

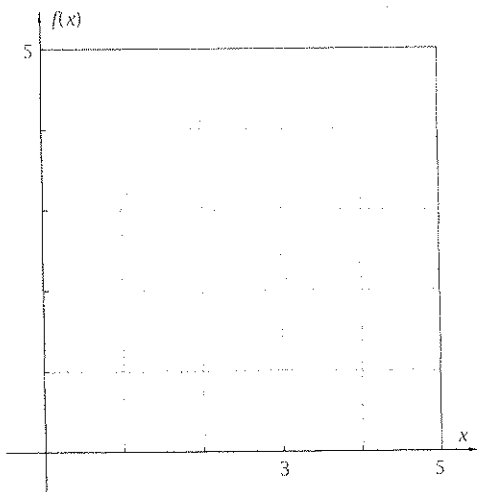
Exploration 2-1a: Introduction to Limits

Objective: Find the limit of a function that approaches an indeterminate form at a particular value of x and relate it to the definition.

1. Plot on your grapher the graph of this function.

$$f(x) = \frac{x^3 - 7x^2 + 17x - 15}{x - 3}$$

Use a friendly window with $x = 3$ as a grid point, but with the grid turned off. Sketch the results here. Show the behavior of the function in a neighborhood of $x = 3$.



2. Substitute 3 for x in the equation for $f(x)$. What form does the answer take? What name is given to an expression of this form?
3. The graph of f has a **removable discontinuity** at $x = 3$. The y -value at this discontinuity is the **limit** of $f(x)$ as x approaches 3. What number does this limit equal?
4. Make a table of values of $f(x)$ for each 0.1 unit change in x -value from 2.5 through 3.5.

x	$f(x)$
2.5	
2.6	
2.7	
2.8	
2.9	
3.0	
3.1	
3.2	
3.3	
3.4	
3.5	

5. Between what two numbers does $f(x)$ stay when x is kept in the open interval $(2.5, 3.5)$?

6. Simplify the fraction for $f(x)$. Solve numerically to find the two numbers close to 3 between which x must be kept if $f(x)$ is to stay between 1.99 and 2.01.

→ long division

$$f(x) = \frac{(x-3)(x^2 - 4x + 5)}{x-3}$$

7. How far from $x = 3$ (to the left and to the right) are the two x -values in Problem 6?

8. For the statement "If x is within _____ units of 3 (but not equal to 3), then $f(x)$ is within 0.01 unit of 2," write the largest number that can go in the blank.

9. The formal definition of limit is

$$L = \lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) \text{ if and only if}$$

- for any positive number ϵ (no matter how small)
- there is a positive number δ such that
- if x is within δ units of c , but not equal to c ,
- then $f(x)$ is within ϵ units of L .

The four numbers L , c , ϵ , and δ all appear in Problem 8. Which is which?

10. What did you learn as a result of doing this Exploration that you did not know before?