

Exploring the Limits of Functions

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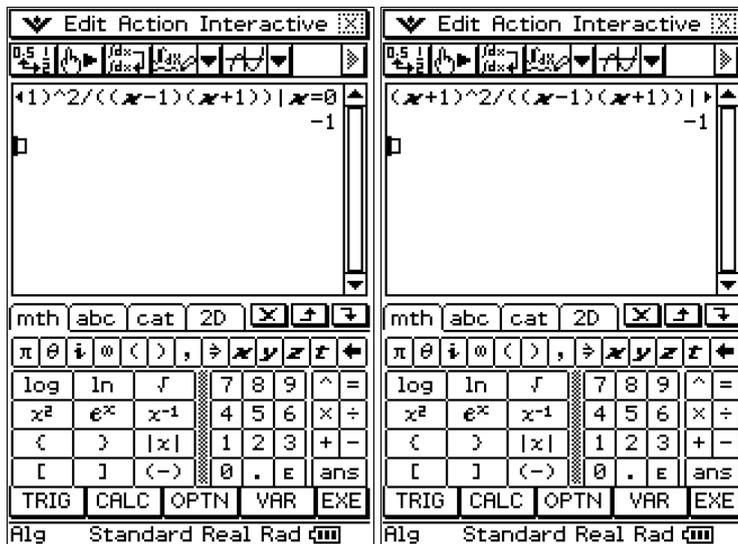
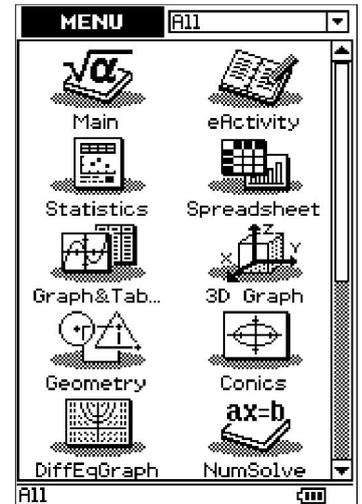
Definition: The **limit of a function** is one of the fundamental concept in calculus which concerns the behavior of the function near a particular value of x , on the domain. A function f assigns a value for $f(x)$ to every input x . We can say that a function has a limit at a point (p, q) so, as $f(x)$ gets closer and closer to q (the limit), as x moves closer and closer to p . this needs to be true as you approach the value of p from the left and right of p . If this is not the case then we can say the limit *does not exist*.

The use of limits extends the concept of substitution.

Exploring the use of the substitution notation on the ClassPad: ‘|’

Example: Calculate $f(x)$, where $f(x) = \frac{(x+1)^2}{(x-1)(x+1)}$ when $x = 0$.

Solution: Substitution $x = 0$ into $f(x)$ gives $f(0) = \frac{(0+1)^2}{(0-1)(0+1)} = \frac{1}{-1} = -1$

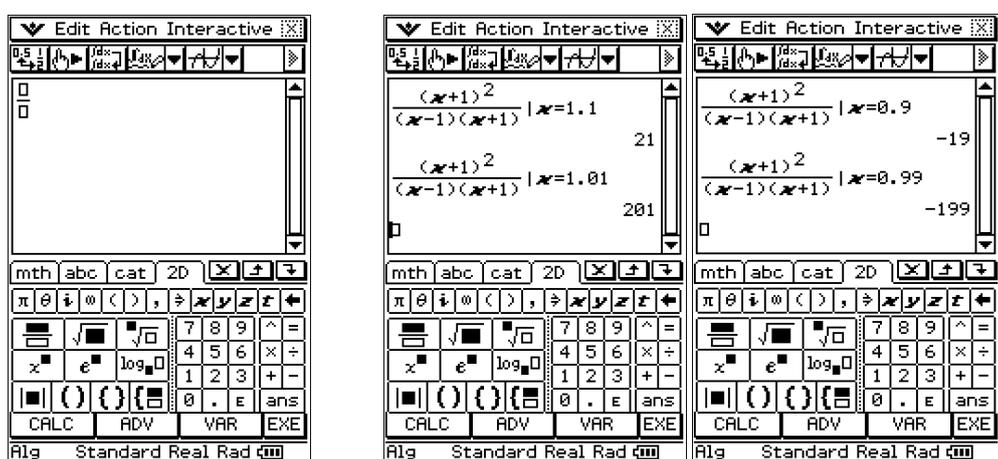


The | symbol can be located by opening the **Keyboard** and then tapping [OPTN] to open the 2nd set of terms. Then tap on [|]



Using the same $f(x)$ there is an issue with $f(x)$, when $x = 1$, this is because $f(1) = \frac{(1+1)^2}{(1-1)(1+1)} = \frac{4}{0} = ?$

So how can we determine if there is a limit as $x \rightarrow 1$?
 We could look to see what happens by selecting values of x close to $x = 1$.
Note: This is demonstrated below using the **2D** keypad for the displaying $f(x)$.

