MATH101

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Syllabus

2.1: A Preview of Calculus

Objectives

> “
>
> - Understand what calculus is and how it compares with precalculus.
> - Understand that the tangent line problem is basic to calculus.
> - Understand that the area problem is also basic to calculus.

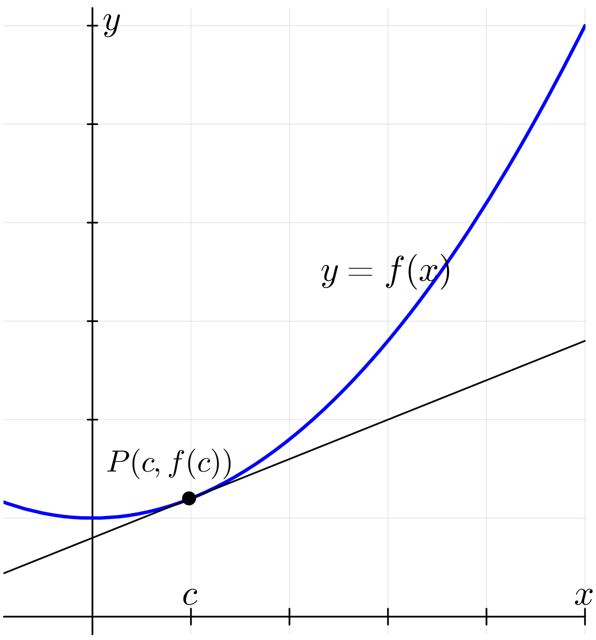
intro.

What is Calculus?

Precalculus Matematics $\Rightarrow$ Limit process $\Rightarrow$ *Calculus*

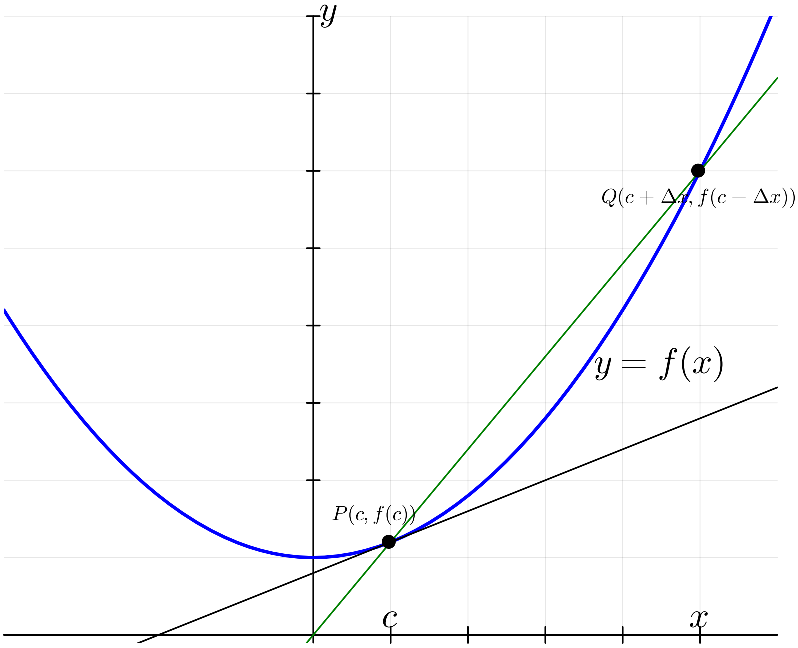
The Tangent Line Problem

What is the slope of the line (called *tangent line*) passing through the point $P(c, f(c))$?



