

Infinite and Removable Discontinuities

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Determine if each function is continuous. If the function is not continuous, find the x-axis location of each discontinuity and classify each discontinuity as infinite or removable.

1) $f(x) = \frac{x+7}{x^2-x-2} = \frac{x+7}{(x-2)(x+1)}$

V.A: ~~x = -1~~
x = 2

HA: y = 0

$D^o(-\infty, -1) \cup (-1, 2) \cup (2, \infty)$

~~$R^o(-\infty, 2) \cup (2, \infty)$~~

$R^o(-\infty, 2) \cup (2, \infty)$

2) $f(x) = \frac{x^2}{x+1}$

x = -1 VA

No HA

$D^o(-\infty, -1) \cup (-1, \infty)$

$R^o(-\infty, \infty)$

$(-\infty, -4] \cup [0, \infty)$

3) $f(x) = \frac{x+2}{x^2-x-6} = \frac{x+2}{(x-3)(x+2)} = \frac{1}{x-3}$

x = -2 Hole $\rightarrow f(-2) = -\frac{1}{5}$

x = 3 VA

HA y = 0

$D^o(-\infty, -2) \cup (-2, 3) \cup (3, \infty)$

~~$R^o(-\infty, 3) \cup (3, \infty)$~~

$(-\infty, -\frac{1}{5}) \cup (-\frac{1}{5}, 0) \cup (0, \infty)$

4) $f(x) = -\frac{x^2+x}{x} - \frac{x(x+1)}{x} = -(x+1)$

Hole
 \downarrow
f(0) = 1

x = 0 Hole

No HA

$D^o(-\infty, 0) \cup (0, \infty)$

$R^o(-\infty, -1) \cup (-1, \infty)$

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

No Holes/VA/HA

$D^o(-\infty, \infty)$

$R^o(-\infty, \infty)$

6) $f(x) = \frac{x^2+5x+4}{x+1} = \frac{(x+4)(x+1)}{(x+1)} = x+4$

Hole
f(-1) = 3

x = -1 Hole

No HA

$D^o(-\infty, -1) \cup (-1, \infty)$

$R^o(-\infty, 3) \cup (3, \infty)$

7) $f(x) = \frac{x-4}{\sqrt{x+2}}$

No Holes/VA/HA

x ≥ 0

$D^o[0, \infty)$

$R^o[-2, \infty)$

8) $f(x) = \frac{x-2}{x^3-4x} = \frac{x-2}{x(x^2-4)} = \frac{x-2}{x(x+2)(x-2)} = \frac{1}{x(x+2)}$

VA x = 0 / x = -2

f(2) = $\frac{1}{8}$

Hole x = 2

HA y = 0

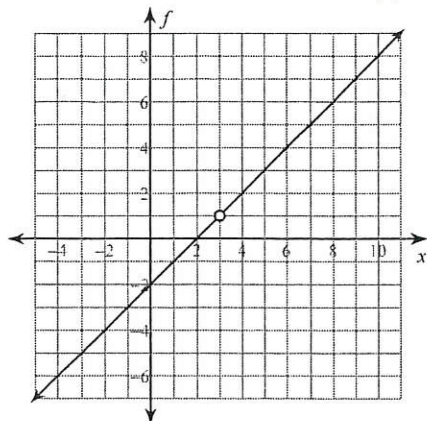
This hole is filled in on the left

$D^o(-\infty, -2) \cup (-2, 0) \cup (0, \infty)$

~~$R^o(-\infty, -1) \cup (0, \frac{1}{2}) \cup (\frac{1}{2}, \infty) \cup (0, \infty)$~~

Determine if each function is continuous. If the function is not continuous, find the x -axis location of any discontinuities and classify each discontinuity as infinite or removable.

$$9) f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 5x + 6}{x - 3} = \frac{(x-3)(x-2)}{x-3}$$

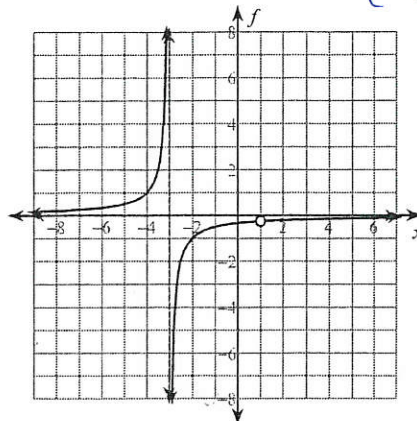


$$x = 3 \text{ Hole}$$

$$D^{\circ}(-\infty, \infty)$$

$$R^{\circ}(-\infty, 1) \cup (1, \infty)$$

$$10) f(x) = -\frac{x-1}{x^2+2x-3} = -\frac{(x-1)}{(x+3)(x-1)} = -\frac{1}{x+3}$$



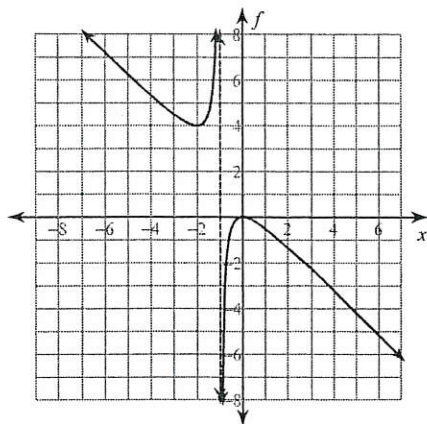
$$x = 1 \text{ Hole}$$

$$x = -3 \text{ VA}$$

$$D^{\circ}(-\infty, -3) \cup (-3, 1) \cup (1, \infty)$$

$$R^{\circ}(-\infty, -\frac{1}{4}) \cup (-\frac{1}{4}, 0) \cup (0, \infty)$$

$$11) f(x) = -\frac{x^2}{x+1}$$

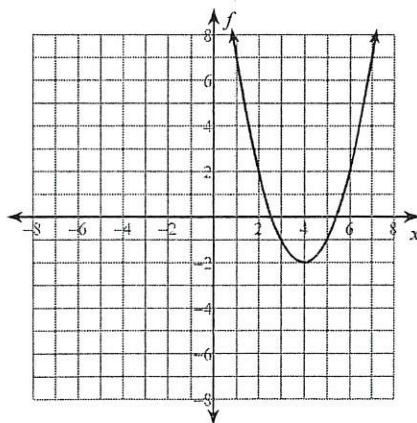


$$x = -1 \text{ VA}$$

$$D^{\circ}(-\infty, -1) \cup (-1, \infty)$$

$$R^{\circ}(-\infty, 0] \cup [4, \infty)$$

$$12) f(x) = x^2 - 8x + 14$$



None

Continuous

$$D^{\circ}(-\infty, \infty)$$

$$R^{\circ}[-2, \infty)$$