

Graphs aren't shown here because you can just graph w/ a calculator or Desmos.com

36. infinite discontinuity at $x=6$. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 6+} f(x) = \infty$

39. infinite discontinuities at $x=2$ and $x=-2$. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2+} f(x) = -\infty$ and $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2-} f(x) = -\infty$

42. continuous everywhere

45. continuous everywhere

48. removable discontinuity at $x=-2$. $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{1}{x-3} = -\frac{1}{5}$ infinite discontinuity at $x=3$. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3+} \frac{1}{x-3} = \infty$

51. continuous everywhere. Check at $x=1$ using definition of continuity:

$$1. \quad f(1) = 1$$

$$2. \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} x = 1 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} x^2 = 1 \end{array} \right\} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = 1$$

$$3. \quad f(-1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} f(x)$$

54. jump discontinuity at $x=2$

$$1. \quad f(2) = -2(2) = -4$$

$$2. \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} (-2x) = -4 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} (x^2 - 4x + 1) = -3 \end{array} \right\} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) \text{ does not exist.}$$

57. rewrite as $\frac{1}{\sin(2x)}$. $\sin(2x)=0$ at multiples of $\frac{\pi}{2}$. Infinite discontinuities there

60. jump discontinuities at every integer (don't worry if you don't get this, I didn't realize it was part of this set. Step functions aren't a major focus of this class.)