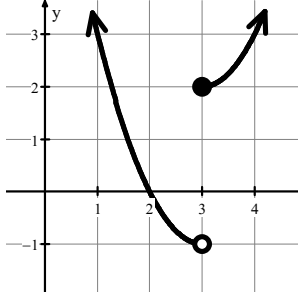


Write your questions and thoughts here!

What is a *one-sided* limit?

A *one-sided limit* is the _____ a function approaches as you approach a given _____ from either the _____ or _____ side.

Example 1



The limit of f as x approaches 3 from the left side is -1 .

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

The limit of f as x approaches 3 from the right side is 2 .

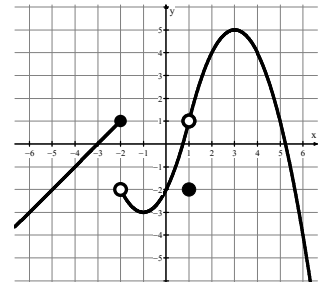
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} f(x) =$$

If the two sides are different?

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} f(x) =$$

Example 2

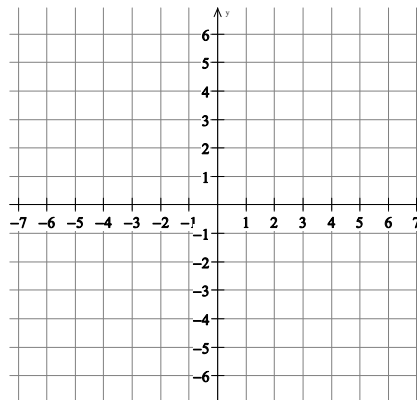
a. $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2^-} f(x) =$	b. $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2^+} f(x) =$	c. $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} f(x) =$
d. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) =$	e. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) =$	f. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} f(x) =$
g. $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} f(x) =$	h. $f(1) =$	i. $f(-2) =$



Example 3

Sketch a graph of a function g that satisfies all of the following conditions.

- $g(3) = -1$
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} g(x) = 4$
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2^+} g(x) = 1$
- g is increasing on $-2 < x < 3$
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2^-} g(x) > \lim_{x \rightarrow -2^+} g(x)$



1.3 Finding Limits from Graphs

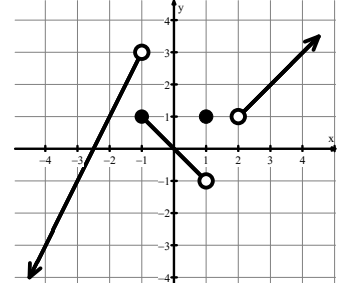
Calculus

Practice

For 1-3, give the value of each statement. If the value does not exist, write "does not exist" or "undefined."

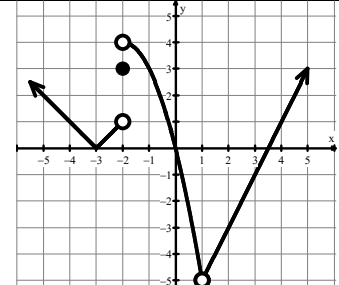
1.

- a. $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} f(x) =$ b. $f(1) =$ c. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) =$
 d. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x) =$ e. $f(-1) =$ f. $f(2) =$
 g. $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} f(x) =$ h. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) =$ i. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) =$



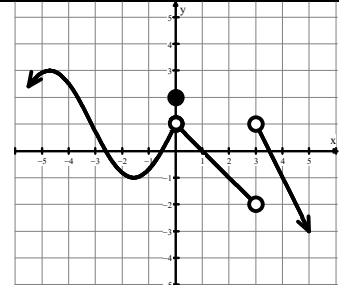
2.

- a. $\lim_{x \rightarrow -3} f(x) =$ b. $f(1) =$ c. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) =$
 d. $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2^+} f(x) =$ e. $f(3) =$ f. $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2^-} f(x) =$
 g. $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} f(x) =$ h. $f(-2) =$ i. $f(4) =$



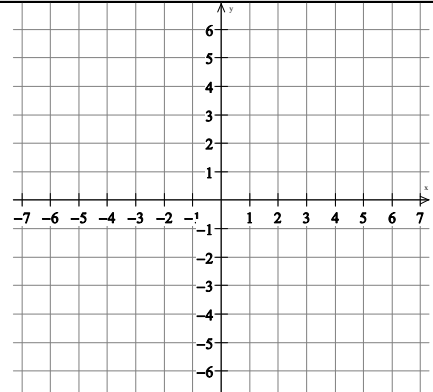
3.

