MAT 110 Differential Calculus & Coordinate Geometry

Week 1 → Continued

Computing Limits (Examples)

Algebric Manipulation:

[1]
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x+1}-1} = \frac{0}{0}$$

$a^2-b^2 = (a+b)(a-b)$

$$= \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{x}{(\sqrt{x+1}-1)}\left(\frac{\sqrt{x+1}+1}{\sqrt{x+1}+1}\right)$$

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

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

$$= \lim_{x\to 0} \sqrt{x+1}+1$$

$$= \sqrt{0+1}+1 = 2$$

[2]
$$\lim_{x\to 2} \frac{2x^2-5x+2}{5x^2-7x-6}$$

$$= \lim_{x\to 2} \frac{2x^2-4x-x+2}{5x^2-10x+3x-6}$$

$$= \lim_{x\to 2} \frac{2x(x-2)-1(x-2)}{5x(x-2)+3(x-2)}$$

$$= \lim_{x\to 2} \frac{(x-2)(2x-1)}{(x-2)(5x+3)}$$

$$= \lim_{x\to 2} \frac{2x-1}{5x+3}$$

$$= \frac{2(2)-1}{5(2)+3} = \frac{3}{13}$$

[3]
$$\lim_{x\to\infty} (\sqrt{x^6+5}-x^3) \qquad a^2-b^2$$

$$= \lim_{x\to\infty} (\sqrt{x^6+5}-x^3)\left(\frac{\sqrt{x^6+5}+x^3}{\sqrt{x^6+5}+x^3}\right)$$

$$= \lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{x^6+5-x^6}{\sqrt{x^6+5}+x^3}$$

$$= \lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{5}{\sqrt{x^6+5}+x^3}$$

$\sqrt{x^6} = x^3$

Note $\boxed{\frac{n}{\infty} \approx 0}$

$$\to \lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{\frac{5}{x^3}}{\frac{\sqrt{x^6+5}+x^3}{x^3}} \qquad \frac{5}{3} = \frac{5/2}{3/2}$$

$$= \lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{5/x^3}{\frac{\sqrt{x^6+5}}{x^3}+\frac{x^3}{x^3}}$$

$$= \lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{5/x^3}{\sqrt{\frac{x^6+5}{x^6}}+1}$$

$$= \lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{5/x^3}{\sqrt{1+\frac{5}{x^6}}+1} = \frac{0}{\sqrt{1+0}+1}$$

$$= \frac{0}{2} = 0$$

$$\boxed{4}\ \lim_{x\to\infty}\left(\sqrt{x^6+5x^3}-x^3\right)$$

$$=\lim_{x\to\infty}\left(\sqrt{x^6+5x^3}-x^3\right)\left(\frac{\sqrt{x^6+5x^3}+x^3}{\sqrt{x^6+5x^3}+x^3}\right)$$

$$=\lim_{x\to\infty}\frac{\left(\sqrt{x^6+5x^3}\right)^2-\left(x^3\right)^2}{\sqrt{x^6+5x^3}+x^3}$$

$$=\lim_{x\to\infty}\frac{x^6+5x^3-x^6}{\sqrt{x^6+5x^3}+x^3}$$

$$=\lim_{x\to\infty}\frac{5x^3}{\sqrt{x^6+5x^3}+x^3}$$

$$=\lim_{x\to\infty}\frac{\frac{5x^3}{x^3}}{\frac{\sqrt{x^6+5x^3}+x^3}{x^3}}$$

$$=\lim_{x\to\infty}\frac{5}{\frac{\sqrt{x^6+5x^3}}{x^3}+\frac{x^3}{x^3}}$$

$$=\lim_{x\to\infty}\frac{5}{\sqrt{\frac{x^6+5x^3}{x^6}}+1}$$

$$=\lim_{x\to\infty}\frac{5}{\sqrt{1+\frac{5}{x^3}}+1}$$

While solving Rational function: $f(x)=\frac{P(x)}{q(x)}$

divide both numerator & denominator by the maximum power (degree) of x that occurs in the denominator.

