

Finding the **Limit** of a function is finding the value of a function, $f(x)$, as x approaches a **specific value**, c .

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

x approaches c from Left Side

$$x < c$$

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

"The **limit** of $f(x)$ as x approaches c from the left side"

x approaches c from Right Side

$$x > c$$

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

"The **limit** of $f(x)$ as x approaches c from the right side"

$$f(x) = \frac{x^3 - 1}{x - 1}, \quad x \neq 1$$

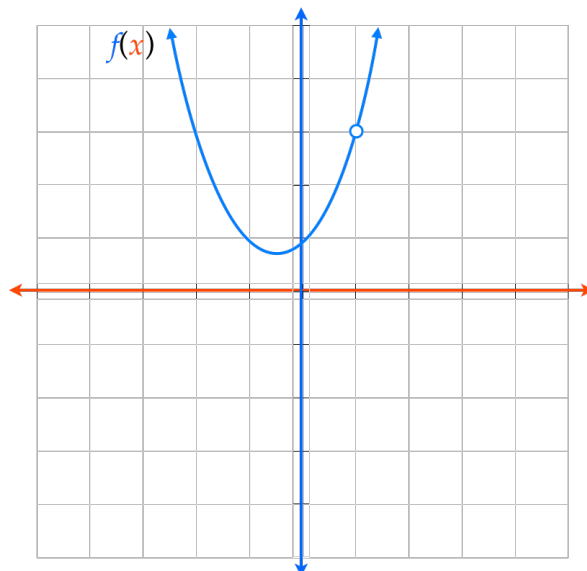
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x)$$

"The **limit** of $f(x)$ as x approaches 1 from the left side"

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

"The **limit** of $f(x)$ as x approaches 1 from the right side"

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



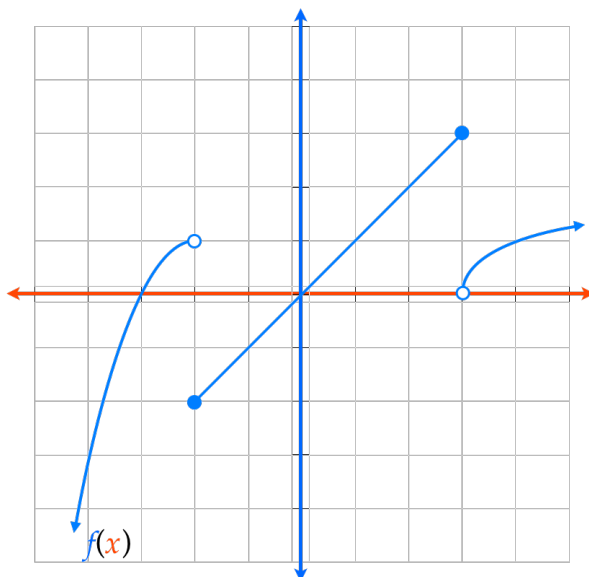
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} -x^2 - 4x - 3, & x < -2 \\ x, & -2 \leq x \leq 3 \\ \sqrt{x-3}, & x > 3 \end{cases}$$

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

"The limit of $f(x)$ as x approaches -2 from the left side"

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

"The limit of $f(x)$ as x approaches -2 from the right side"



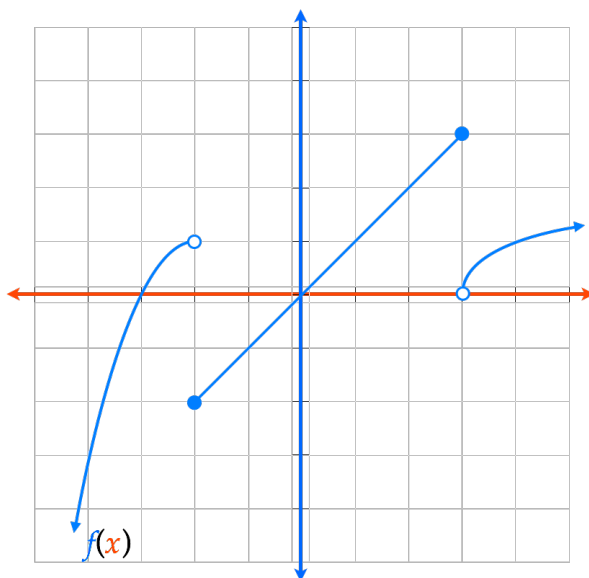
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} -x^2 - 4x - 3, & x < -2 \\ x, & -2 \leq x \leq 3 \\ \sqrt{x-3}, & x > 3 \end{cases}$$

