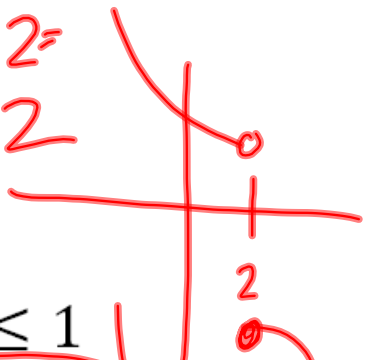


1.4 #16. $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 - 4x + 6, & x < 2 \\ -x^2 + 4x - 2, & x \geq 2 \end{cases}$

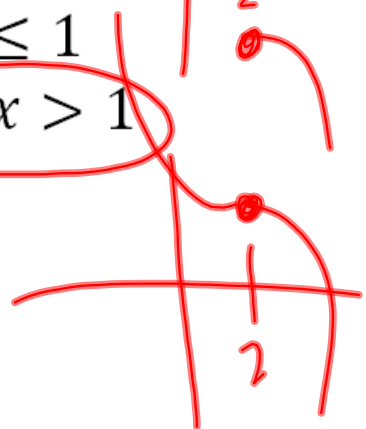
$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = 2$

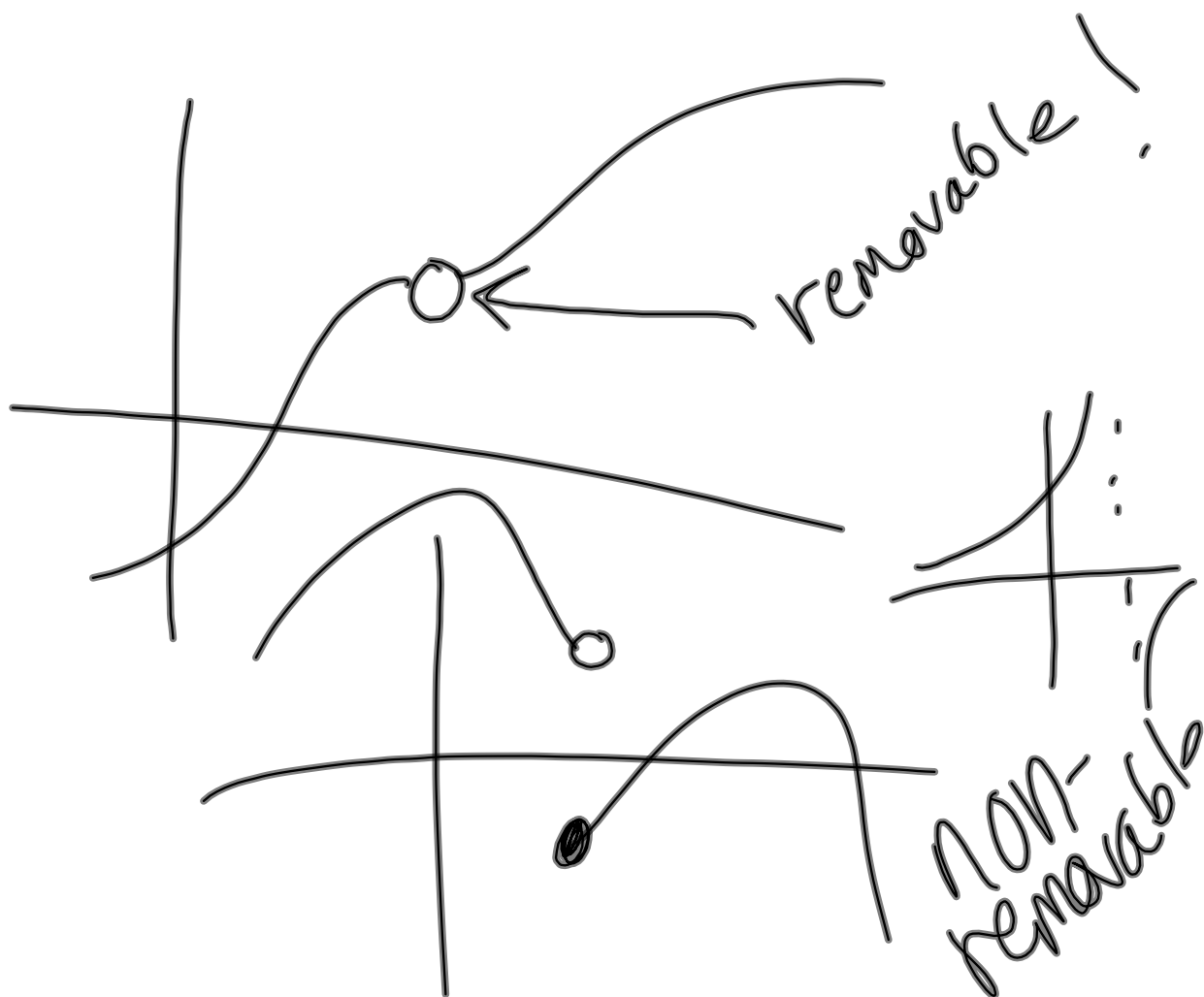
Handwritten calculations:
 $2^2 - 4(2) + 6 = 2$
 $-2^2 + 4(2) - 2 = 2$
 $-4 + 8 - 2 = 2$