$$=\frac{5}{\sqrt{1+0}+1}$$

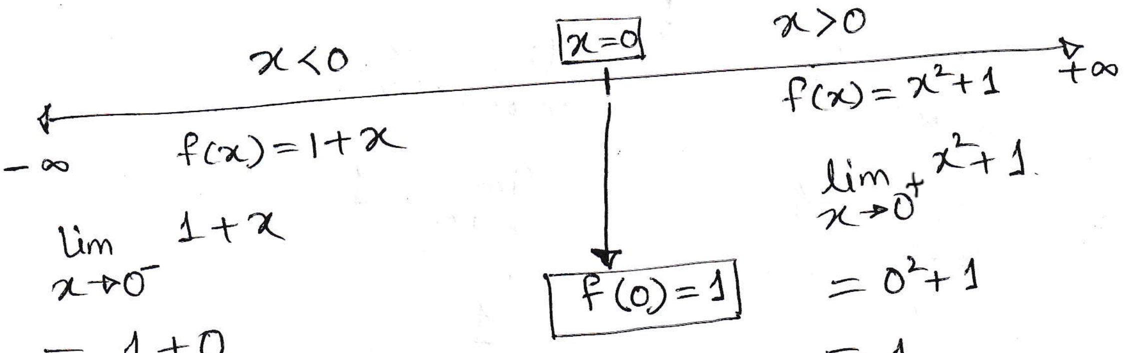
$$=\frac{5}{2}$$

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

Find the limit of the following functions:

$\boxed{1}$ $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2+1, & x>0 \\ 1, & x=0 \\ 1+x, & x<0 \end{cases}$ Find $\lim_{x \to 0} f(x)$

$R \in (-\infty, +\infty)$



$\lim_{x \to 0^-} 1+x$

$= 1+0$

$= 1$

$\lim_{x \to 0^+} x^2+1$

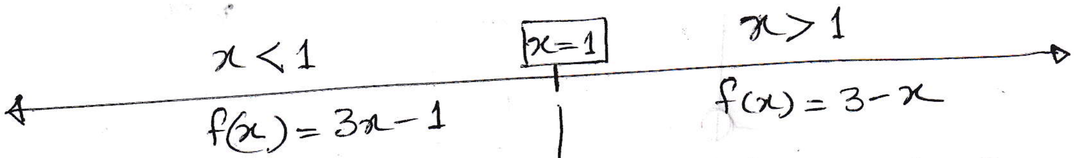
$= 0^2+1$

$= 1$

$\therefore \lim_{x \to 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0^+} = f(0)$

$\therefore$ limit exists and $f(x)$ is continuous at $x=0$.

$\boxed{2}$ $f(x) = \begin{cases} 3x-1; & x<1 \\ 3-x; & x>1 \end{cases}$ Find $\lim_{x \to 1} f(x)$



$\lim_{x \to 1^-} 3x-1$

$= 3(1)-1$

$= 2$

$\lim_{x \to 1^+} 3-x$

$= 3-1$

$= 2$

$\therefore$ L.H.L = R.H.L

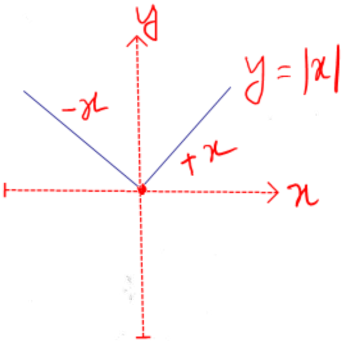
$\therefore$ limit of this function exists

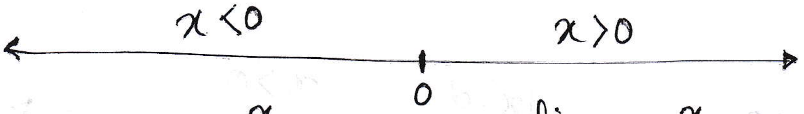
The function is continuous at $x=1$.

