$\begin{array}{c}
1 \ f(x) = \frac{x-1}{x^2-1} \xrightarrow{\text{factor}} \frac{x-1}{(x-1)(x+1)} \xrightarrow{\text{cancel off } x-1} \frac{1}{x+1} \\
2 \ \text{Notice that } x-1 \ \text{goes away. The cancellation is valid as long as x is not equal to 1.} \\
3. \ \text{At } x=1, \ \text{we get} \ \frac{1-1}{(1-1)(1+1)} = \frac{0}{0\cdot 2} = \frac{0}{0} \Leftarrow \text{ which is not defined} \\
4. \ \text{Around } x=1, \ \text{we get using } x=.9: \ \frac{0.9-1}{(0.9-1)(0.9+1)} = 0.53 \\
5. \ \text{Around } x=1, \ \text{we get using } 1.1: \ \frac{1.1-1}{(1.1-1)(1.1+1)} = 0.48 \\
7 \ \text{We could repeat 4 and 5 above using } x=.99 \ \text{and } x=1.01 \\
7 \ b: \ \frac{0.99-1}{(0.99-1)(0.99+1)} = 0.5025 \\
\frac{1.01-1}{(1.01-1)(1.01+1)} = 0.4975
\end{array}$

11 study the image below carefully around x=1 and y=1/(1+1)=1/2 (using the reduced version of the function so we can put a point down.

	hole. use the to find it.	is the location ne reduced fur	iction
0.5	here to ind	ely, though, pu cate f is not d	
	14 notice the black arrows point to very similar values along the y axis.		
0	0.5	1	1.5

9. So at x=1 we have a hole b/c $\frac{0}{0}$ is undefined and the values of y close to the hole are very similar.

10. Remember that the hole, while shown like \circ , is actually just a single missing point that's infinitisemally small, but we can't see it then, so we make it seem bigger than it actually is using \circ .