

Warm Up

Describe the end behavior of $f(x)$.

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

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

$$f(x) = \frac{4x^2 - 3x + 5}{2x^3 + x - 1}$$

$$\text{e.b.m.} = \frac{3x}{x} = 3$$

$$\text{e.b.m.} = \frac{2}{x}$$

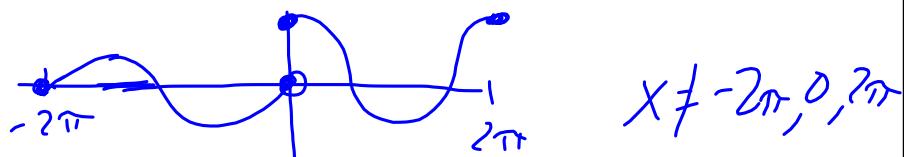
$$f(x) = \frac{3x^3 - x + 1}{x + 3}$$

$$\text{e.b. } y = 0$$

$$\text{e.b.m.} = 3x^2$$

$$\text{e.b. } y \rightarrow \infty$$

55.



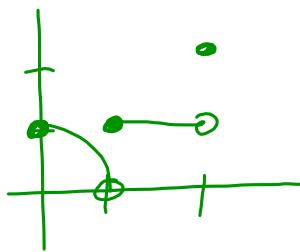
$$x \neq -\pi, 0, \pi$$

57.

$$(-2\pi, 0) \cup (0, 2\pi)$$

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

57.



$$(0, 1) \cup (1, 2)$$

70.

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 2-x & x \leq 1 \\ \frac{x+1}{2} & x > 1 \end{cases}$$

$$f(1) = 2 - 1 = 1$$

76. $f(x) = \sqrt{3x-2}$

$$f(2) = \sqrt{3(2)-2} = \sqrt{4} = 2$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = \sqrt{4} = 2$$

61.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^2 \sin\left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right)$$

$$-1 \leq \sin\left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right) \leq 1$$

$$-x^2 \leq x^2 \sin\left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right) \leq x^2$$

2.2 Limits involving Infinity

Use the table on your calculator to investigate the limit numerically:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x} = \textcircled{O}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1}{x} = \textcircled{O}$$

1, 2, 13, 14, 27, 41 - 43

Definition of a Horizontal Asymptote:

If $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = b$
or $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = b$ then there is a HA at $y = b$

Find the horizontal asymptotes:

$$f(x) = \frac{\sin x}{x}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}$$

Estimate: (remember this includes both the left and right hand limits!)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} =$$

Definition of a Vertical Asymptote:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x) = \pm\infty$$

or

then there is a VA at $x = a$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a^-} f(x) = \pm\infty$$

Find the vertical asymptotes:

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$$

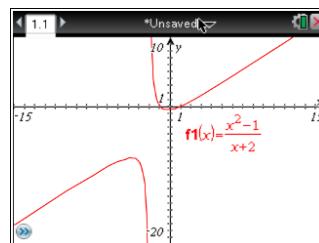
$$f(x) = \frac{2}{x-1}$$

End Behavior Models:

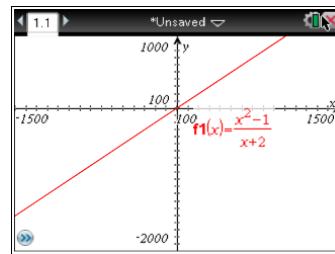
$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 1}{x + 2}$$

Graph $f(x)$ using the following windows:

[-15,15] [-20,10]



[-1500, 1500] [-2000,1000]



what is an end-behavior model for $f(x)$:

Find the end behavior models:

$$y = \frac{2x^5 + x^4 - x^2 + 1}{3x^2 - 5x + 7}$$

$$y = \frac{x + 1}{3x^2 - 4x + 5}$$