$\boxed{3}$ $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x}{|x|} = ?$

$$f(x) = \frac{x}{|x|} = \begin{cases} \frac{x}{+x} ; & x > 0 \\ \frac{x}{-x} ; & x < 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 1 ; & x > 0 \\ -1 ; & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x}{|x|} ; x \neq 0$$





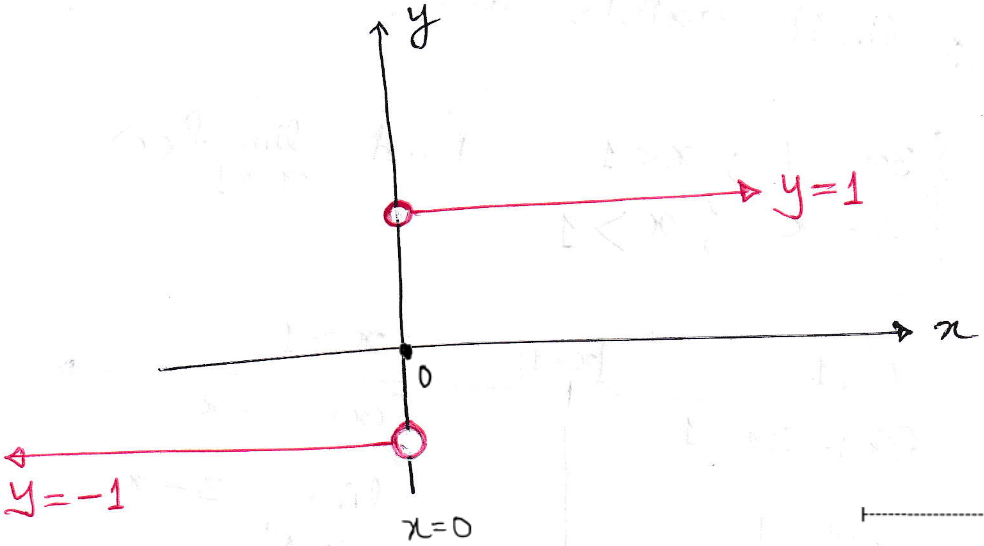
$$\lim_{x \to 0^-} \frac{x}{-x} \qquad \lim_{x \to 0^+} \frac{x}{+x}$$

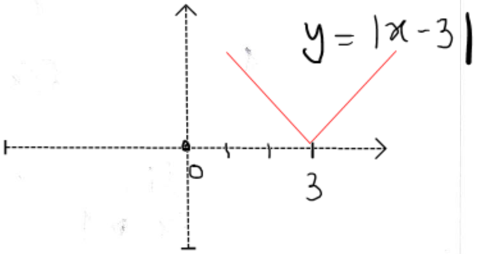
$$= \lim_{x \to 0^-} -1 \qquad = \lim_{x \to 0^+} 1$$

$$= -1 \qquad = 1$$

The function is not continuous at $x = 0$

L.H.L ≠ R.H.L



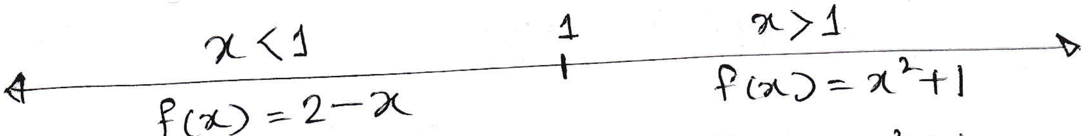


TRY $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{|x-3|}{x-3} ; & x \neq 3 \\ 0 ; & x = 3 \end{cases}$

Is $f(x)$ continuous at $x = 3$?

Does limit exists for $\lim_{x \to 3} f(x)$?

