

Limits and continuity

Sarang S. Sane



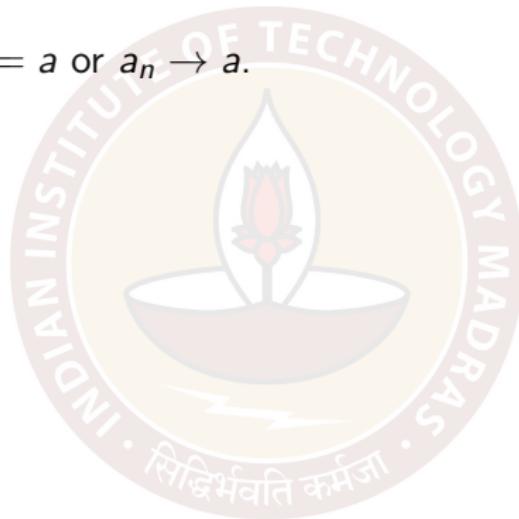
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Statement : the limit of f at a from the left (resp. right) exists and equals M .

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$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a^-} \lfloor x \rfloor = \begin{cases} a & \text{if } x \notin \mathbb{Z} \\ a-1 & \text{if } x \in \mathbb{Z} \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} \lfloor x \rfloor = a.$$

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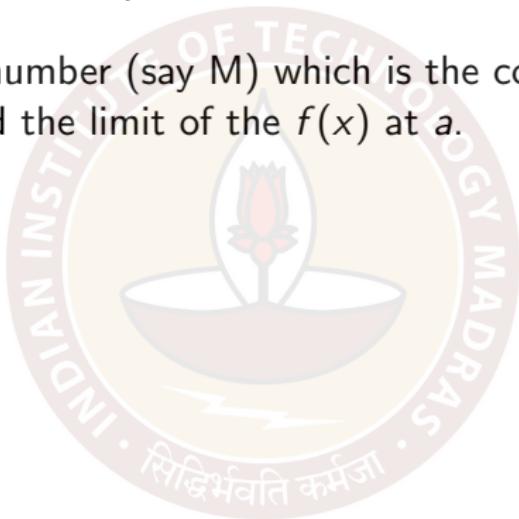
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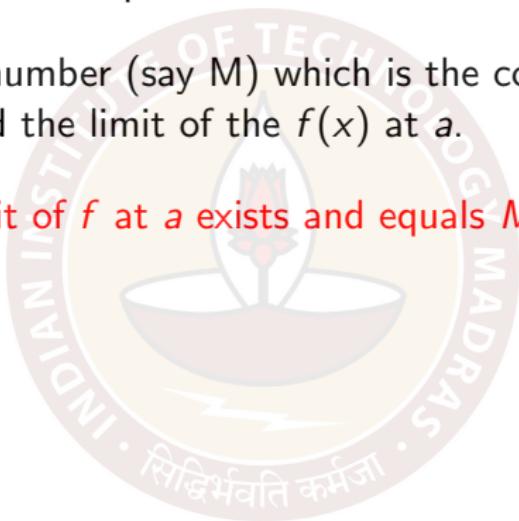


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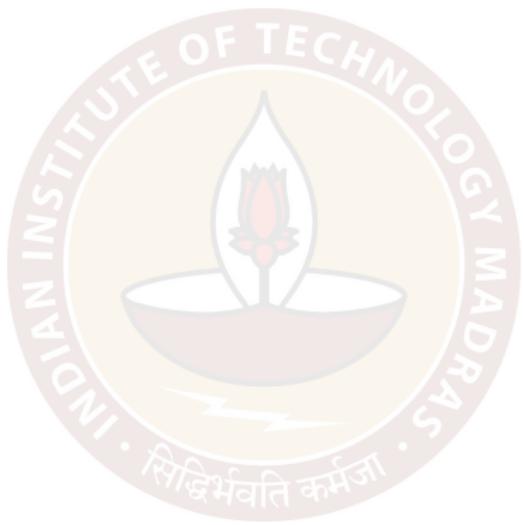
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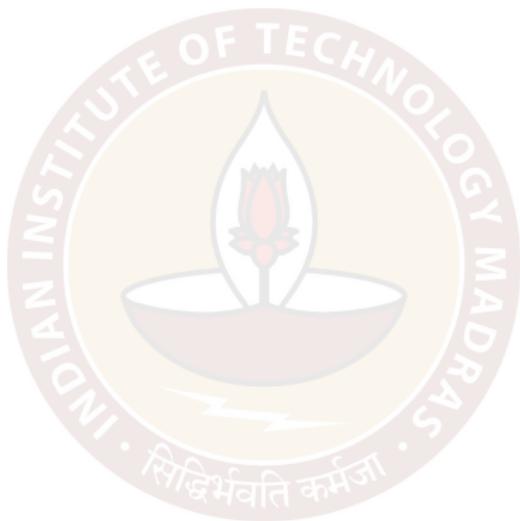
Recall also that we have defined the notion of the **limit as x tends to ∞ (resp. $-\infty$)** denoted by $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x)$ (resp. $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x)$).

