

Practice (warmup)

$$1. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \cot x = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} \stackrel{?}{=} \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\sin x} \right) \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \cos x \right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\left(\frac{\sin x}{x} \right)} \underbrace{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \cos x}_{\substack{\text{! since} \\ \cos x \text{ is continuous}}} = \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 1}{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin x}{x} \right)} \quad (1) = \frac{1}{1} = 1$$

$$2. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x}{\sqrt{\sin x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x}{\sqrt{\sin x}} \frac{\sqrt{\sin x}}{\sqrt{\sin x}} = \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x}{\sin x} \right) \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \sqrt{\sin x} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{\left(\frac{\sin x}{x} \right)} \sqrt{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \sin x} = 1 \cdot 0 = 0 \quad \boxed{!}$$

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

$$4. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 3x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2x \cos x + \sin x \cos 2x}{x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2(\sin x \cos x) \cos x + \sin x (\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x)}{x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 2 \cos^2 x \frac{\sin x}{x} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} \cos^2 x - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^3 x}{x}$$

$$2 + 1 + 0 = 3.$$

easy way:

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 3x = 0 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$$



composition Law

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

another way to think of this $u = 3x$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} u = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 3x = 0$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 3x}{3x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin u}{u} = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin u}{u} = 1$$

One sided limits:

$\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x) = L$ means $f(x)$ gets close to L whenever x is close to, but larger than a

$f(x)$ approaches L as x approaches a from the right

$\lim_{x \rightarrow a^-} f(x) = L$ means $f(x)$ gets close to L whenever x is close to, but less than a .

All laws hold for one-sided limits.