$\boxed{4}$ $f(x) = \begin{cases} 2-x & , x<1 \\ x^2+1 & , x>1 \end{cases}$ Find $\lim_{x \to 1} f(x)$



$\lim_{x \to 1^-} 2-x$

$= 2-1$

$= 1$

$\lim_{x \to 1^+} x^2+1$

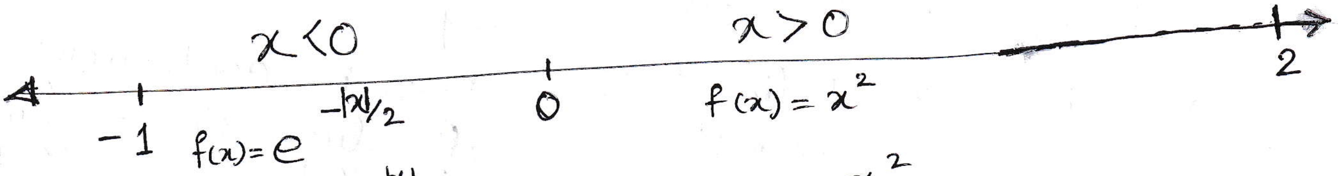
$= 1^2+1$

$= 2$

$\therefore$ L.H.L $\neq$ R.H.L

$\therefore$ f(x) is not continuous at $x=1$.

$\boxed{5}$ $f(x) = \begin{cases} e^{-|x|/2} & ; -1<x<0 \\ x^2 & ; 0<x<2 \end{cases}$ Find $\lim_{x \to 0} f(x)$



$\lim_{x \to 0^-} e^{-|x|/2}$

$= e^{-|0|/2}$

$= e^0$

$= 1$

$\lim_{x \to 0^+} x^2$

$= 0^2$

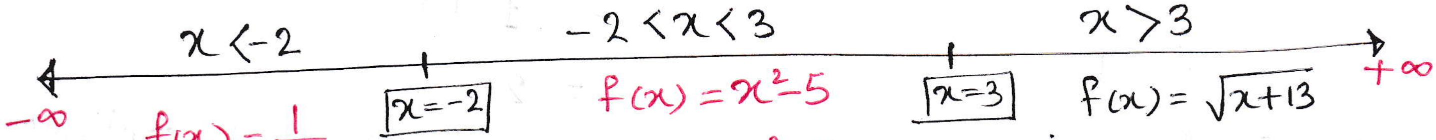
$= 0$

L.H.L $\neq$ R.H.L

f(x) is not continuous at $x=0$

$\boxed{6}$ $f(x)\begin{cases}\frac{1}{x+2} ; & x<-2\\ x^2-5 ; & -2\leqslant x\leqslant 3\\ \sqrt{x+13} ; & x>3\end{cases}$ $\left.\right\}\lim_{x\to-2}$ $\left.\right\}\lim_{x\to3}$

Find $\lim_{x\to-2} f(x)$ and $\lim_{x\to 3} f(x)$



$f(x)=\frac{1}{x+2}$

$\lim_{x\to-2^-} \frac{1}{x+2}$

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

$=-\infty$

Limit does not exist at $x=-2$ for $f(x)$ as $\lim_{x\to-2^-} f(x) \neq \lim_{x\to-2^+} f(x)$

$f(x)=x^2-5$

$\lim_{x\to-2^+} x^2-5$

$=(-2)^2-5$

$=-1$

$f(x)=x^2-5$

$\lim_{x\to3^-} x^2-5$

$=3^2-5$

$=4$

$f(x)$ is continuous at $x=3$ as $\lim_{x\to3^-} f(x) = \lim_{x\to3^+} f(x)$

$f(x)=\sqrt{x+13}$

$\lim_{x\to3^+} \sqrt{x+13}$

$=\sqrt{3+13}$

$=\sqrt{16}$

$=4$

$\boxed{7}$ $f(x)=\begin{cases}x^2 ; & x<1\\ 2.4 ; & x=1\\ x^2+1 ; & x>1\end{cases}$ Does $\lim_{x\to1} f(x)$ exist ?

