

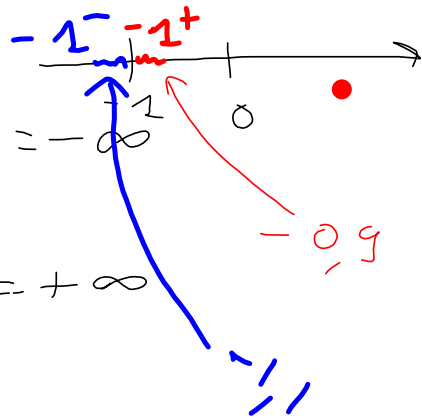
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{1}{(2-x)} = \left[\frac{1}{0^+} \right] = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}} \frac{-3}{(2x-1)^2} = \frac{-3}{(2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} - 1)^2} = \frac{-3}{(1-1)^2} = \left[\frac{-3}{0^+} \right] = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{3x^2 + 3}{1 - x} = \frac{3 \cdot (1)^2 + 3}{1 - 1^+} = \left[\frac{6}{0^+} \right] = +\infty$$

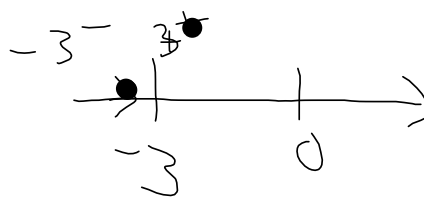
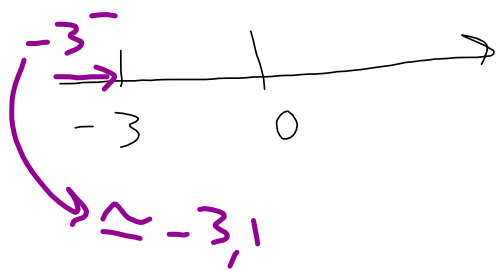
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{x + 4}{x - 2} = \frac{2^- + 4}{2^- - 2} = \left[\frac{6}{0^-} \right] = -\infty$$

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



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$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -3^-} \frac{x^2 + 1}{x + 3} = \frac{(-3)^2 + 1}{-3 + 3} = \frac{10}{0^-} = -\infty$$



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{x^2 + 3x}{x - 2} = \frac{(2^-)^2 + 3(2^-)}{2^- - 2} = \frac{4 + 6}{2^-} = \left[\frac{10}{0^-} \right] = -\infty$$

