

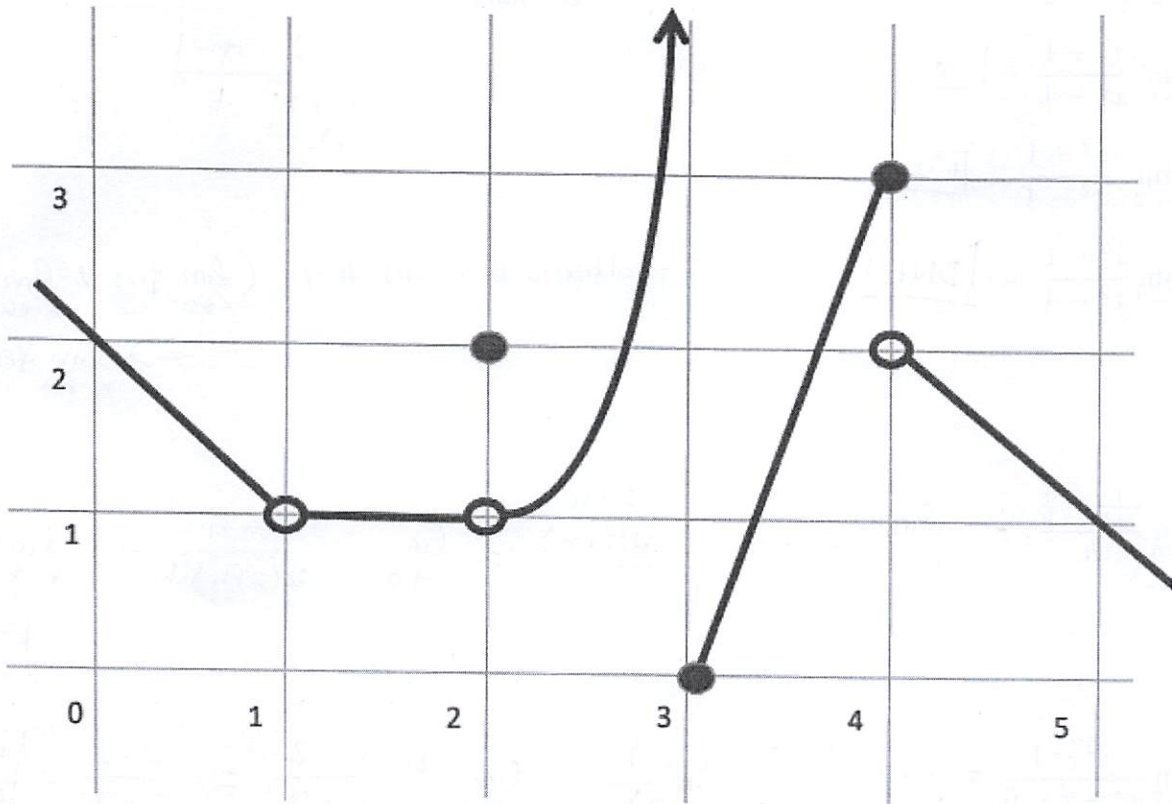
Name: Batman

Section: 5 6

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(0) &= 2 \\
 f(1) &= \text{Not Defined} \\
 f(2) &= 2 \\
 f(3) &= 0 \\
 f(4) &= 3 \\
 f(5) &= 1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) &= 2 \\
 \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) &= 1 \\
 \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) &= 1 \\
 \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} f(x) &= \text{DNE} \\
 \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} f(x) &= \text{DNE} \\
 \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} f(x) &= 1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) &= 1 \\
 \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} f(x) &= +\infty \\
 \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} f(x) &= 0 \\
 \lim_{x \rightarrow 4^-} f(x) &= 3 \\
 \lim_{x \rightarrow 4^+} f(x) &= 2
 \end{aligned}$$



Find the following limits, if they exist:

$$1. \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - 4}{x^2 + 4} = \frac{2^2 - 4}{2^2 + 4} = \boxed{0}$$

$$2. \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - 4}{x - 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x+2)(x-2)}{(x-2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} x+2 = \boxed{4}$$

$$3. \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^2 - 4} \quad \frac{\neq 0}{0} + \text{one sided limit} \Rightarrow \pm \infty$$

$\boxed{\text{Ans: } +\infty}$ (via chart)

$$4. \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^2 - 4} = \boxed{-\infty} \quad \text{(via chart)}$$

$$5. \lim_{x \rightarrow -2^-} \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^2 - 4} = \boxed{+\infty} \quad \text{(chart)}$$

$$6. \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^2 - 4} = \boxed{\text{DNE}}$$

from problems #3 and #4 $(\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x) \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow a^-} f(x)) \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) \text{ DNE}$

	-2		2
$x^2 + 1$	+	+	+
$x^2 - 2$	+	-	+
$\frac{x^2 + 1}{x^2 - 2}$	+	-	+

$$7. \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2+h} - \frac{1}{2}}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{2}{2(2+h)} - \frac{2+h}{2(2+h)}}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-h}{2(2+h)h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-1}{2(2+h)} = \boxed{\frac{-1}{4}}$$

$$8. \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - 4}{x^2 + x - 6} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x+2)(x-2)}{(x-2)(x+3)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x+2}{x+3} = \frac{2+2}{2+3} = \boxed{\frac{4}{5}}$$

$$9. \lim_{\theta \rightarrow -1} \frac{\theta^2 - 2\theta - 3}{\theta^2 + 3\theta + 2} = \lim_{\theta \rightarrow -1} \frac{(\theta-3)(\theta+1)}{(\theta+2)(\theta+1)} = \lim_{\theta \rightarrow -1} \frac{\theta-3}{\theta+2} = \frac{-4}{1} = \boxed{-4}$$

$$10. \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{\sqrt{2x+3} - 3}{x-3} \left(\frac{\sqrt{2x+3} + 3}{\sqrt{2x+3} + 3} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{2x+3-9}{(x-3)(\sqrt{2x+3}+3)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{2(x-3)}{(x-3)(\sqrt{2x+3}+3)} = \frac{2}{6} = \boxed{\frac{1}{3}}$$