$f(x)=x^2$

$\lim_{x\to1^-} x^2$

$=1^2$

$=1$

$x=1$

$f(1)=2.4$

$f(x)=x^2+1$

$\lim_{x\to1^+} x^2+1$

$=1^2+1=2$

$\lim_{x\to1^-} f(x) \neq \lim_{x\to1^+} f(x) \neq f(1)$

Limit does not exist

$\boxed{8}$ $f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x+1 & ; x<1 \\ 3-x & ; x \geq 1 \end{cases}$ Find $\lim\limits_{x \to 1} f(x)$.

TRY

$\boxed{9}$ $f(x) = \begin{cases} \dfrac{e^{1/x^2}}{e^{1/x^2}-1} & ; x \neq 0 \\ 1 & ; x = 0 \end{cases}$ Is $f(x)$ continuous at $x=0$

$x \neq 0 \longrightarrow x<0$ or $x>0$

$x<0$ $\qquad$ $\boxed{x=0}$ $\qquad$ $x>0$

$f(0)=1$

$x<0$: $f(x) = \dfrac{e^{1/x^2}}{e^{1/x^2}-1}$

$$\lim_{x \to 0^-} \frac{e^{1/x^2}}{e^{1/x^2}-1}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0^-} \frac{e^{1/x^2}}{e^{1/x^2}\left[1 - \frac{1}{e^{1/x^2}}\right]}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0^-} \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{e^{1/x^2}}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{e^{1/0}}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{e^{\infty}}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{\infty}} = \frac{1}{1-0} = \frac{1}{1}$$

$$= 1$$

$x>0$: $f(x) = \dfrac{e^{1/x^2}}{e^{1/x^2}-1}$

$$\lim_{x \to 0^+} \frac{e^{1/x^2}}{e^{1/x^2}-1}$$

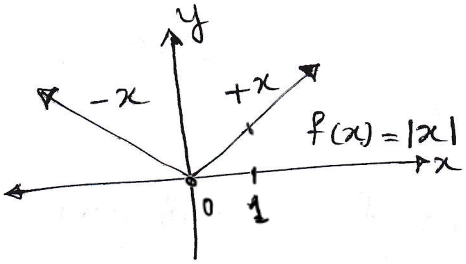
Similarly

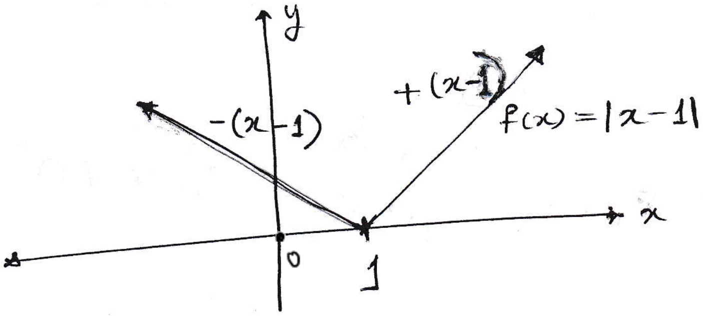
$$= 1$$

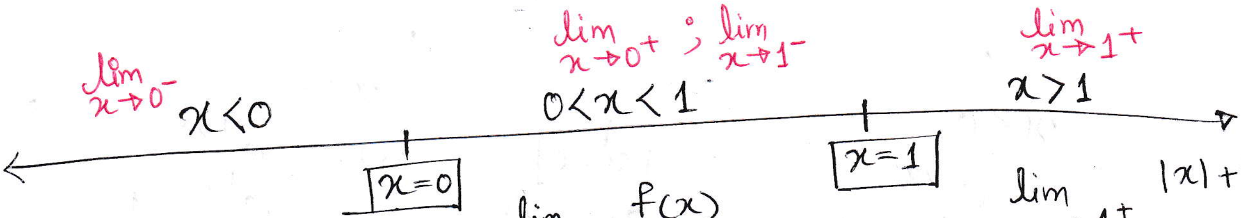
$\therefore \lim\limits_{x \to 0^-} f(x) = \lim\limits_{x \to 0^+} f(x) = f(0)$

