

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 25}{x^2 + 3x - 10}$$

Describe all discontinuities as good as possible.

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

$x=5$  is a hole (removable discontinuity)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} f(x) = \frac{5-5}{5-2} = \frac{-10}{-7} = \frac{10}{7}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x-5}{x-2}$$

$x=2$  is a vertical asymptote  
nonremovable discontinuity

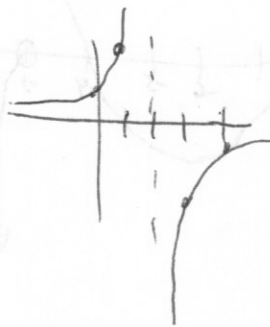
$$\frac{2-5}{2-2} = \frac{-3}{0}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) = \infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = \text{DNE}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x) = -\infty$$

0	1	<del>3/2</del>	2	2 1/2	3	4
-5/2	4				-2/1	-1/2



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4 \sin(7x)}{2 \cos(x) - 2} = \frac{x-8}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{7x (4 \sin(7x))}{7x (2 \cos(x) - 2)} = \frac{x-8}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{x}{1-\cos x} \right) \left( \frac{\sin(7x)}{7x} \right) \left( \frac{28}{-2} \right) = \frac{x-8}{2}$$

$$(0) (1) (-14) = \frac{-8}{2} = 0 + 4 = 4$$

Which Guarantees a zero.  $[-3, 5]$  Where?

a)  $f(x) = \frac{3x}{x+1}$     b)  $g(x) = -x^4 - 1$     c)  $\frac{x^2 - 16}{x+4} = h(x)$

a) Discontinuity at  $x = -1$   
No IVT

c)  $x = -4$  is discontinuous but outside the interval  $h(x) = x - 4$

b) Continuous  $(-\infty, \infty)$

$g(-3) = -(81) - 1 = -82$

$g(5) = -(5^4) - 1 = -626$

No IVT

$h(-3) = -3 - 4 = -7$

$h(5) = 5 - 4 = 1$

IVT ok

$x - 4 = 0$

$x = 4$  is your zero

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 - 5, & x < 1 \\ 3x - c, & x \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

Find  $c$  so that it is continuous.

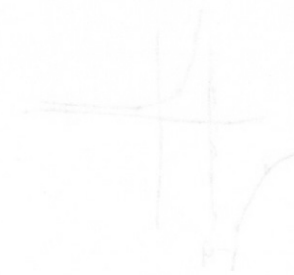
$1^2 - 5 = 3(1) - c$

$-4 = 3 - c$

$-3 = -c$

$-7 = -c$

$c = 7$



$x \rightarrow -\infty$	$x \rightarrow 1^-$	$x = 1$	$x \rightarrow 1^+$	$x \rightarrow \infty$
$y = \frac{1}{x}$	$y = \frac{1}{1^-} = 1$	$y = 1$	$y = \frac{1}{1^+} = 1$	$y = \frac{1}{x}$