## 2.3 Calculating limits using the limit laws

- 1. limit laws 極限律
- 2. left/right-hand limit 左右極限
- 3. Squeeze Theorem 夾擠定理

不是每個極限都能明顯的看出來或是算出來猜對, 但是可以利用已知的極限來 算一些的極限。

#### 0.1 Limit laws

Limit laws 極限律:  $\lim_{x\to a} \frac{f(x)}{f(x)} = L$ ,  $\lim_{x\to a} g(x) = M$ , (極限要存在), constant c.

1. 
$$\lim_{x \to a} [f(x) + g(x)] = \lim_{x \to a} f(x) + \lim_{x \to a} g(x) = L + M.$$

2. 滅: 
$$\lim_{x \to a} [f(x) - g(x)] = L - M$$
.

3. 
$$\mathfrak{F}$$
:  $\lim_{x \to a} [f(x) \times g(x)] = L \times M$ .

4. 除: 
$$\lim_{x\to a} [f(x) \div g(x)] = L \div M$$
, if  $M \neq 0$  (分母極限不爲零).

5. 常數倍: 
$$\lim_{x\to a} cf(x) = c \lim_{x\to a} f(x) = cL$$
.

Extended: (§2.5 會證)

6. 冪次: 
$$\lim_{x \to a} [f(x)]^n = L^n$$
.

7. 開根: 
$$\lim_{x\to a} \sqrt[n]{f(x)} = \sqrt[n]{L}$$
,  $L>0$  when  $n$  is even. (開偶次根要正。)

Obvious results:

8. 
$$\lim_{x\to a}c=c$$
. (毫無反應, 只是個常數  $c$ 。)

$$9. \lim_{x \to a} x = a.$$

Note: One-side limit  $(x \to a^-/a^+)$  也適用 limit laws. (要同一邊。)

Attention: Infinite limit 不適用 limit laws. (·: 極限不存在。)

## Example 0.1 (使用極限律)

$$= 2(\lim_{x \to 5} x)^2 - 3\lim_{x \to 5} x + \lim_{x \to 5} 4 = 2(5)^2 - 3(5) + 4 = 39.$$

b) 
$$\lim_{x\to -2} \frac{x^3 + 2x^2 - 1}{5 - 3x} = ?$$
 (一個分式可以不用括號。)

Example 0.1 (使用極限律)
a) 
$$\lim_{x\to 5} (2x^2 - 3x + 4) = ?$$
 (多項相加要加括號。)
$$= 2(\lim_{x\to 5} x)^2 - 3\lim_{x\to 5} x + \lim_{x\to 5} 4 = 2(5)^2 - 3(5) + 4 = 39.$$
b)  $\lim_{x\to -2} \frac{x^3 + 2x^2 - 1}{5 - 3x} = ?$  (一個分式可以不用括號。)
$$= \frac{(\lim_{x\to -2} x)^3 + 2(\lim_{x\to -2} x)^2 - \lim_{x\to -2} 1}{\lim_{x\to -2} 5 - 3\lim_{x\to -2} x} = \frac{(-2)^3 + 2(-2)^2 - 1}{5 - 3(-2)} = -\frac{1}{11}.$$
用了:加,減,乘 (幂次),常數倍, $c$ ,  $x$ , 除  $\lim_{x\to -2} (5 - 3x) = 11 \neq 0$ )。

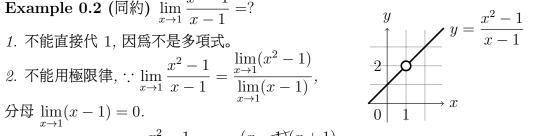
### ★ polynomial of degree n n-次多項式:

$$f(x) = a_n x^n + \dots + a_1 x + a_0, \quad a_i \in \mathbb{R}, \ a_n \neq 0,$$

$$\overline{\lim_{x\to a} f(x) = f(a)} (求極限等於直接代入。)$$

Example 0.2 (同約)  $\lim_{x\to 1} \frac{x^2-1}{x-1} = ?$ 

2. 不能用極限律, 
$$\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{x^2 - 1}{x - 1} = \frac{\lim_{x \to 1} (x^2 - 1)}{\lim_{x \to 1} (x - 1)}$$

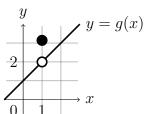


要用代數的方法:  $\lim_{x\to 1}\frac{x^2-1}{x-1}=\lim_{x\to 1}\frac{(x-1)(x+1)}{x}=\lim_{x\to 1}(x+1)=2.$  (爲什麼可以約掉 x-1? x 靠近 1 但不是 1, x-1 靠近 0 但不是 0。約!)

Example 0.3 (換人算) 
$$g(x) = \begin{cases} x+1, & x \neq 1 \\ \pi, & x = 1 \end{cases}$$
,  $\lim_{x \to 1} g(x) = ?$ 

極限只看附近, 不管 g(1) = 2,  $\pi$ , or undefined, 都不會影響極限。可以用好算的函數代替不好算的。

$$\therefore \lim_{x \to 1} g(x) = \lim_{x \to 1} (x+1) = 2.$$



 $\bigstar$  if f(x) = g(x),  $\forall x$  near a, and  $\lim_{x \to a} f(x) = L$ , then  $\lim_{x \to a} g(x) = L$ .