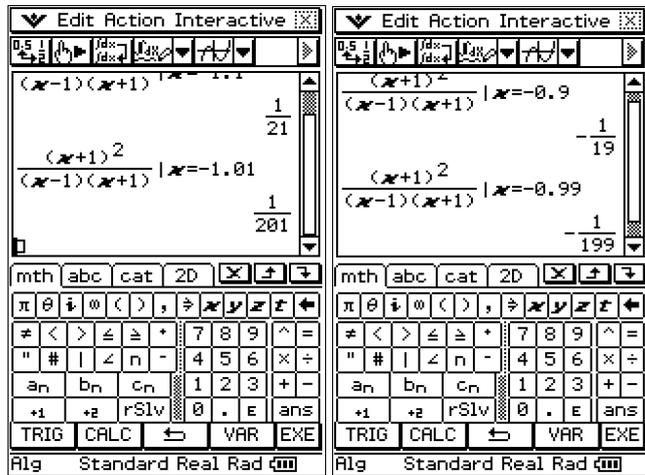


This shows that as the values of $x \rightarrow 1$. There is no limit.
 As $x \rightarrow 1^-$, $f(1^-) \rightarrow -\infty$
 As $x \rightarrow 1^+$, $f(1^+) \rightarrow \infty$
 So, the limit *does not exist*.

Using the same $f(x)$ there is an issue with $f(x)$, when $x = -1$, this is because $f(-1) = \frac{(-1+1)^2}{(-1-1)(-1+1)} = \frac{0}{0} = ?$

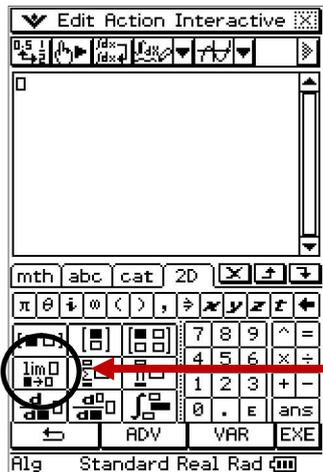
So how can we determine if there is a limit as $x \rightarrow -1$?

We could look to see what happens by selecting values of x close to $x = -1$.

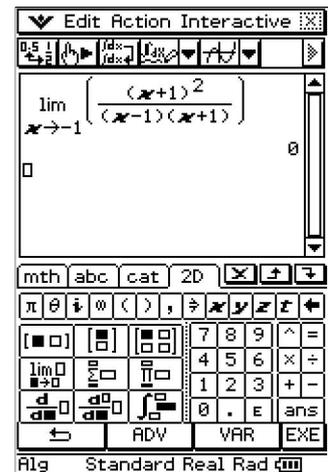


This shows that as the values of $x \rightarrow -1$. There is no limit.
 As $x \rightarrow -1^-$, $f(-1) \rightarrow 0$
 As $x \rightarrow -1^+$, $f(-1) \rightarrow 0$
 So, the limit *does exist* and equals 0.

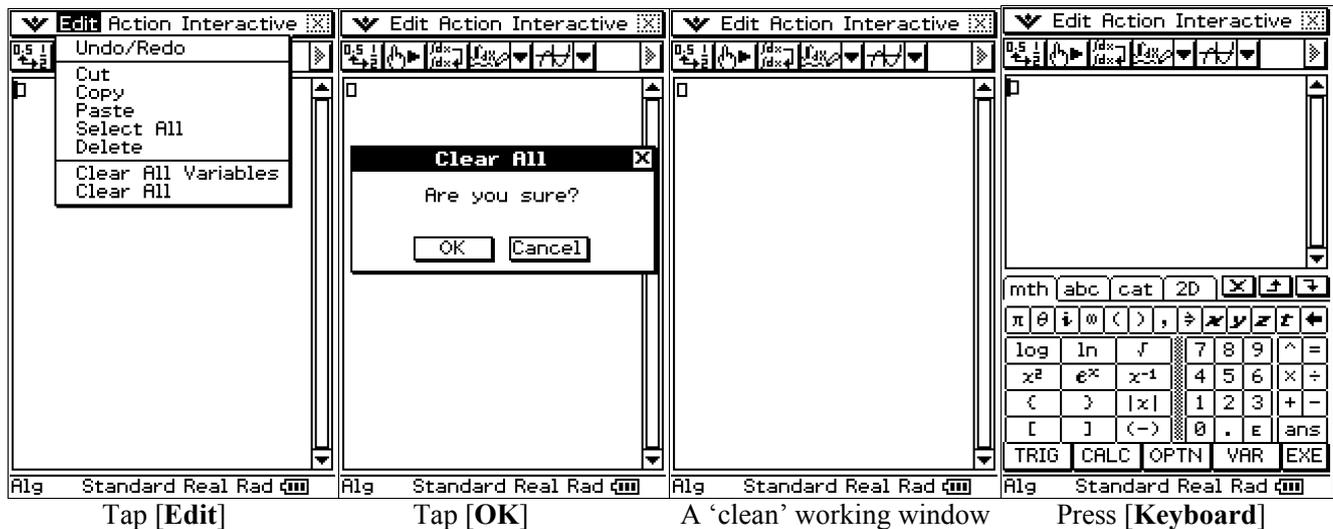
Exploring the use of the **2D** notation on the Classpad: ' Σ '



The Σ symbol can be located by opening the **Keyboard** and then tapping **[CALC]** to open the 2nd set of terms. Then tap on $\lim_{\square \rightarrow \square}$



Tip: It is always better to start with a 'clean' working window on the ClassPad when exploring new concepts.



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www.casio.edu.monaco.orp.co.nz or <http://graphic-technologies.co.nz>