

Question: Find

$$\textcircled{1} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{x^2 + 1}{x - 1} = \left(\frac{2}{0} \right)^+ = \infty$$

$$x = 1 = 0$$

$$x = 1$$

$$\frac{- - - \quad + + +}{1}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 + 2x}{x + 1} = \frac{8}{3}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x - \sqrt{2-x}}{x-1} = \frac{0}{0} x$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x - \sqrt{2-x}}{x-1} \cdot \frac{x + \sqrt{2-x}}{x + \sqrt{2-x}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 - (2-x)}{(x-1)(x + \sqrt{2-x})}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 + x - 2}{(x-1)(x + \sqrt{2-x})}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)(x+2)}{(x-1)(x + \sqrt{2-x})} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{3}{x^4} = \left(\frac{3}{0} \right)^+ = \infty$$

$$\frac{+ + + \quad + +}{0}$$