Useful rules regarding continuity of a function at a point



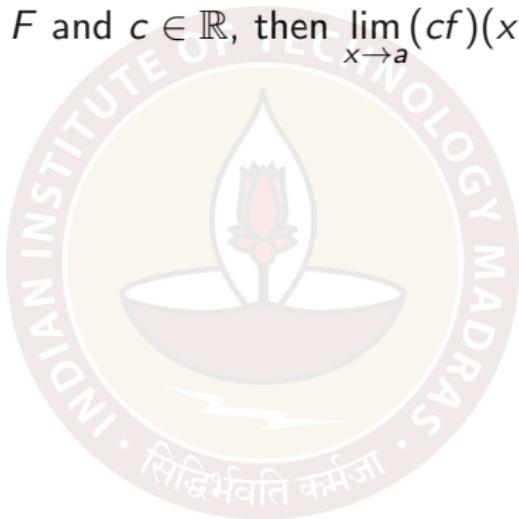
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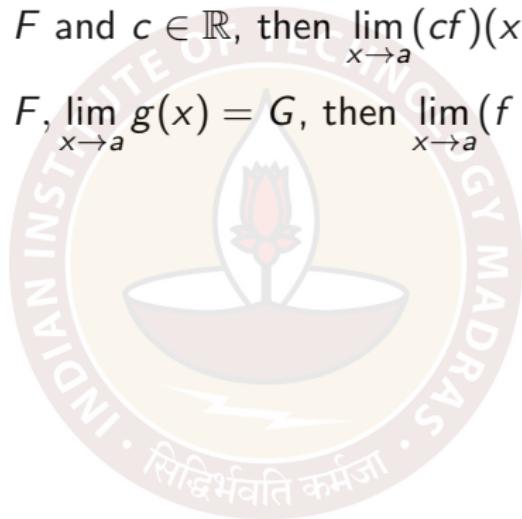
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Examples



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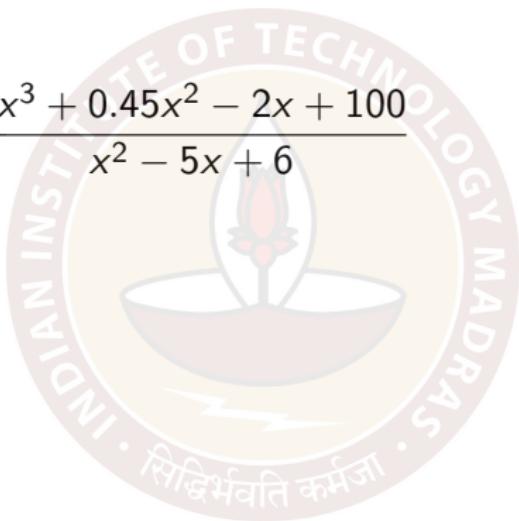
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$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = 5 \lim_{x \rightarrow a} x^3 + 0.45 \lim_{x \rightarrow a} x^2$$

$$= f(a) - 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow a}$$

Note: $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} x^k = a^k$

$$\lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} 100 = 5a^3 + 0.45a^2 - 2a + 100$$

$$= f(a)$$

$$2. f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{5x^3 + 0.45x^2 - 2x + 100}{x^2 - 5x + 6}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{5x^3 + 0 \cdot 45x^2 - 2x + 100}{x^2 - 5x + 6}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^2 - 5x + 6 = 0^2 - 5 \cdot 0 + 6 = 6.$$

$$\frac{100}{6} = 16.666\ldots$$

$$3. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(x)}{x} = 1$$

$$\sin x \leq x \leq \tan x$$

$$1 \leq \frac{x}{\sin x} \leq \frac{ws^x}{\cos x}$$

$$17) \frac{\sin x}{x} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+}$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} |T_1^{(t)}|$$

