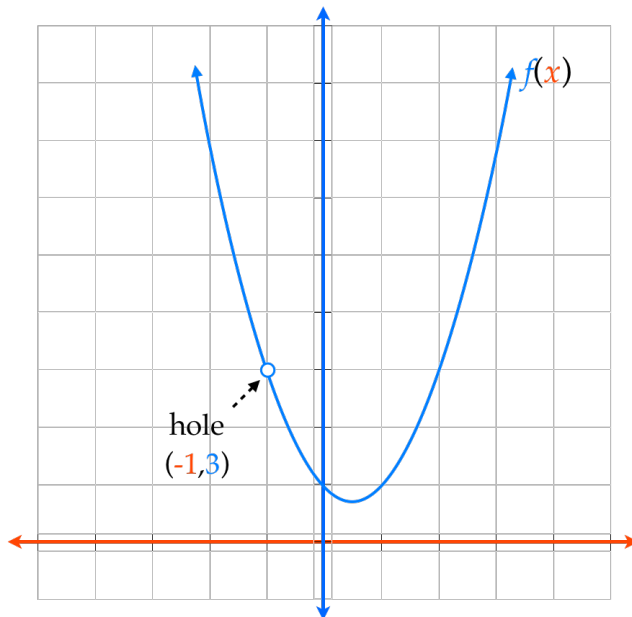


Two Functions that Agree at All But One Point

Name _____

Date _____ Period _____

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



$$f(x) = \frac{x^3 + 1}{x + 1} \quad \begin{array}{l} x + 1 \neq 0 \\ x \neq -1 \end{array}$$

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

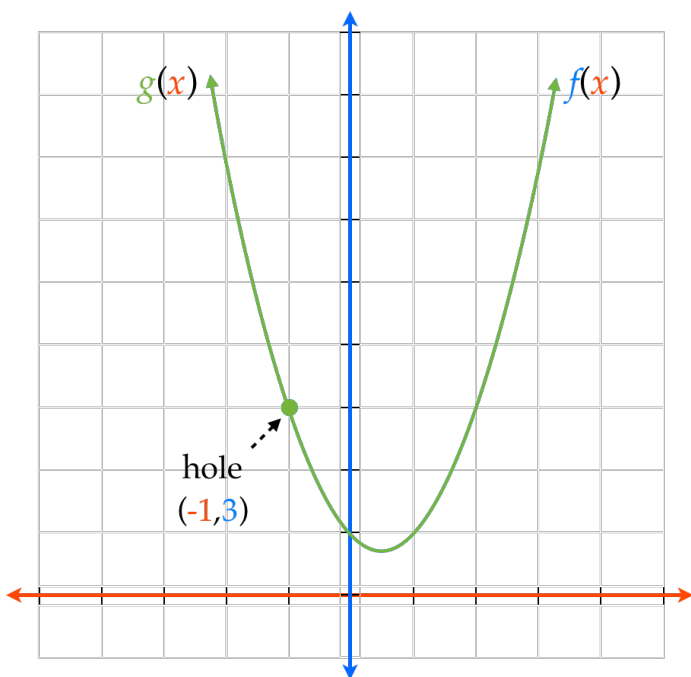
$$\frac{x^3 + 1}{x + 1} = \frac{(x + 1)(x^2 - x + 1)}{x + 1}$$

$$g(x) = x^2 - x + 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} g(x)$$

$f(x)$ and $g(x)$ agree at all points but $x = -1$.

$f(-1)$ is undefined; $g(-1) = 3$



$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^3 + 1}{x + 1} \\ &= \frac{(-1)^3 + 1}{-1 + 1} = \frac{0}{0} \neq 0\end{aligned}$$

Indeterminate Form: No Conclusion

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} g(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} x^2 - x + 1 \\ &= (-1)^2 - (-1) + 1 \\ &= 1 + 1 + 1 \\ &= 3\end{aligned}$$

Let c be a real number and $f(x)$ and $g(x)$ agree at all but one point, specifically $x = c$. If the limit of $g(x)$ as x approaches c exists and the limit of $f(x)$ as x approaches c exists, then...

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

$$\text{Let } f(x) = \frac{x^3 - 8}{x - 2}$$

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

$$\text{Let } f(x) = \frac{2x^2 - 11x + 12}{x - 4}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} f(x)$$

$$\text{Let } f(x) = \frac{x + 4}{x^2 - 16}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -4} f(x)$$

$$\text{Let } f(x) = \frac{x^2 + x - 6}{x^2 - 9}$$

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

Let c be a real number and $f(x)$ and $g(x)$ agree at all but one point, specifically $x = c$.
If the limit of $g(x)$ as x approaches c exists and the limit of $f(x)$ as x approaches c exists,
then...

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