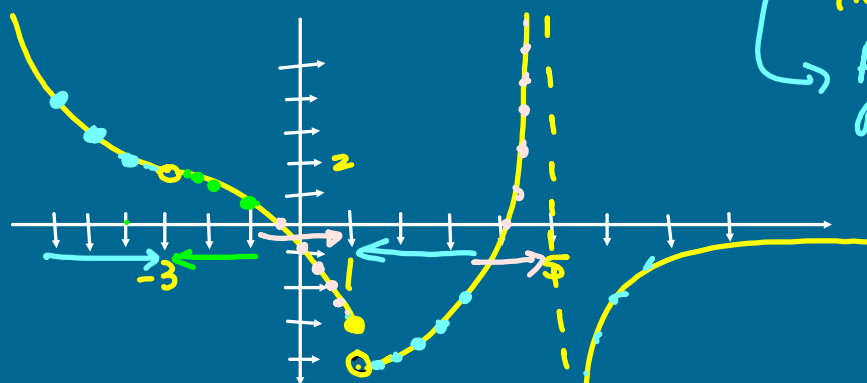


INTRO TO CALCULUS

LIMITS
DERIVATIVES
INTEGRALS

As x-coord approaches
a #, what is y-coord
approaching?



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -3^-} f(x) = 2$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -3^+} f(x) = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} f(x) = 2$$

$$f(-3) = \text{undef.}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = -3$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = -4$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = \text{DNE}$$

$$f(1) = -3$$

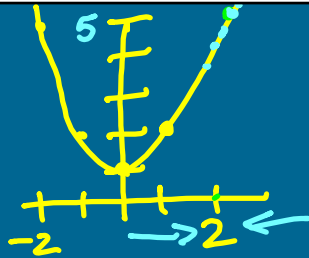
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 5^-} f(x) = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 5^+} f(x) = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} f(x) = \text{DNE}$$

$$f(5) = \text{undef.}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} x^2 + 1 = 2^2 + 1 = 5$$



- 1) Sub # in
 2) If $\frac{0}{0}$, a) factoring
 b) conjugate

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -4} \frac{x^2 - 3x}{\sqrt{x+8}} = \frac{(-4)^2 - 3(-4)}{\sqrt{-4+8}} = \frac{16+12}{\sqrt{4}} = \frac{28}{2} = \boxed{14}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^2 + 9x - 21}{x^2 - 3x} = \frac{9 + 12 - 21}{9 - 9} = \frac{0}{0} \text{ indeterminate}$$

$\frac{0}{7} = 0$ $\frac{7}{0} = \text{undef}$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{(x+7)\cancel{(x-3)}}{x\cancel{(x-3)}}$$

$$= \frac{3+7}{3} = \boxed{\frac{10}{3}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -5} \frac{x^3 + 125}{x^2 - 25} = \frac{(-5)^3 + 125}{(-5)^2 - 25} = \frac{-125 + 125}{25 - 25} = \frac{0}{0}$$

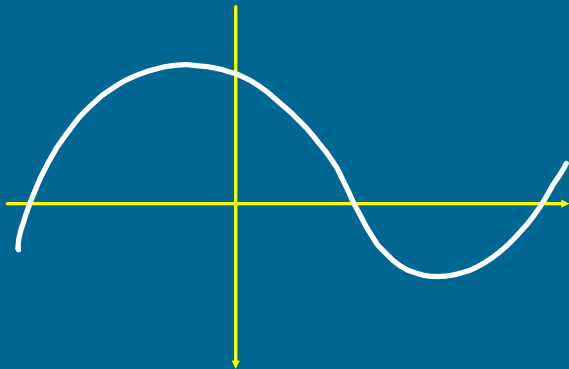
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -5} \frac{(x+5)(x^2 - 5x + 25)}{(x+5)(x-5)} = \frac{25 + 25 + 25}{-5 - 5} = \frac{75}{-10} = -\frac{15}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 64} \frac{\sqrt{x} - 8}{x - 64} = \frac{\sqrt{64} - 8}{64 - 64} = \frac{0}{0}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 64} \frac{\sqrt{x} - 8}{x - 64} \cdot \frac{(\sqrt{x} + 8)}{(\sqrt{x} + 8)}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 64} \frac{\cancel{x} - 64}{(\cancel{x} - 64)(\sqrt{x} + 8)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{64} + 8} = \left(\frac{1}{16} \right)$$

DERIVATIVES



Pretend
 $f(x) = x^4 - 3x^3 + 2x^2 + x + 1$

$$f(x) = 3x^2 + 4x - 5$$

Find $f'(a)$.

$$f'(a) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a}$$

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