$\pi = \frac{2\pi r}{d}$ is the area of the full circle.

$$\Rightarrow x \leq \frac{\tan x}{2}$$

$$\frac{|BD|}{|OB|} = \tan x$$

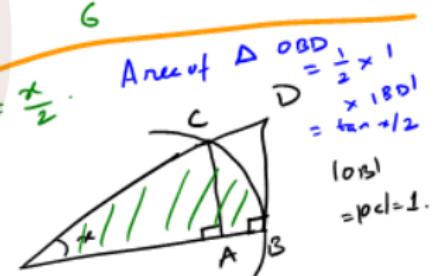
$$\Rightarrow |BD| = \tan$$

$$|AC| = \sin z$$

$$|A \cap C| = x$$

Anc $\beta = 1$

$$\& \sin x =$$

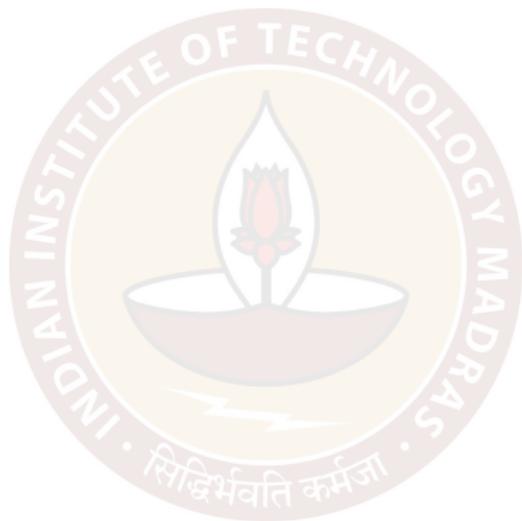


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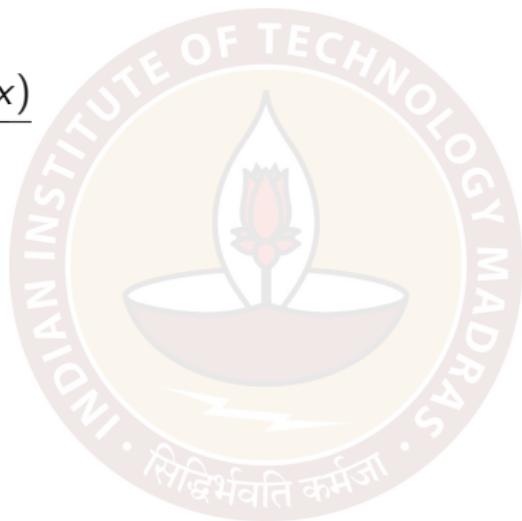
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$$2. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos(x)}{x^2}$$

$$= \frac{2}{4}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \frac{\sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}{x^2}}{\frac{x^2}{4}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}{x^2}}{\frac{x^2}{4}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

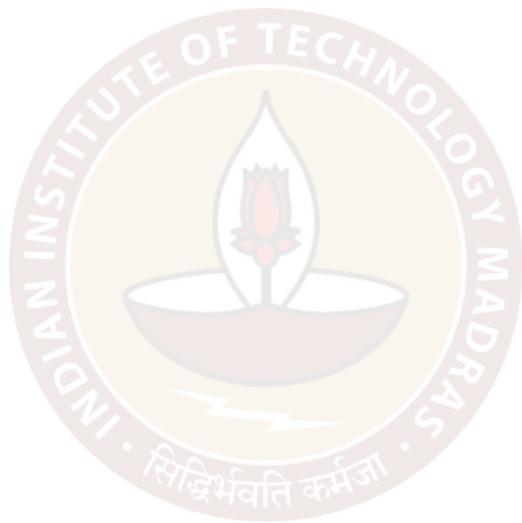
$$\left(\frac{\sin \frac{x}{2}}{\frac{x}{2}} \right)^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cos^2 \theta &= \cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta \\ &= 1 - 2 \sin^2 \theta \\ \Rightarrow 1 - \cos^2 \theta &= 2 \sin^2 \theta \end{aligned}$$