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

"The limit of $f(x)$ as x approaches 1 from the left side"

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

"The limit of $f(x)$ as x approaches 1 from the right side"



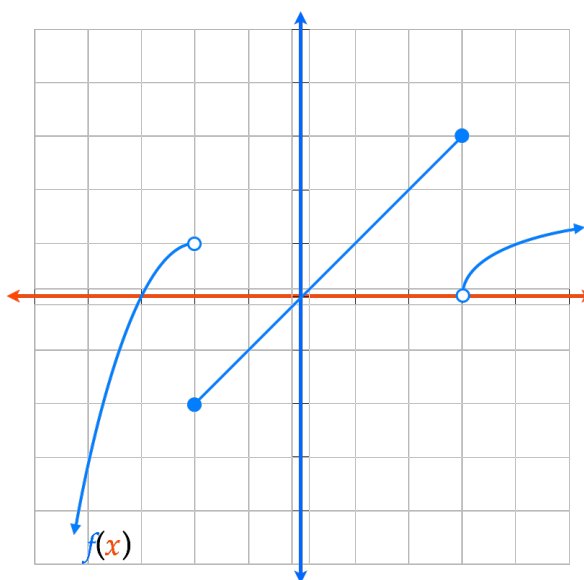
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} -x^2 - 4x - 3, & x < -2 \\ x, & -2 \leq x \leq 3 \\ \sqrt{x-3}, & x > 3 \end{cases}$$

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

"The limit of $f(x)$ as x approaches 3 from the left side"

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

"The limit of $f(x)$ as x approaches 3 from the right side"



Finding the **Limit** of a function is finding the value of a function, $f(x)$, as x approaches a **specific value**, c .

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

if and only if...

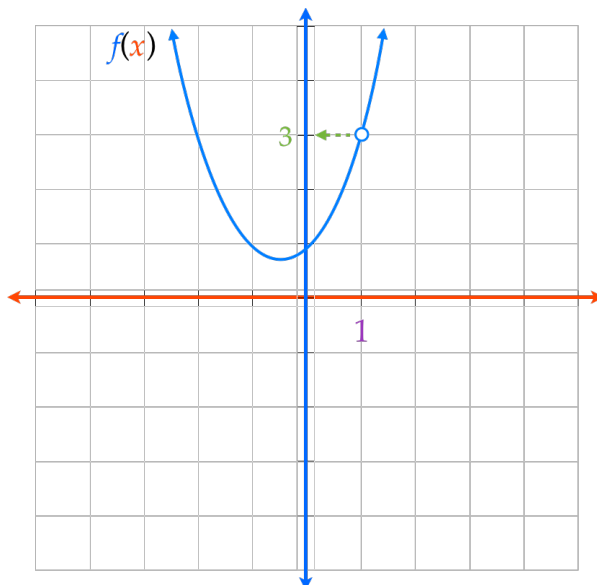
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow c^-} f(x) = L \quad \text{and} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow c^+} f(x) = L$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x^3 - 1}{x - 1}, \quad x \neq 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = 3$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = 3$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = 3$$

