

Example: Evaluate the limit
 of the function $f(x) = 2x^2 - 3x + 1$

1. $f(x) = 2x^2 - 3x + 1$
 $f(2) = 2(2)^2 - 3(2) + 1$
 $f(2) = 8 - 6 + 1$
 $f(2) = 3$

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

x	$f(x)$
6.1	4.5
6.01	3.05
6.001	3.005
6.0001	3.0005
6.00001	3.00005
6.000001	3.000005
6.0000001	3.0000005
6.00000001	3.00000005

Hence $f(x) = 2x^2 - 3x + 1$ is a continuous function

3. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{2x^2 - 3x + 1}{x - 2} = \frac{4 - 6 + 1}{2 - 2} = \frac{0}{0}$
 $x = 2 \Rightarrow y = 0 \quad x = 2 \Rightarrow y = 0$

Limit is indeterminate at $x = 2$ because $\frac{0}{0}$ form

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{2x^2 - 3x + 1}{x - 2}$
 $x = 2 \quad y = 0$

$x = 2$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left| \frac{(3-x)^2 - 9}{(3-x) - 3} \right|$$

$$\frac{3 \pm 2 \cdot 0 + 0}{3 - 3} = \frac{0}{0}$$

0/0

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left| \frac{(3-x) - 3}{(3-x) - 3} \right|$$

$$\frac{3 - 3}{3 - 3} = \frac{0}{0}$$

Limit doesn't exist, please try to find another way

5. a) point $x = 0$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sqrt{x^2 - 4} = \sqrt{0 - 4} = \sqrt{-4}$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x^2 - 4}$$

b) point $x = 2$

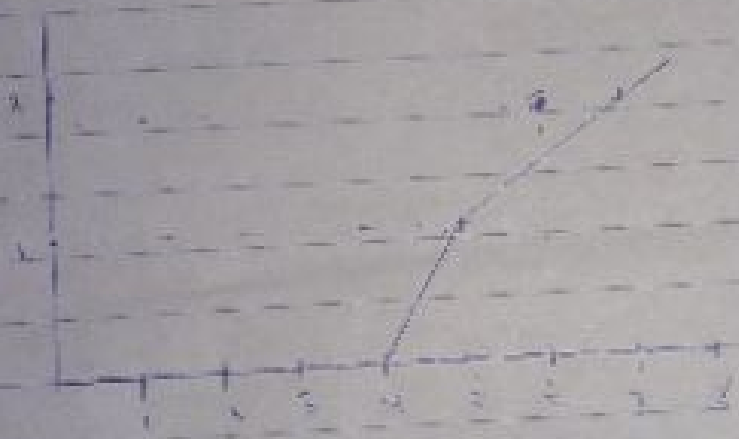
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \sqrt{x^2 - 4} = \sqrt{4 - 4} = \sqrt{0} = 0$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x^2 - 4}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = L \iff \forall \epsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0$$

$f(x) \in (L - \epsilon, L + \epsilon)$ whenever $x \in (c - \delta, c + \delta)$

$f(x) = \sqrt{x}$ at $x = 1$ $f(1) = 1$ $\epsilon = 0.2$ $\delta = 0.04$



Sketch $\epsilon = 0.2$ interval
 $\delta = 0.04$ interval