$\therefore f(x)$ is continuous at $x=0$

$\boxed{10}$ $f(x) = |x| + |x-1|$. Find $\lim\limits_{x\to 0} f(x)$ & $\lim\limits_{x\to 1} f(x)$







$$\lim_{x\to 0^-} f(x)$$

$$= \lim_{x\to 0^-} |x| + |x-1|$$

$$= \lim_{x\to 0^-} (-x) + [-(x-1)]$$

$$= \lim_{x\to 0^-} -x - x + 1$$

$$= \lim_{x\to 0^-} -2x+1$$

$$= -2(0)+1$$

$$= +1$$

$$\lim_{\substack{x\to 0^+ \\ x\to 1^-}} f(x)$$

$$\boxed{\begin{aligned} &= \lim_{0^+,1^-} |x| + |x-1| \\ &= +x + [-(x-1)] \\ &= +x - x + 1 \\ &= 1 \end{aligned}}$$

$$\lim_{x\to 0^+} 1 = 1$$

$$\lim_{x\to 1^-} 1 = 1$$

$$\lim_{x\to 1^+} |x| + |x-1|$$

$$= \lim_{x\to 1^+} (+x) + (x-1)$$

$$= \lim_{x\to 1^+} (x + x - 1)$$

$$= \lim_{x\to 1^+} 2x-1$$

$$= 2(1) - 1$$

$$= 1$$

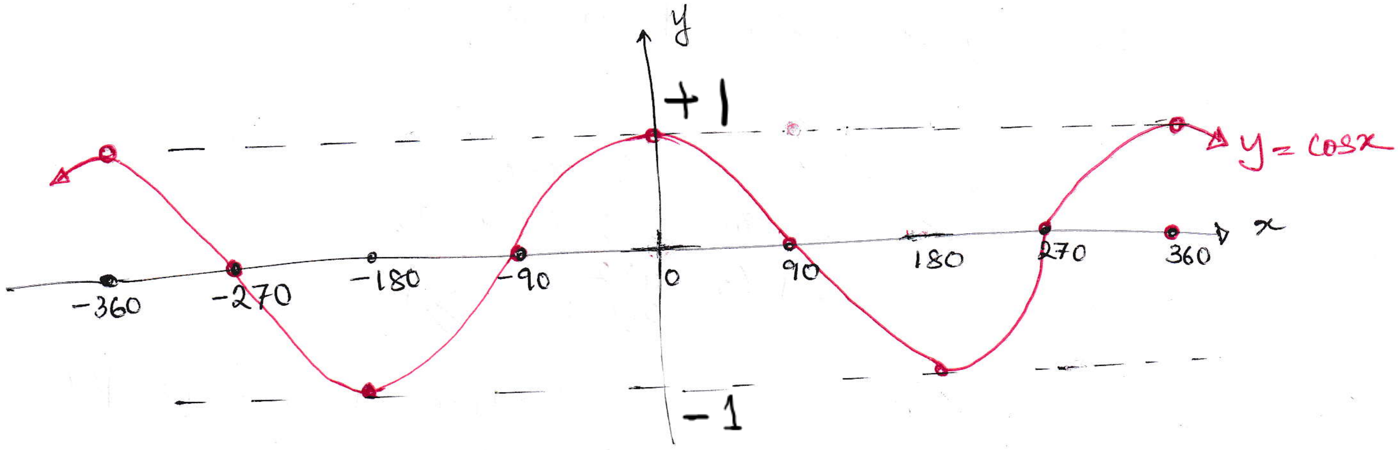
$\therefore$ $f(x)$ is continuous at $x = 0$ & at $x = 1$

$\lim\limits_{x\to 0^-} f(x) = \lim\limits_{x\to 0^+} f(x)$ also $\lim\limits_{x\to 1^-} f(x) = \lim\limits_{x\to 1^+} f(x)$