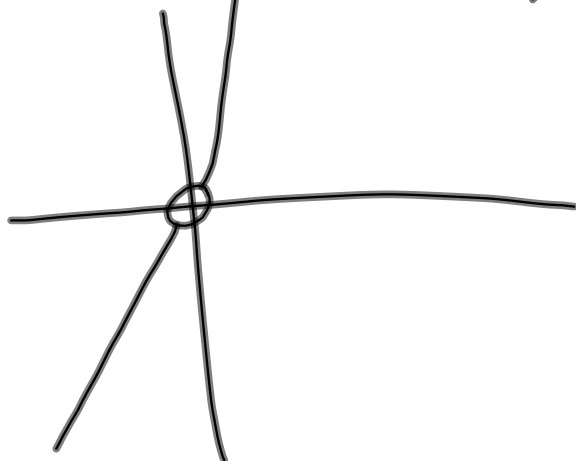
1.4 #18. $f(x) = \begin{cases} x, & x \leq 1 \\ 1 - x, & x > 1 \end{cases}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = 1 - 1 = 0$





$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x & , x < 0 \\ 2x & , x > 0 \end{cases}$$



$$f(x) = \frac{\cancel{(x-a)}(x-b)(x-c)}{\cancel{(x-a)}(x-d)}$$

removable discontinuity
@ $x=a$

non-removable discontinuity
@ $x=d$

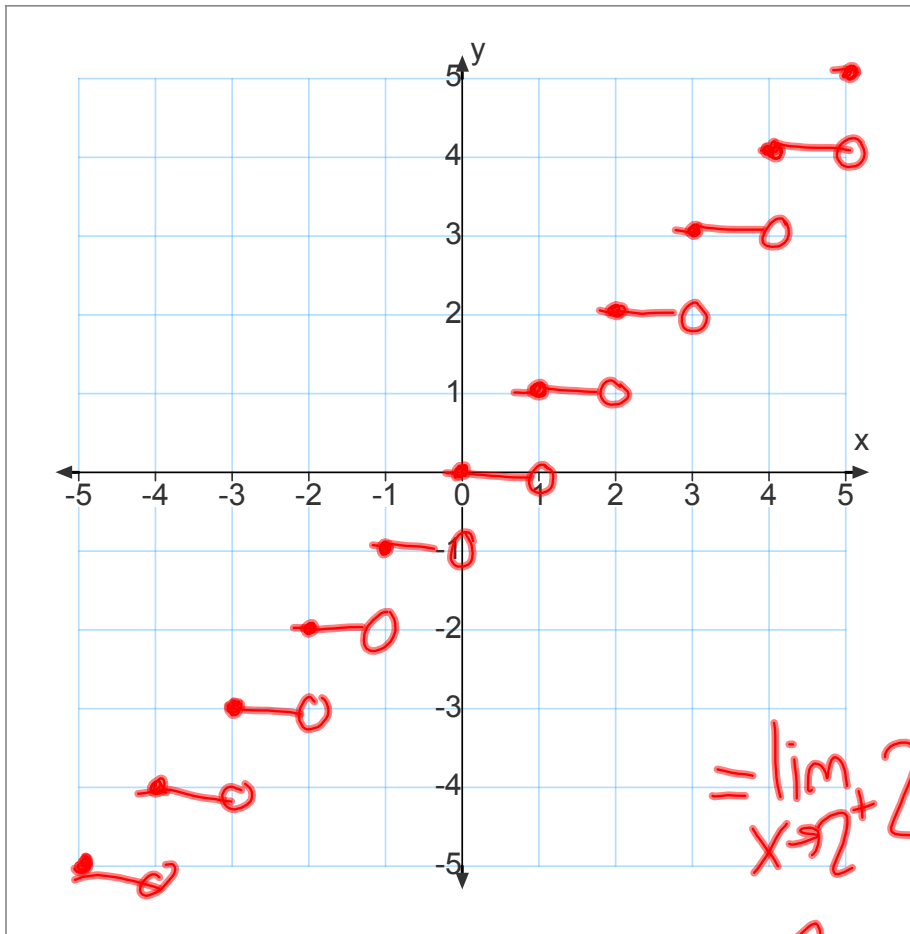
$\lfloor x \rfloor$ Greatest Integer
Function