Example 0.4 (同乘) 
$$(Recall) \lim_{t\to 0} \frac{\sqrt{t^2+9}-3}{t^2} = ?$$

$$\lim_{t \to 0} (\sqrt{t^2 + 9} + 3) = \sqrt{(\lim_{t \to 0} t)^2 + 9} + 3 = 6 \neq 0, \text{ (不是零才能同乘)}$$

$$\lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{t^2 + 9} - 3}{t^2} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{(\sqrt{t^2 + 9} - 3)(\sqrt{t^2 + 9} + 3)}{t^2(\sqrt{t^2 + 9} + 3)} \quad \text{(上下同乘 } \sqrt{t^2 + 9} + 3)$$

$$t^{2} + 9 - 9 \qquad 1 \qquad \lim_{t \to 0} 1 \qquad 1$$

$$= \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{t^2 + 9 - 9}{t^2(\sqrt{t^2 + 9} + 3)} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{t^2 + 9} + 3} = \frac{\lim_{t \to 0} 1}{\lim_{t \to 0} (\sqrt{t^2 + 9} + 3)} = \frac{1}{6}.$$

Note: 利用  $(a+b)(a-b) = a^2 - b^2$ ,  $\sqrt{\cdots} - \cdots$  同乘  $\sqrt{\cdots} + \cdots$ . (試試利用  $(a\pm b)(a^2 \mp ab + b^2) = a^3 \pm b^3$ ,  $\sqrt[3]{\cdots} \pm \cdots$  同乘?  $\sqrt[n]{\cdots} \pm \cdots$ ?)

#### 0.2Left/right-hand limit

$$\lim_{x \to a} f(x) = \underline{L} \iff \lim_{x \to \underline{a}^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \to \underline{a}^+} f(x) = \underline{L}.$$

Skill: 使用時機: 分段定義的函數  $f(x) = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \cdots, & \text{if } x \cdots; \\ \cdots, & \text{if } x \cdots. \end{array} \right.$ 

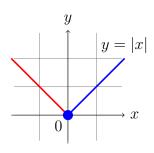
**Example 0.5** 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} |x| = ?$$

(左) 
$$\lim_{x\to 0^-} |x| = \lim_{x\to 0^-} (-x) = 0,$$

$$(\stackrel{\text{Lin}}{=}) \lim_{x \to 0^+} |x| = \lim_{x \to 0^+} x = 0.$$

$$\frac{(\Xi)}{\lim_{x \to 0^{-}} |x|} |x| = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} x = 0.$$

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

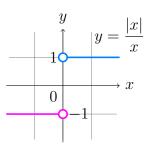


# **Example 0.6** $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{|x|}{x} = ?$

$$\therefore \frac{|x|}{x} = \begin{cases} 1, & x > 0; \\ -1, & x < 0. \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{|x|}{x} = -1 \neq 1 = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{|x|}{x}, \ (\text{左右不同})$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{|x|}{x} \ does \ not \ exist.$$



#### 0.3 Squeeze Theorem

**Lemma 1** If  $f(x) \leq g(x)$  when x near a, and  $\lim_{x \to a} f(x)$  and  $\lim_{x \to a} g(x)$  both exist, then  $\lim_{x \to a} f(x) \le \lim_{x \to a} g(x)$ .

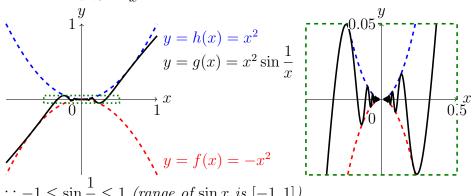
(想想看: 如果 f(x) < g(x), 有可能  $\lim_{x \to a} f(x) = \lim_{x \to a} g(x)$ ?)

Theorem 2 (Squeeze/Sandwich/Pinching Theorem 夾擠定理)

$$If \begin{bmatrix} f(x) \le g(x) \le h(x) \end{bmatrix}$$
 when  $x$  near  $a$ ,  $(*)$  (三個函數排成一列) and  $\lim_{x \to a} f(x) = \lim_{x \to a} h(x) = L$ ,  $(**)$  (前後極限存在相等於  $L$ ) then  $\lim_{x \to a} g(x) = L$ .

**Example 0.7**  $\lim_{x\to 0} x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x} = ?$ 

1. 不能乘,  $\lim_{x\to 0} \sin \frac{1}{x}$  不存在; 2. 不能約分; 3. 不能分左右。.........用夾擠!



 $\therefore -1 \le \sin \frac{1}{x} \le 1$  (range of  $\sin x$  is [-1, 1]),

let 
$$f(x) = -x^2$$
,  $g(x) = x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x}$  and  $h(x) = x^2$ .

Then  $f(x) \le g(x) \le h(x)$  when x near  $0, \dots (*)$ and  $\lim_{x \to 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0} h(x) = 0$ . ....

By the Squeeze Theorem,  $\lim_{x \to 0} g(x) = 0$ .

Remark: Compute limit:

- 1. 極限律: 加減乘除常數倍, 冪次開根 c&x;
- 2. 代數方法: 同乘同除非零項, 或換成好算的函數算;
- 3. 左右極限: 分段函數看左右;
- 4. 夾擠定理。(很強大, 但是難在找到極限好算又相同的兩個函數來夾。)