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limit rules of functions

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Theorem 1. Let f and g be two <http://planetmath.org/RealFunction> real or complex functions. Suppose that there exist the limits $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x)$ and $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x)$. Then there exist the limits $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} [f(x) \pm g(x)]$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x)g(x)$ and, if $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x) \neq 0$, also $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x)/g(x)$, and

1. $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} [f(x) \pm g(x)] = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) \pm \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x),$
2. $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x)g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x),$
3. $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x)}{\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x)},$
4. $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} c = c$ where c is a constant.

These rules are used in limit calculations and in proving the corresponding differentiation rules (sum rule, product rule etc.).

In 1, the domains of f and g could be any topological space (not necessarily \mathbb{R} or \mathbb{C}).

There are limit rules of <http://planetmath.org/Sequences>.

As well, one often needs the

Theorem 2. If there exists the limit $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = a$ and if g is continuous at the point $x = a$, then there exists the limit $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(f(x))$, and

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(f(x)) = g(\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x)).$$