Take it to the limit!

Circle the one TRUE statement

If f is undefined at $x = c$, then the limit of $f(x)$ as x approaches c does not exist.

If $f(c) = L$, then $\lim_{x\to c} f(x) = L$.

If $\lim_{x\to c} f(x) = L$, then $f(c) = L$.

If $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$, $\lim_{x\to 25} f(x) = 5$.

If $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$, $\lim_{x\to 0} f(x) = 0$.

$\lim_{x\to -1} f(x) =$

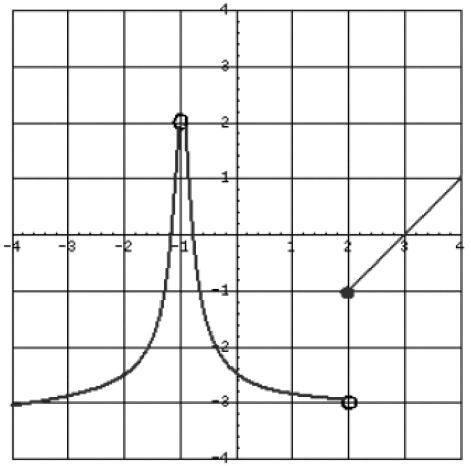
$\lim_{x\to 2^+} f(x) =$

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

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

$f(-1) =$

$f(2) =$



$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1-\cos x}{x} =$$

Dear Math, Grow up and solve your own problems

$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} =$$

$\lim_{x\to -3} f(x) =$

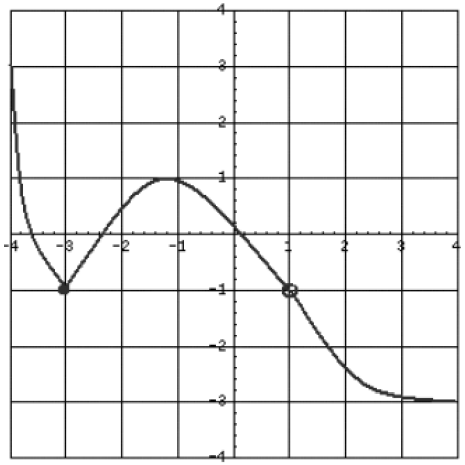
$\lim_{x\to 1^+} f(x) =$

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

$\lim_{x\to 1} f(x) =$

$f(-3) =$

$f(1) =$



$$\lim_{x\to 2} 2x^2 + 2$$

$$\lim_{x\to -4} \frac{2x+8}{x^2+x-12}$$

$$\lim_{x\to 2} \frac{|x-2|}{x-2}$$

$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sqrt{x+1}-1}{x}$$

Calculus has its limits.