Squeeze Theorem

$\boxed{11}$ $f(x) = \begin{cases} x\cos\frac{1}{x} & ; \boxed{x \neq 0} \\ 0 & ; x = 0 \end{cases}$ $\rightarrow x<0 \,;\, x>0$

Does limit exist at $x=0$?



we know; $-1 \leq \cos x \leq 1$

$\therefore -1 \leq \cos\frac{1}{x} \leq 1$

$\therefore -1(x) \leq (x)\cos\frac{1}{x} \leq (x)\,1$

multiply (x) on all sides to form the given function

$\underset{g(x)}{\boxed{-x}} \leq \underset{f(x)}{x\cos\frac{1}{x}} \leq \underset{h(x)}{\boxed{x}}$

$\lim_{x\to 0}(-x)$

$= 0$

$\lim_{x\to 0} x$

$= 0$

$\therefore \lim_{x\to 0} f(x) = 0$ by squeeze Theorem

$x<0$ | $x>0$

$f(x) = x\left(\cos\frac{1}{x}\right)$

$\boxed{x=0 \\ f(0)=0}$

$f(x) = x\left(\cos\frac{1}{x}\right)$

$\lim_{x\to 0^-} f(x)$

$= \lim_{x\to 0^-} x\left(\cos\frac{1}{x}\right)$

$= 0$

$\lim_{x\to 0^+} x\left(\cos\frac{1}{x}\right)$

$= 0$

f(x) is continuous at $x = 0$ as L.H.L = R.H.L

Yes the limit exists at $x=0$

TRY ⓘ $f(x) = \begin{cases} (x-a)\sin\frac{1}{x-a} ; & x \neq a \\ 0 ; & x = a \end{cases}$

Does limit exist at $x=a$?

(ii) $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 ; & x<0 \\ 1+\sin x ; & 0 \leq x \leq \pi/2 \\ 2+(x-\frac{\pi}{2})^2 , & x \geqslant \pi/2 \end{cases}$

↳ Refer to example $\boxed{6}$ on page $\boxed{3}$.

L' Hôspital's Rule

[Indeterminate form: $\frac{0}{0}$ or $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$]

$\boxed{1}$ $\lim\limits_{x\to 0} \frac{\sin 2x}{\sin 5x}$ $\quad \frac{\sin 2(0)}{\sin 5(0)} = \frac{\sin 0}{\sin 0} = \frac{0}{0}$

$= \lim\limits_{x\to 0} \frac{\frac{d}{dx}(\sin 2x)}{\frac{d}{dx}(\sin 5x)}$ $\quad [f(g)]' = f'(g)g'$

$= \lim\limits_{x\to 0} \frac{2\cos 2x}{5\cos 5x}$

$= \frac{2(1)}{5(1)} = \frac{2}{5}$

$\boxed{2}$ $\lim\limits_{x\to 0} x\ln x$ $\quad 0.\ln 0 = 0.\infty = \infty$

$= \lim\limits_{x\to 0} \frac{\ln x}{1/x}$ $\quad \to \frac{\ln 0}{\frac{1}{0}} = \frac{\infty}{\infty}$

$= \lim\limits_{x\to 0} \frac{\frac{d}{dx}(\ln x)}{\frac{d}{dx}(\frac{1}{x})} \Big\} \to \left[\frac{u}{v}\right]' = \frac{vu' - v'u}{v^2}$

$= \lim\limits_{x\to 0} \frac{1/x}{\frac{1.1 - 0.x}{x^2}}$

$= \lim\limits_{x\to 0} \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{x^2}{1}$

$= \lim\limits_{x\to 0} x = 0.$

$\boxed{3}$ $\lim_{x \to \pi} \frac{\sin x}{x - \pi}$. $\frac{\sin \pi}{\pi - \pi} = \frac{0}{0}$