$f(x) = \lfloor x \rfloor =$ the greatest integer
less than or equal to x .

$$\lfloor 2 \rfloor = 2$$

$$\lfloor -4/3 \rfloor = -2$$

$$\lfloor \pi \rfloor = 3$$



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} [x] = \boxed{-1}$$

$$22. \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} (2x - [x])$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} 2x - \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} [x]$$

$$= 4 - 2 = \boxed{2}$$

$[x]$ = greatest integer $\leq x$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -2^-} [x] = -3$$

$$24. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(1 - \left[-\frac{x}{2} \right] \right)$$

$$[x] \text{ greatest } \mathbb{Z} \leq x$$

$$\left[-\frac{x}{2} \right] \text{ greatest } \mathbb{Z} \leq -\frac{x}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (1) - \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left[-\frac{x}{2} \right] \\ &= 1 - (-1) = \boxed{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \left[\frac{x}{2} \right] &= -1 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \left[\frac{-x}{2} \right] &= -1 \end{aligned}$$

Describe the Discontinuities
(& continuity!)

$$40. f(x) = \frac{x-3}{x^2-9} = \frac{\cancel{x-3}}{(\cancel{x-3})(x+3)}$$

non-removable disc. @ $x = -3$

removable disc @ $x = 3$

$f(x)$ is continuous on:
 $(-\infty, -3) \cup (-3, 3] \cup [3, \infty)$

Describe the [dis]continuity.

$$42. f(x) = \frac{\cancel{x-1}}{(x+2)(\cancel{x-1})}$$

f has removable disc. @ $x=1$

f has non-removable disc. @ $x=-2$

f is continuous on: $(-\infty, -2) \cup (-2, 1) \cup (1, \infty)$

$$44. f(x) = \frac{|x-3|}{x-3}$$

f has removable disc. @ none

f has non-removable disc. @ $x=3$

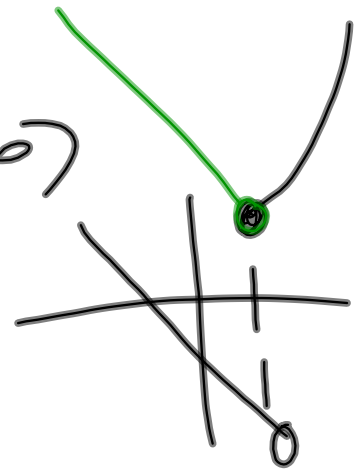
f is continuous on: $(-\infty, 3) \cup (3, \infty)$

$$46. f(x) = \begin{cases} -2x+3, & x < 1 \\ x^2, & x \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

