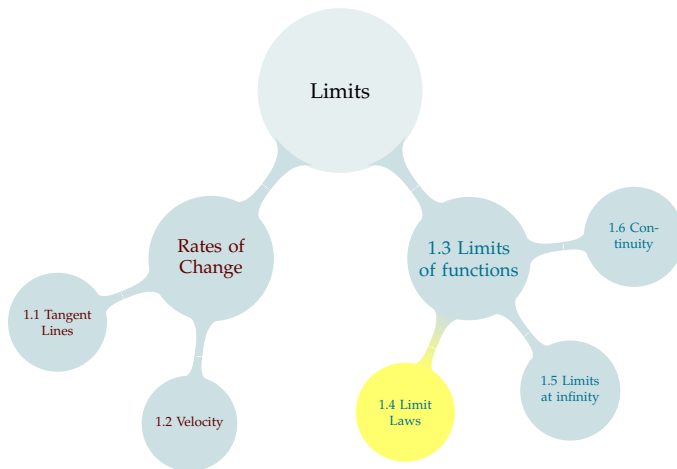


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CALCULATING LIMITS IN SIMPLE SITUATIONS

Direct Substitution – Theorem 1.4.10

If $f(x)$ is a polynomial or rational function, and a is in the domain of f , then:

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

Calculate: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \left(\frac{x^2 - 9}{x + 3} \right)$

Calculate: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \left(\frac{x^2 - 9}{x - 3} \right)$

Algebra with Limits: Theorem 1.4.2

Suppose $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = F$ and $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = G$, where F and G are both real numbers. Then:

- $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} (f(x) + g(x)) = F + G$
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} (f(x) - g(x)) = F - G$
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} (f(x)g(x)) = FG$
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} (f(x)/g(x)) = F/G$ provided $G \neq 0$

Calculate: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left[\frac{2x + 4}{x + 2} + 13 \left(\frac{x + 5}{3x} \right) \left(\frac{x^2}{2x - 1} \right) \right]$

LIMITS INVOLVING POWERS AND ROOTS

Which of the following gives a real number?

A. $4^{\frac{1}{2}}$

B. $(-4)^{\frac{1}{2}}$

C. $4^{-\frac{1}{2}}$

D. $(-4)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$

E. $8^{1/3}$

F. $(-8)^{1/3}$

G. $8^{-1/3}$

H. $(-8)^{-1/3}$

Powers of Limits – Theorem 1.4.8

If n is a positive integer, and $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = F$ (where F is a real number), then:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} (f(x))^n = F^n.$$

Furthermore, **unless** n is even and F is negative,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} (f(x))^{1/n} = F^{1/n}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} (x + 5)^{1/2}$$

CAUTIONARY TALES

$$\blacktriangleright \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(5+x)^2 - 25}{x}$$

$$\blacktriangleright \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \left(\frac{x-6}{3} \right)^{1/8}$$

$$\blacktriangleright \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{32}{x}$$

$$\blacktriangleright \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} (x^2 + 2)^{1/3}$$

Suppose you want to evaluate $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x)$, but $f(1)$ doesn't exist. What does that tell you?

- A $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x)$ may exist, and it may not exist.
- B We can find $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x)$ by plugging in 1 to $f(x)$.
- C Since $f(1)$ doesn't exist, it is not meaningful to talk about $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x)$.
- D Since $f(1)$ doesn't exist, automatically we know $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x)$ does not exist.
- E $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x)$ does not exist if we are "dividing by zero," but may exist otherwise.

Which of the following statements is true about $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x^3 - x^2 + x}$?

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

B Since the function $\frac{\sin x}{x^3 - x^2 + x}$ is not rational, its limit at 0 does not exist.

C Since the numerator and denominator of $\frac{\sin x}{x^3 - x^2 + x}$ are both 0 when $x = 0$, the limit exists.

D Since the function $\frac{\sin x}{x^3 - x^2 + x}$ is not defined at 0, plugging in $x = 0$ will not tell us the limit.

E Since the function $\frac{\sin x}{x^3 - x^2 + x}$ consists of the quotient of polynomials and trigonometric functions, its limit exists everywhere.

Which of the following statements is true about $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sin x}{x^3 - x^2 + x}$?

A $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sin x}{x^3 - x^2 + x} = \frac{\sin 1}{1^3 - 1^2 + 1} = \sin 1$

B Since the function $\frac{\sin x}{x^3 - x^2 + x}$ is not rational, its limit at 1 does not exist.

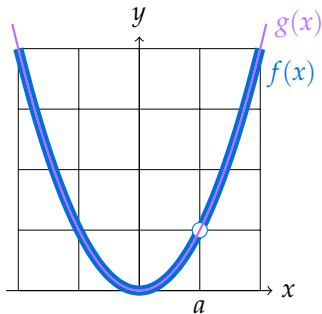
C Since the function $\frac{\sin x}{x^3 - x^2 + x}$ is not defined at 1, plugging in $x = 1$ will not tell us the limit.

D Since the numerator and denominator of $\frac{\sin x}{x^3 - x^2 + x}$ are both 0 when $x = 1$, the limit exists.

Functions that Differ at a Single Point – Theorem 1.4.12

Suppose $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x)$ exists, and $f(x) = g(x)$
when x is close to a (but not necessarily equal to a).

Then $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x)$.



Evaluate $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^3 + x^2 - x - 1}{x - 1}$.

Evaluate $\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{\sqrt{x+20} - \sqrt{4x+5}}{x-5}$

A FEW STRATEGIES FOR CALCULATING LIMITS

First, hope that you can **directly substitute** (plug in). If your function is made up of the **sum, difference, product, quotient, or power of polynomials**, you can do this **provided** the function exists where you're taking the limit.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(\sqrt{35 + x^5} + \frac{x - 3}{x^2} \right)^3 =$$

To take a limit outside the domain of a function (that is made up of the sum, difference, product, quotient, or power of polynomials) try to **simplify and cancel**.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x + 7}{\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{2x}}$$

Otherwise, you can try graphing the function, or making a table of values, to get a better picture of what is going on.

DENOMINATORS APPROACHING ZERO

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

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{1}{x-1}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{1}{x-1}$$

DENOMINATORS APPROACHING ZERO



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{x}{x^2 - 4}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{x}{4 - x^2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x - 2}{x^2 - 4}$$

Squeeze Theorem – Theorem 1.4.17

Suppose, when x is near (but not necessarily equal to) a , we have functions $f(x)$, $g(x)$, and $h(x)$ so that

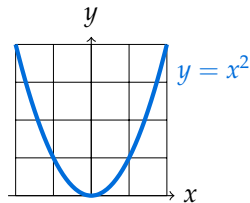
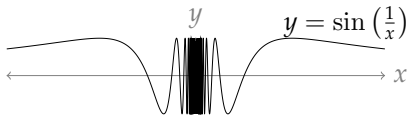
$$f(x) \leq g(x) \leq h(x)$$

and $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} h(x)$. Then $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)$.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^2 \sin \left(\frac{1}{x} \right)$$

Evaluate:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^2 \sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$$



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^2 \sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$$

$$-1 \leq \sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \leq 1$$

Included Work



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