

## Comment on Problem 13

Solve  $x = \frac{1-t}{1+t}$  by high-school algebra to get  $t = \frac{1-x}{1+x}$ , and  
 $y = t^2$ , so

$$y = \left( \frac{1-x}{1+x} \right)^2 .$$

# Help

- ▶ I have office hours in Blocker 601L, Monday and Wednesday afternoons, 2:00–3:00.
- ▶ Our teaching assistant, **Angelique**, has office hours in Blocker 221B, after class on Tuesday and Thursday 1:00–2:00 and before class on Wednesday 3:00–4:00.
- ▶ The Department of Mathematics has evening drop-in **help sessions** for many courses. The help session for Math 151/171 meets in Blocker 117 on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday evenings, 5:00–7:30.

## Limits: examples

Summary of the class discussion:

We looked in [desmos](#) at graphs of  $\cos(x) + x \sin(1/x)$  and  $\cos(1/x)$  and  $x \ln(x) \sin(1/x)$  and  $|x| + \cos(\pi/x)$  to see what can be said from a graph about limits when  $x \rightarrow 0$ .

The first example has limit 1; the second example has no limit; the third example has a limit from the right (symbolized by  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+}$ ); and the fourth example seemed, from a table of data, to have a limit, but the graph shows that actually there is no limit.

## Limits: the easy case

When is  $\lim_{x \rightarrow b} f(x) = f(b)$ ?

- ▶ If  $f(x)$  is a polynomial, like  $7x^5 - 3x^3 + \frac{2}{9}x - \sqrt{\pi}$ .
- ▶ If  $f(x)$  is a rational function (a quotient of polynomials), like  $\frac{5x^3 - 2x + 1}{x^2 + 7}$ , as long as the denominator is not equal to zero at  $b$ .
- ▶ If  $f(x)$  is an exponential function, a logarithm function, or a trigonometric function, as long as  $b$  is in the domain of the function.

## Limits: examples with holes in the domain

$$\blacktriangleright \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - 4}{x^2 - x - 2}$$

Factor:  $\frac{x^2 - 4}{x^2 - x - 2} = \frac{(x - 2)(x + 2)}{(x - 2)(x + 1)} = \frac{x + 2}{x + 1}$ , so the limit as  $x \rightarrow 2$  equals  $4/3$ .

Notice that  $\frac{x + 2}{x + 1} = 1 + \frac{1}{x + 1}$ , so the graph looks like the graph of  $1/x$  but shifted 1 unit to the left and 1 unit up. The graph of the original function has a hole at the point where  $x = 2$  and  $y = 4/3$ .

## Assignment (not to hand in)

- ▶ Do the odd-numbered problems 5–11 in section 2.2 and check your answers in the back of the book.
- ▶ Do problems 21, 23, and 25 in Appendix J.2 and check your answers in Appendix L.