f has removable disc. @ none

f has non-removable disc. @ none

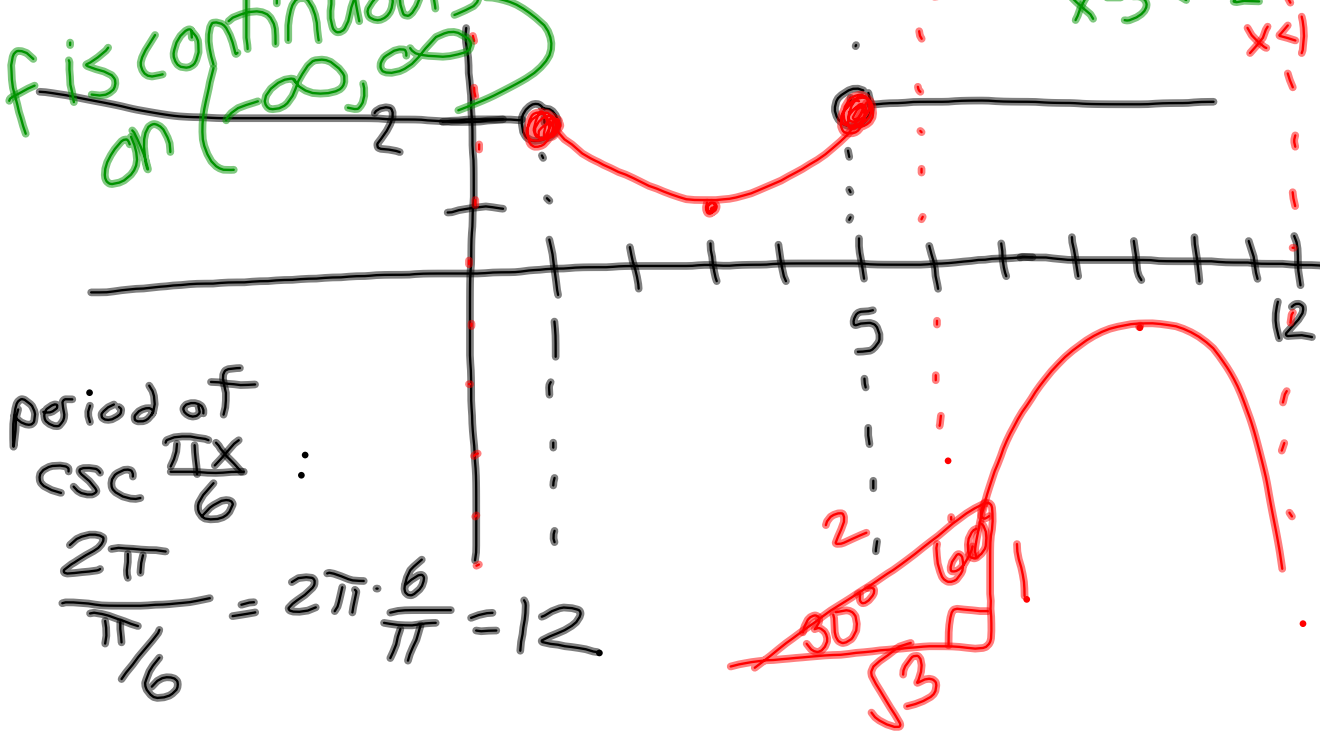
f is continuous on: $(-\infty, \infty)$



$$50. f(x) = \begin{cases} \csc \frac{\pi x}{6} & , |x-3| \leq 2 \\ & , |x-7| > 2 \end{cases}$$

$x-3 \leq 2$ $x \leq 5$
 and $x-3 \geq -2$ $x \geq 1$
 less than AND greater OR
 $x-3 > 2$ $x > 5$
 or $x-3 < -2$ $x < 1$

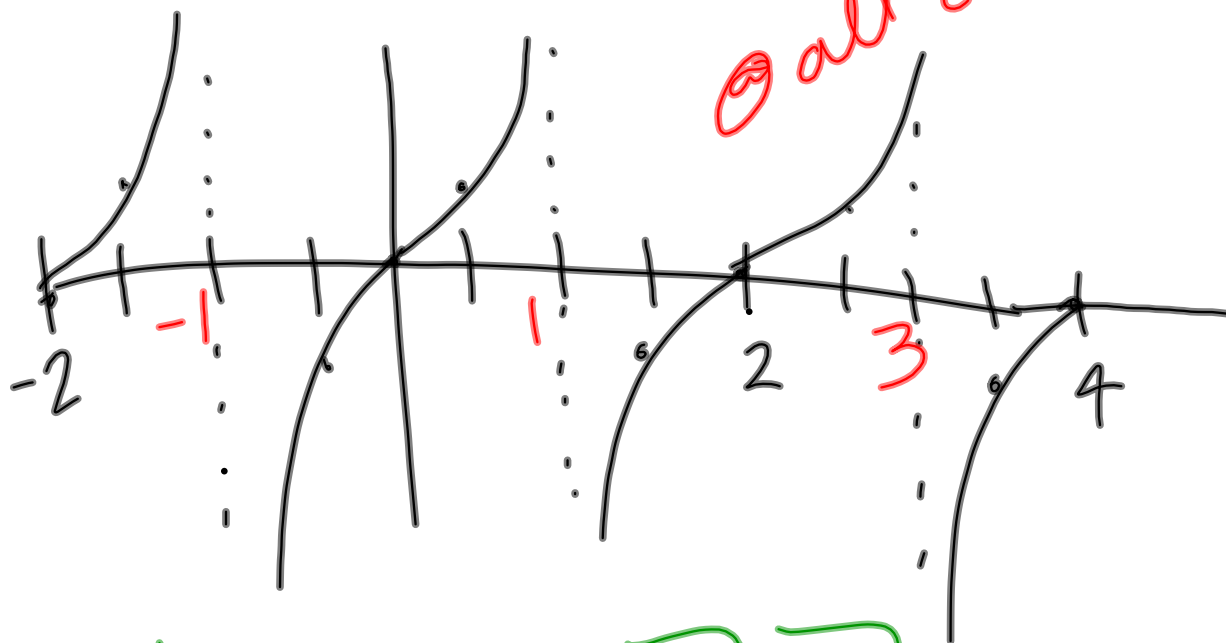
no discontinuities
 f is continuous on $(-\infty, \infty)$



$$52. f(x) = -\tan \frac{\pi x}{2}$$

$$\text{period: } \frac{\pi}{\pi/2} = \frac{\pi \cdot 2}{\pi} = 2$$

f has non-removable discontinuities at all odd integers



HW: page 77