

# Computing Limits.

If so, just evaluate.

1. Is the function defined and continuous.

e.g.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x \sin x + e^x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 7}}$

$$= \frac{2 \cdot \sin 2 + e^2}{\sqrt{2^2 + 7}} = \frac{2 \sin 2 + e^2}{\sqrt{11}}$$

During the exam

when:  
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = \infty$   
 no matter whether  
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a^-} f(x)$   
 or not; we should  
 conclude limit  
 DNE.

2. Algebraic Manipulations: Transform the function into a continuous one.

e.g.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - 4}{x^2 - 3x + 2}$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x+2)(x-2)}{(x-2)(x-1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x+2}{x-1} = 4.$$

e.g.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \sqrt{1+x}}{x}$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 - \sqrt{1+x})(1 + \sqrt{1+x})}{x(1 + \sqrt{1+x})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - (1+x)}{x(1 + \sqrt{1+x})}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-x}{x(1 + \sqrt{1+x})}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-1}{1 + \sqrt{1+x}}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$$



$$\lim_{2x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2x}{2x} = 1$$

3. Reduce to a problem we have already solved.

e.g.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(2x)}{x}$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[ 2 \cdot \frac{\sin 2x}{2x} \right] = 2$$

e.g.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2x}{\sin 3x}$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x \cdot \frac{\sin 2x}{2x}}{3x \cdot \frac{\sin 3x}{3x}} = \frac{2}{3}$$

e.g.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(ax)}{ax} = 1,$$

for any  $a \neq 0$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 - \cos x)(1 + \cos x)}{x^2 \cdot (1 + \cos x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos^2 x}{x^2 \cdot (1 + \cos x)} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2 \cdot (1 + \cos x)} = \frac{1}{1+1} = \frac{1}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

#### 4. Limit at infinity

e.g.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} [2x^3 - 3x^2 + 7]$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x^3 \left[ 2 - 3 \cdot \frac{1}{x} + 7 \cdot \frac{1}{x^3} \right]$$

$$= \infty$$

e.g.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x^2 + x - 1}{3x^2 + 10x + e}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 \left[ 2 + \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2} \right]}{x^2 \left[ 3 + \frac{10}{x} + \frac{e}{x^2} \right]} \\
 &= \frac{2}{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

e.g.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^4 + 1} + x^2}{\sqrt{2x^4 + 1} + 2x}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^4(1 + 1/x^4)} + x^2}{\sqrt{x^4(2 + 1/x^4)} + 2x} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2(\sqrt{1 + 1/x^4} + 1)}{x^2(\sqrt{2 + 1/x^4} + \frac{2}{x})} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{1 + 1/x^4} + 1}{\sqrt{2 + 1/x^4} + \frac{2}{x}} \\
 &= \sqrt{2}.
 \end{aligned}$$

We only need to care about the biggest power and take it out.