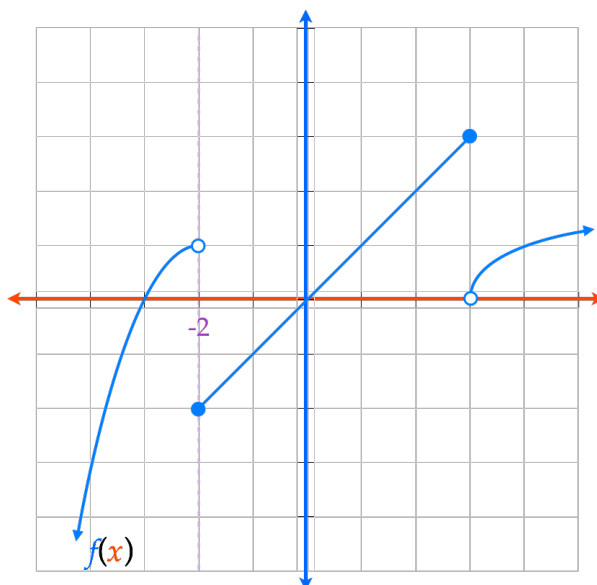


$$f(x) = \begin{cases} -x^2 - 4x - 3, & x < -2 \\ x, & -2 \leq x \leq 3 \\ \sqrt{x-3}, & x > 3 \end{cases}$$

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

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

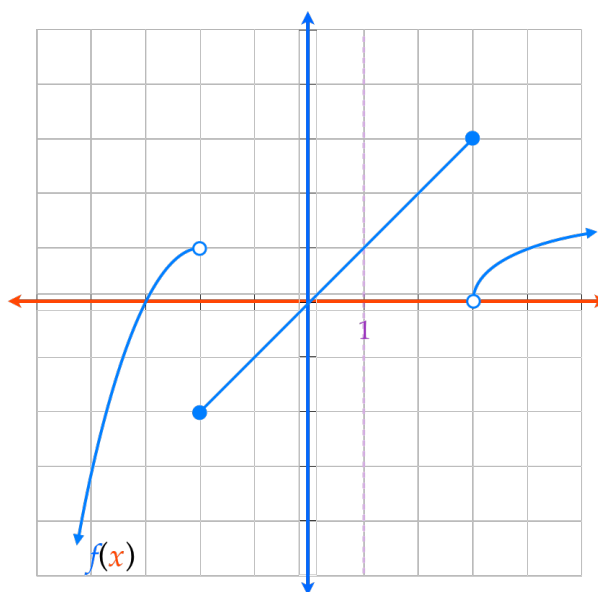
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} f(x) \text{ does not exist (DNE)}$$



$$f(x) = \begin{cases} -x^2 - 4x - 3, & x < -2 \\ x, & -2 \leq x \leq 3 \\ \sqrt{x-3}, & x > 3 \end{cases}$$

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

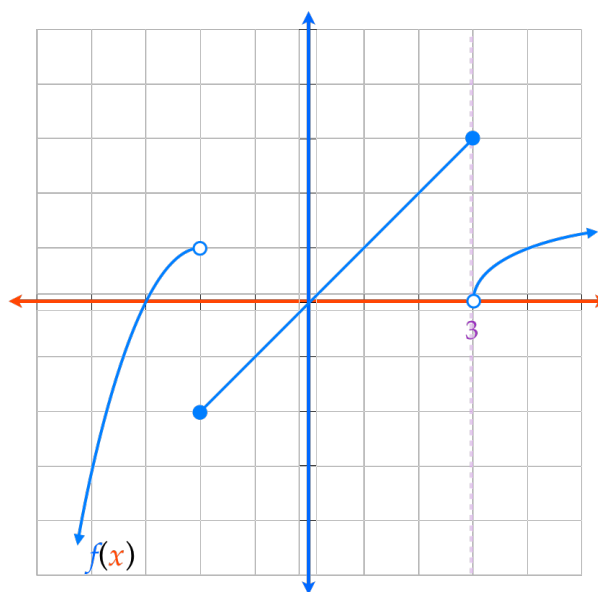
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = 1$$



$$f(x) = \begin{cases} -x^2 - 4x - 3, & x < -2 \\ x, & -2 \leq x \leq 3 \\ \sqrt{x-3}, & x > 3 \end{cases}$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} f(x) \text{ does not exist (DNE)}$$



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from the left side”

x approaches c from Right Side

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

“The **limit** of $f(x)$ as x approaches c
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if and only if...

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow c^-} f(x) = L \quad \text{and} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow c^+} f(x) = L$$