

Limits

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1 Definition

A limit is usually used to describe the behavior of a function as its argument approaches a given value. The limit towards a certain value c within a function can be approached both from the right and from the left. The limit in a general sense exists if the value approached from both sides is the same and well-defined. We define the limit of x approaching c from the left within the function $f(x)$ as

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow c^-} f(x)$$

We define the limit of x approaching c from the right within function $f(x)$ as

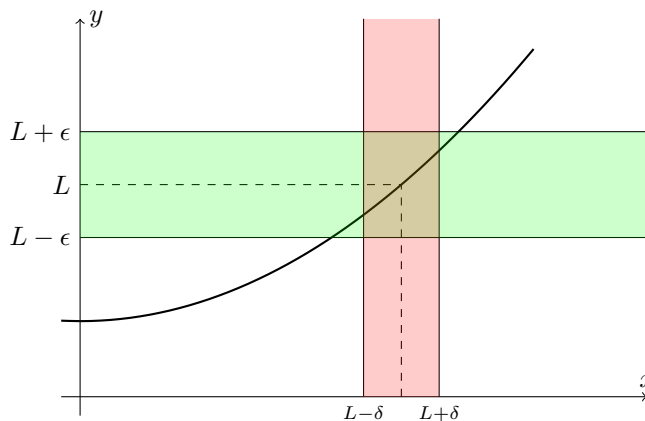
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow c^+} f(x)$$

We define the limit of x approaching c within function $f(x)$ as

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x)$$

Formally, given a function $f : D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ the limit $L = \lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x)$ exists if given an arbitrary small $\epsilon > 0$ there is another number $\delta > 0$ such that

$$|f(x) - L| < \epsilon \text{ when } 0 < |x - c| < \delta$$



This means that for any x in the red region $0 < |x - c| < \delta$ or $|x - c| \in (0; \delta)$, the function at that point will lie in the yellow region. This value is closer to L than either $L + \epsilon$ or $L - \epsilon$

$$|f(x) - L| < \epsilon$$

Notice that this definition does not require f to be defined at c , but rather just around c .

We can also use this definition for limits from the right and from the left.

The right-hand limit $L = \lim_{x \rightarrow c^+} f(x)$ exists if for any arbitrary small $\epsilon > 0$ there is some $\delta > 0$ such that

$$|f(x) - L| < \epsilon \text{ when } 0 < x - c < \delta$$

The left-hand limit $L = \lim_{x \rightarrow c^-} f(x)$ exists if for any arbitrary small $\epsilon > 0$ there is some $\delta > 0$ such that

$$|f(x) - L| < \epsilon \text{ when } -\delta < x - c < 0$$

2 Infinite Limits and Limits and Infinity

The limit

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = \infty$$

diverges to ∞ iff we can make it arbitrarily large for all x sufficiently close to c , without actually letting $x = a$. In other words iff

$$\forall M \in \mathbb{R} \exists \delta > 0 |f(x) > M \text{ when } 0 < |x - a| < \delta, x \neq a$$

meaning that we can shrink the region around the limit such that its value (except when $x = a$) will always be greater than any number.

The same applies for the limit

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = -\infty$$

where it diverges to $-\infty$ when

$$\forall M \in \mathbb{R} \exists \delta > 0 |f(x) < M \text{ when } 0 < |x - a| < \delta, x \neq a$$

These functions present a vertical asymptote at $x = a$.

Limits can approach values that are ∞ or $-\infty$. If the limit converges they will have an horizontal asymptote at $y = L$.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = L \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = L$$

3 Properties

If the limit exists

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

4 Squeeze Theorem

Let $h(x)$, $f(x)$ and $g(x)$ be three functions such that $h(x) \leq f(x) \leq g(x)$.

If

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

then

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