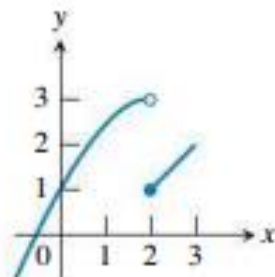


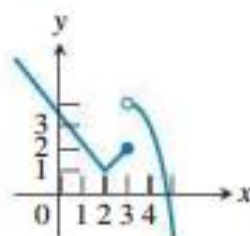
REVIEW: Limits

In Exercises 27–30, use the given graph to find the limits or to explain why the limits do not exist.

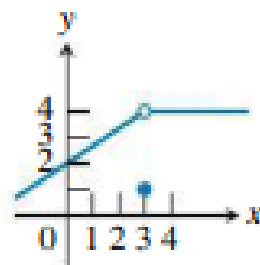
27. (a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x)$
 (b) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x)$
 (c) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x)$



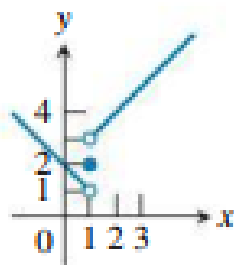
28. (a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} f(x)$
 (b) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} f(x)$
 (c) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} f(x)$



29. (a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} f(x)$
 (b) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} f(x)$
 (c) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} f(x)$

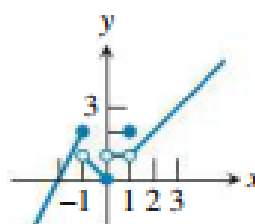


30. (a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x)$
 (b) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x)$
 (c) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x)$



In Exercises 31 and 32, the graph of a function $y = f(x)$ is given.
Which of the statements about the function are true and which are false?

31. (a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} f(x) = 1$
 (b) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = 0$
 (c) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = 1$
 (d) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x)$
 (e) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)$ exists.
 (g) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 1$
 (i) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = 0$



- (f) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 0$
 (h) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = 1$
 (j) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = 2$

32. (a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} f(x) = 1$
 (b) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x)$ does not exist.
 (c) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = 2$
 (d) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = 2$
 (e) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = 1$
 (f) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x)$ does not exist.
 (g) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x)$
 (h) $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x)$ exists for every c in $(-1, 1)$.
 (i) $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x)$ exists for every c in $(1, 3)$.

