# LIMITS, CONTINUITY AND DIFFERENTIABILITY

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## LIMITS

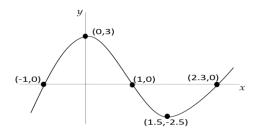
A limit is the value that a function approaches as the input approaches some value. Limits are useful to describe continuity, derivatives, and integrals. A limit of a function is written as

 $\lim_{x \to a} f(x) = L$ 

and is read as "the limit of f of x as x approaches a equals L".

### **Graphical Limits**

Let f(x) be a function whose graph is given below.



The limits are the values that the function approaches as the input approaches the value of x. That is:

$$\lim_{x \to -1} f(x) = 0 \qquad \lim_{x \to 0} f(x) = 3 \qquad \lim_{x \to 1.5} f(x) = -2.5$$

Generally, the limits are the values of the function (if the function is continuous).

## CONTINUITY

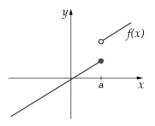
A function f(x) is continuous at x = a if

- a) f(x) has a limit as  $x \to a$ ,
- b) f(x) is defined at x = a, and
- c)  $\lim_{x \to a} f(x) = f(a)$

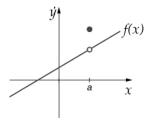
A **discontinuous** function has gaps along its graph. If f(x) is not continuous at x = a, then f(x) is said to be discontinuous at this point. The function probably has a hole or breaks.

If a function f(x) is **discontinuous** at x = a, then

a) f(x) has a **jump discontinuity** at x = a if  $\lim_{x \to a^-} f(x) \neq \lim_{x \to a^+} f(x)$ . The right-hand and left-hand limits of the function are not equal.



b) f(x) has a **removable discontinuity** at x = a if  $\lim_{x \to a} f(x)$  exists and this limit is finite. The function is undefined at x = a. The graph is unconnected at a point but can be made connected by filling in a single point.



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