

**Pg. 85-89 25-41 odds**

25. The graph suggests that, as  $x$  approaches  $c$  from the left,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow c^-} f(x) = -1,$$

while, as  $x$  approaches  $c$  from the right,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow c^+} f(x) = 1.$$

Because the two one-sided limits are not equal (that is, there is no single number that the values of  $f$  approach when  $x$  is close to  $c$ ), it follows that

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) \text{ does not exist.}$$

27. The graph suggests that, as  $x$  approaches  $c$  from the left,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow c^-} f(x) = 2,$$

while, as  $x$  approaches  $c$  from the right,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow c^+} f(x) = 1.$$

Because the two one-sided limits are not equal (that is, there is no single number that the values of  $f$  approach when  $x$  is close to  $c$ ), it follows that

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) \text{ does not exist.}$$

29. The graph of  $f$  shown below suggests that, as  $x$  approaches 2 from the left,

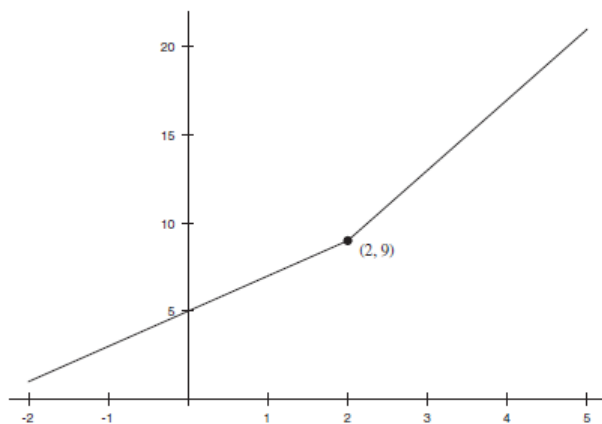
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) = 9,$$

while, as  $x$  approaches 2 from the right,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x) = 9.$$

Because the two one-sided limits are equal, it follows that

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = \boxed{9}.$$



31. The graph of  $f$  shown below suggests that, as  $x$  approaches 1 from the left,

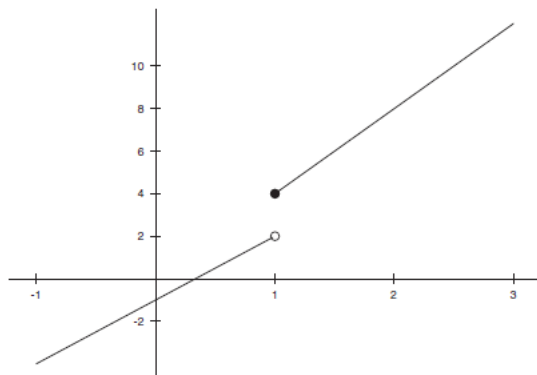
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = 2,$$

while, as  $x$  approaches 1 from the right,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = 4.$$

Because the two one-sided limits are not equal, it follows that

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) \text{ does not exist.}$$



33. The graph of  $f$  shown below suggests that, as  $x$  approaches 1 from the left,

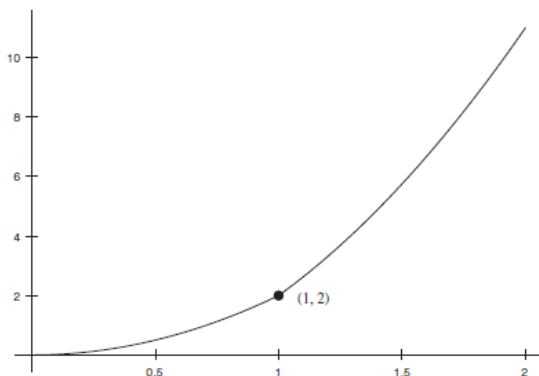
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = 2,$$

while, as  $x$  approaches 1 from the right,

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

Because the two one-sided limits are equal, it follows that

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = 2.$$



35. The graph of  $f$  shown below suggests that, as  $x$  approaches 0 from the left,

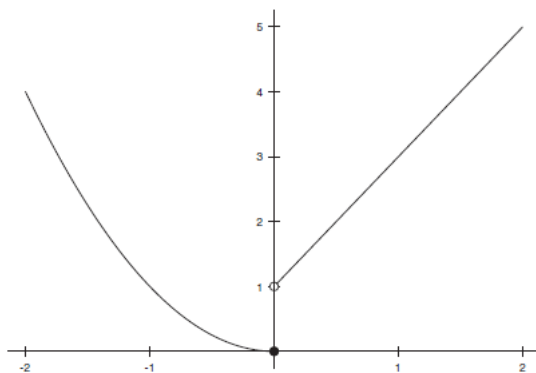
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = 0,$$

while, as  $x$  approaches 0 from the right,

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

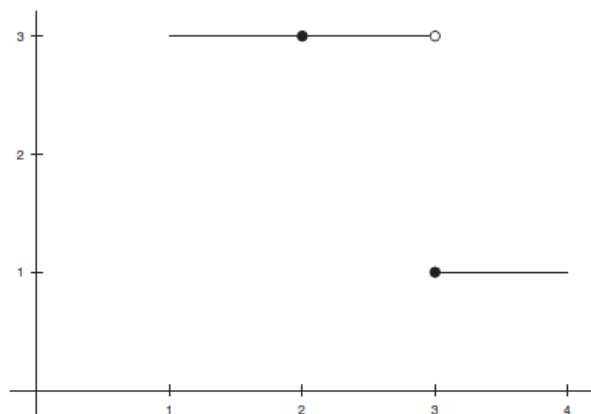
Because the two one-sided limits are not equal, it follows that

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) \text{ does not exist.}$$



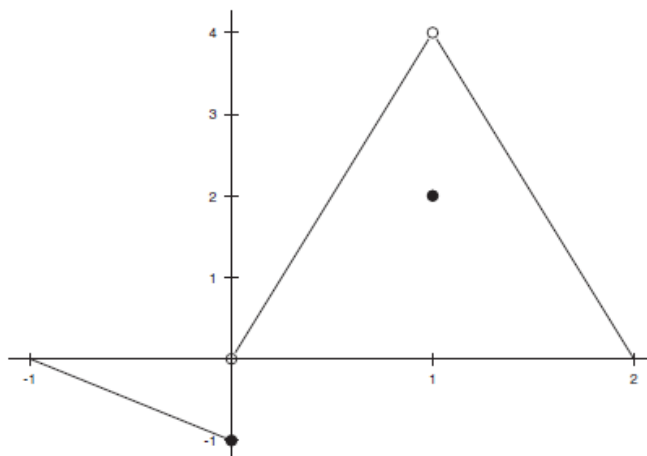
37. Answers will vary. Below is the graph of a function  $f$  for which

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = 3; \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} f(x) = 3; \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} f(x) = 1; \quad f(2) = 3; \quad f(3) = 1.$$



39. Answers will vary. Below is the graph of a function  $f$  for which

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = 4; \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = -1; \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = 0; \quad f(0) = -1; \quad f(1) = 2.$$



41. The table of values below suggests  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 5^+} \frac{|x-5|}{x-5} = \boxed{1}$ .

$x$	$5 \leftarrow$	5.001	5.01	5.1
$f(x) = \frac{ x-5 }{x-5}$	$f(x)$ approaches 1	1	1	1

Alternately, the graph below suggests  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 5^+} \frac{|x-5|}{x-5} = \boxed{1}$ .