- a. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} f(x) =$ b. $f(3) =$ c. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) =$
 d. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} f(x) =$ e. $f(0) =$ f. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} f(x) =$
 g. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) =$ h. $f(1) =$



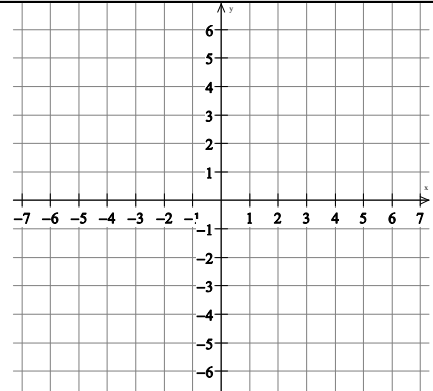
4. Sketch a graph of a function f that satisfies all of the following conditions.

- a. $f(-2) = 5$
 b. $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} f(x) = 1$
 c. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4^+} f(x) = 3$
 d. f is increasing on $x < -2$
 e. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4^-} f(x) < \lim_{x \rightarrow 4^+} f(x)$



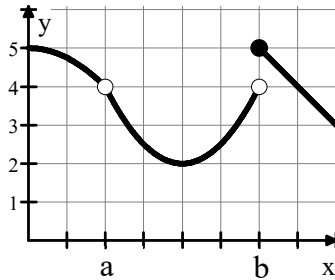
5. Sketch a graph of a function g that satisfies all of the following conditions.

- a. $g(1) = 3$
 b. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} g(x) = -2$
 c. $\lim_{x \rightarrow -3^+} g(x) = 5$
 d. g is increasing only on $-5 < x < -3$ and $x > 1$
 e. $\lim_{x \rightarrow -3^-} g(x) > \lim_{x \rightarrow -3^+} g(x)$



1.3 Finding Limits from Graphs

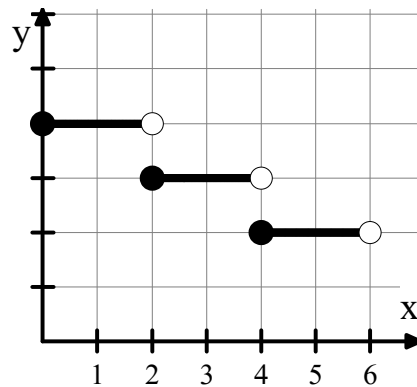
6. The graph of the function f is shown. Which of the following statements about f is true?



- (A) $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow b} f(x)$
- (B) $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = 4$
- (C) $\lim_{x \rightarrow b} f(x) = 4$
- (D) $\lim_{x \rightarrow b} f(x) = 5$
- (E) $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)$ does not exist.

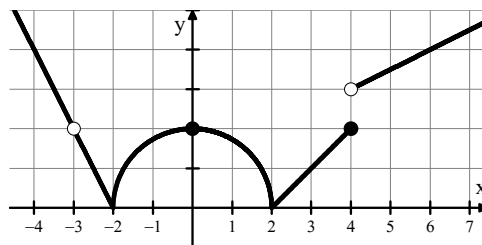
7. The figure below shows the graph of a function f with domain $0 \leq x < 6$. Which of the following statements are true?

- I. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4^-} f(x)$ exists.
- II. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4^+} f(x)$ exists.
- III. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} f(x)$ exists.



- (A) I only
- (B) II only
- (C) I and II only
- (D) I and III only
- (E) I, II, and III

8. The graph of a function f is shown below. For which of the following values of c does $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = 2$?



- (A) 0 only
- (B) 0 and 4 only
- (C) -3 and 0 only
- (D) -3 and 4 only
- (E) -3, 0, and 4