

# Precalculus

## 12-02 Evaluating Limits

### Indeterminant Form

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = \frac{0}{0}$$

### Dividing out technique

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_ common factors
3. Then find the \_\_\_\_\_

Evaluate  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^2 - 8x + 15}{x - 3}$

### Rationalizing Technique

- Get \_\_\_\_\_ out of \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ by \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_

Evaluate  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{x+9}-3}{x}$

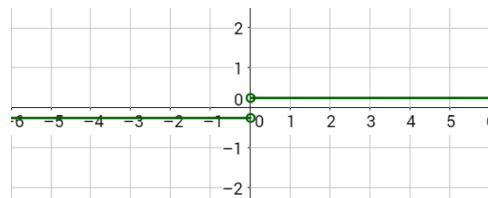
### One-sided Limits

- Limit found from only \_\_\_\_\_ direction
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow c^-} f(x)$  - from \_\_\_\_\_
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow c^+} f(x)$  - from \_\_\_\_\_

Evaluate

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{|x|}{4x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{|x|}{4x}$$



**A limit from calculus**

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$$

- \_\_\_\_\_ gives indeterminate case

For the function  $f(x) = 2x^2 + 1$  find  $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(2+h) - f(2)}{h}$