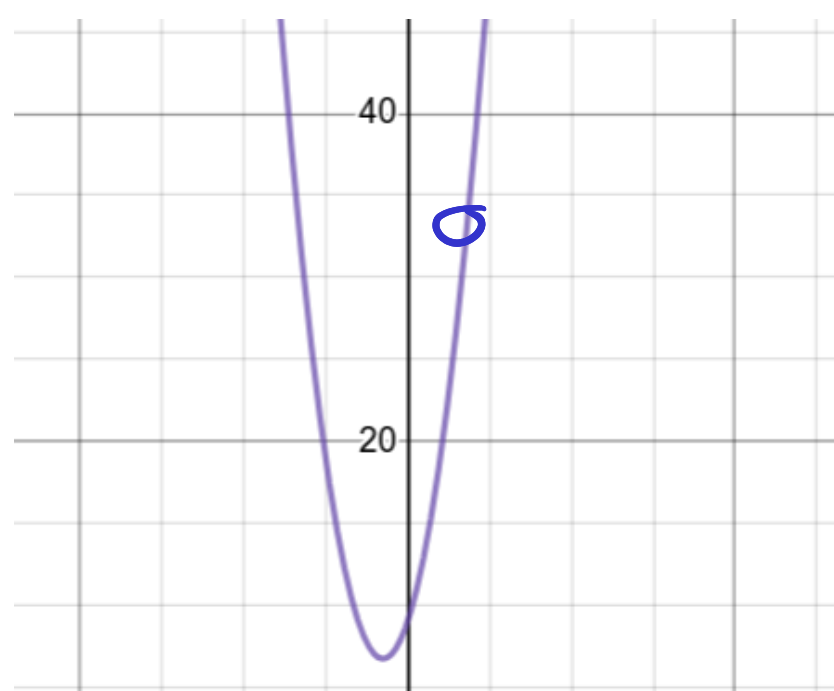
Almost identical

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

$$\frac{0}{0} = \text{indeterminate}$$

$$A) \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^3 - 27}{x - 3}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} (x^2 + 3x + 9) = 27$$

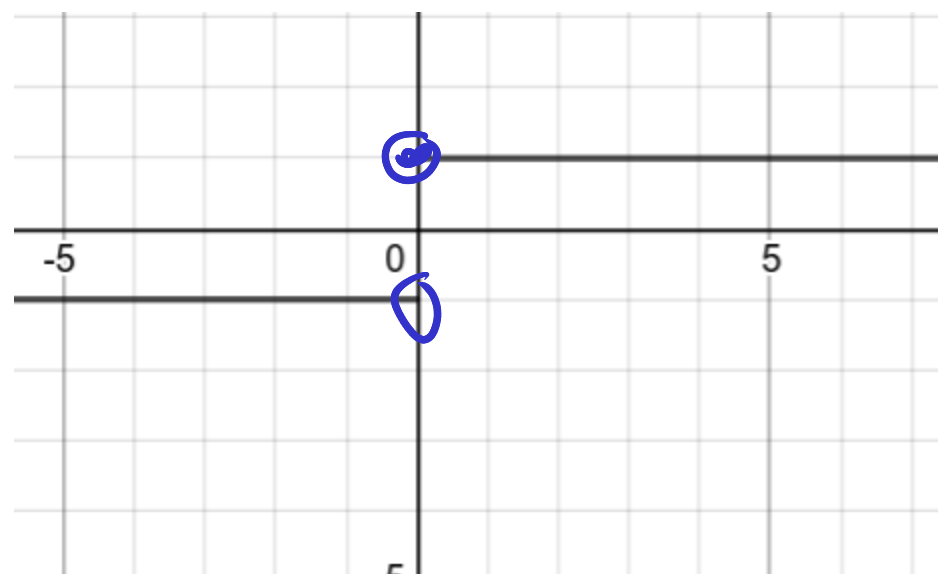


$$\frac{x^3 - 27}{x - 3} = \frac{\cancel{(x-3)}(x^2 + 3x + 9)}{\cancel{x-3}}$$

$$= x^2 + 3x + 9$$

$$B) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{|x|}{x} \quad (\text{and sketch})$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{|x|}{x} = 1$$



$$x^3 - a^3 = (x - a)(x^2 + xa + a^2)$$

$$x^2 - a^2 = (x - a)(x + a)$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 x-3 \quad \overline{) \quad x^3 + 0x^2 + 0x - 2} \\
 \underline{x^3 - 3x^2} \phantom{+ 0x - 2} \\
 -3x^2 + 0x - 2
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(x) \rightarrow 0}{x \rightarrow 0} = 1 \\
 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(x) \rightarrow 1}{x \rightarrow 0} = \infty
 \end{array}$$