$= \lim_{x \to \pi} \frac{\frac{d}{dx} \sin x}{\frac{d}{dx}(x - \pi)}$

$= \lim_{x \to \pi} \frac{\cos x}{1}$

$= \lim_{x \to \pi} \cos x$

$= \cos \pi = -1$

$\boxed{4}$ $\lim_{x \to \infty} x e^{-x}$

$= \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x}{e^x}$ $\frac{\infty}{e^\infty} = \frac{\infty}{\infty}$

$= \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\frac{d}{dx}(x)}{\frac{d}{dx}(e^x)}$

$= \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{e^x}$

$= \frac{1}{e^\infty} = \frac{1}{\infty} \approx 0$

$\left[f(g(x))\right]'$

$= f'(g(x))g'$

$\boxed{5}$ $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\ln(\sin x)}{\ln(\tan x)}$ $\frac{\ln(\sin 0^\circ)}{\ln(\tan 0^\circ)} = \frac{\ln 0}{\ln 0} = \frac{\infty}{\infty}$

$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{d}{dx} \ln(\sin x)}{\frac{d}{dx} \ln(\tan x)}$

$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{1}{\sin x} \cdot \cos x}{\frac{1}{\tan x} \cdot \sec^2 x}$

$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} \times \frac{\tan x}{\sec^2 x}$

$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} \times \frac{\frac{\sin x}{\cos x}}{\frac{1}{\cos^2 x}}$

$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} \times \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \times \frac{\cos^2 x}{1}$

$= \lim_{x \to 0} \cos^2 x$ $= (\cos^2 0^\circ)$

$= 1$

$\boxed{6}$ $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x - \tan^{-1} x}{x^3}$ $\frac{0-0}{0} = \frac{0}{0}$

$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{d}{dx}(x - \tan^{-1} x)}{\frac{d}{dx}(x^3)}$

$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \frac{1}{1+x^2}}{3x^2}$

$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{1+x^2-1}{1+x^2}}{3x^2}$

$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^2}{1+x^2} \times \frac{1}{3x^2}$

$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{3(1+x^2)}$

$= \frac{1}{3}$

$\boxed{7}$ $\lim_{x\to 0} (e^x+x)^{1/x}$ $\quad (e^0+0)^{1/0} = 1^{\infty} = \infty$

Let $y = (e^x+x)^{1/x}$ $\quad \because f(x) = (e^x+x)^{1/x}$ [change of variable]

$\ln y = \ln(e^x+x)^{1/x}$ (take ln on both sides)

$\ln y = \frac{1}{x}\ln(e^x+x)$

$\ln y = \frac{\ln(e^x+x)}{x}$ → (take $\lim_{x\to 0}$ on both sides)

$$\lim_{x\to 0} \ln y = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\ln(e^x+x)}{x} \quad \frac{\ln(e^0+0)}{0} = \frac{\ln 1}{0} = \frac{0}{0}$$

$$\ln y = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\frac{d}{dx}\ln(e^x+x)}{\frac{d}{dx}(x)}$$ apply L'Hôspital's rule

$$= \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\frac{1}{e^x+x}[e^x+1]}{1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{e^0+0}[e^0+1]$$

$$= \frac{1}{1}[1+1]$$

$\therefore \ln y = 2$

$\log_e y = 2$

$y = e^2$

$$\lim_{x\to 0} (e^x+x)^{1/x} = \lim_{x\to 0} (y) \quad \because (e^x+x)^{1/x} = y$$

$$= \lim_{x\to 0} e^2 \quad \because y = e^2$$

$$= e^2$$

TRY

i) $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sin x}{x}$

ii) $\lim_{x\to \infty} \frac{x}{e^x}$

iii) $\lim_{x\to \pi} (x-\pi)\boxed{\cot x} \longrightarrow \frac{\cos x}{\sin x}$

iv) $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sin 2x}{x}$

v) $\lim_{x\to \infty} \frac{3x+5}{6x-8}$

vi) $\lim_{x\to \infty} \sqrt[3]{\frac{3x+5}{6x-8}}$

vii) $\lim_{x\to \infty} \frac{4x^2-x}{2x^3-5}$