$$3. f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log_e(1+x)}{x}$$

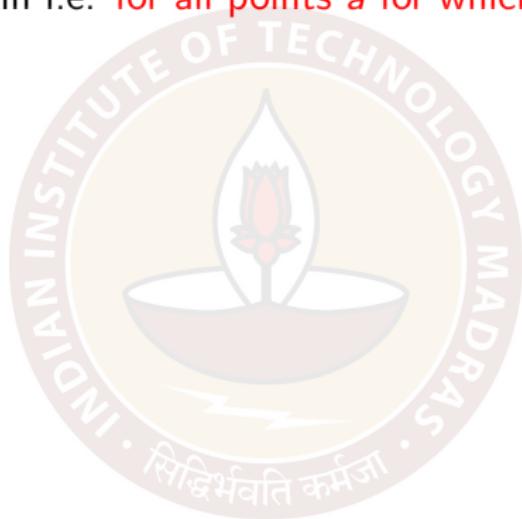
Try this

Continuity of a function



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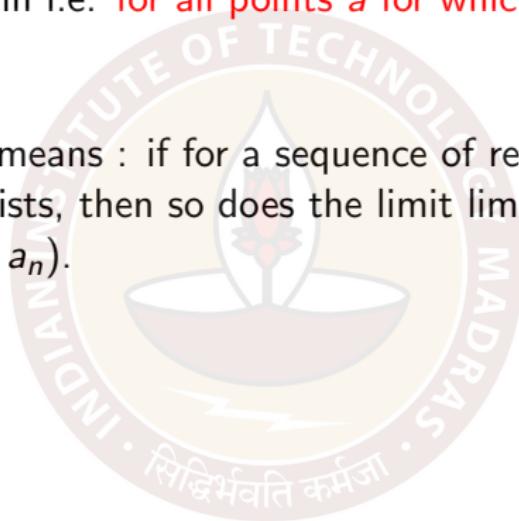
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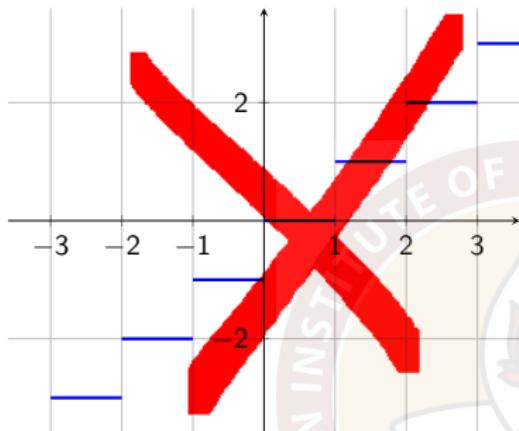
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Examples : Polynomials, rational functions with non-zero denominators, e^x , $\log(x); x > 0$, $\sin(x)$, $\cos(x)$.

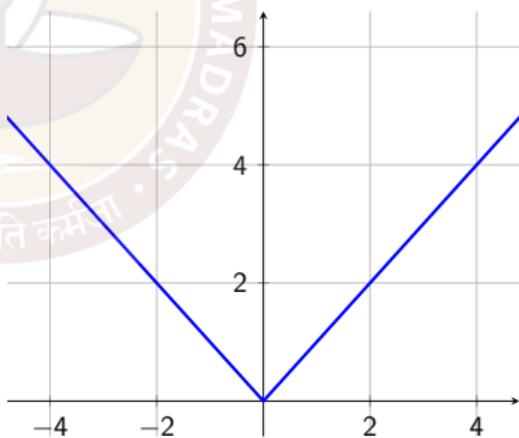
Tangents : Examples advising caution : where are we?



Will
not
talk about
tangents at
points of discontinuity

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^+ &= 0 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} x^+ &= 0 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} 1+x &= 1 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} 1+x &= 1\end{aligned}$$

Graph of $y = |x|$



Thank you