Δx

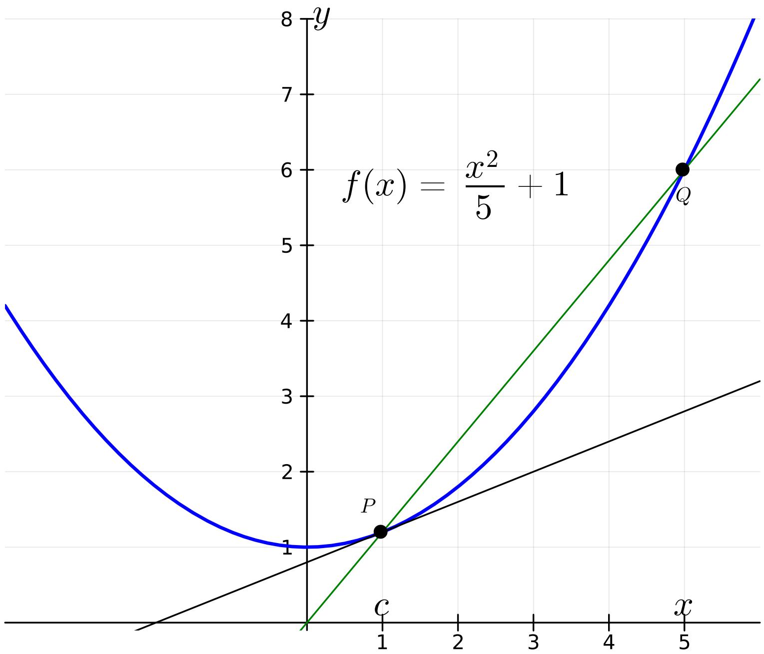
Find the equation of the secant line



$$\mathbf{m}_{sec} = \frac{f(c+\Delta x) - f(c)}{\Delta x}$$

Δx

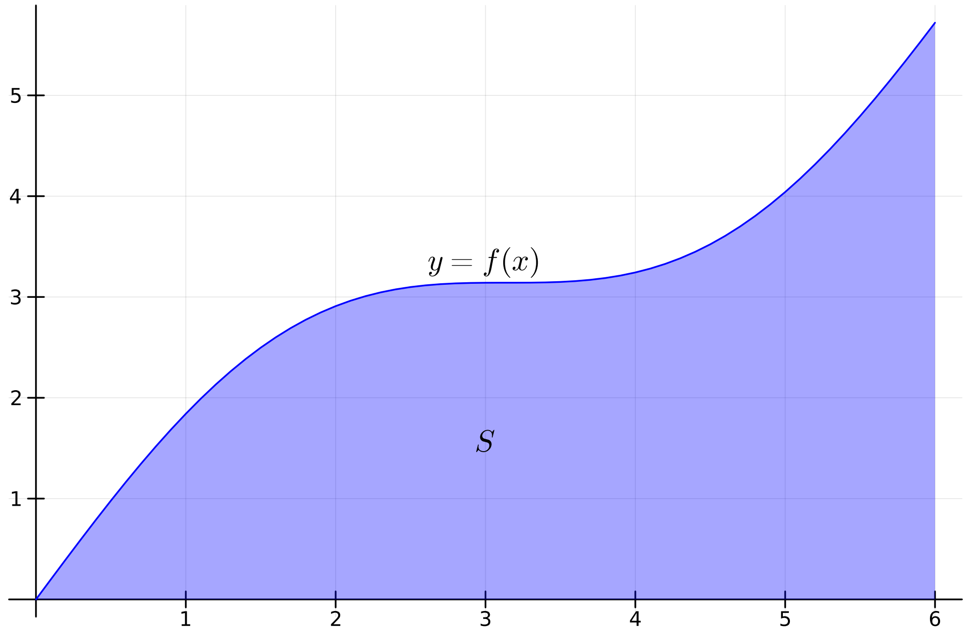
Example: **Find the equation of the secant line**



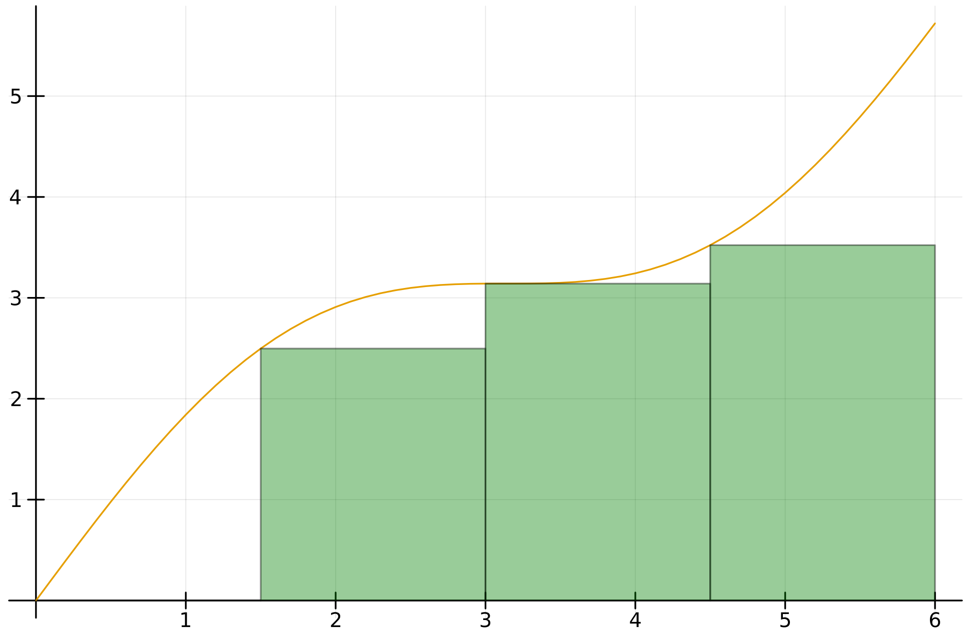
$$\mathrm{m}_{sec} = \frac{f(c+\Delta x) - f(c)}{\Delta x} = 1.2$$

The Area Problem

Find the area under the curve?



n = 4 a = 0 b = 6 method = Left



outro.

2.2: Finding Limits Graphically and Numerically

Objectives

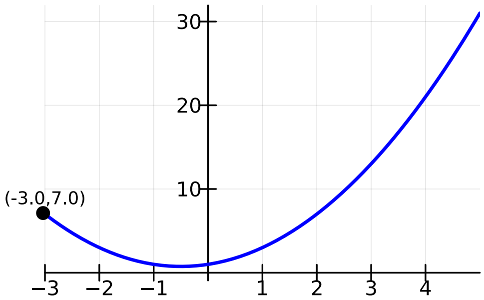
> - Estimate a limit using a **numerical** or **graphical approach**.
> - Learn different ways that a limit can fail to exist.
> - <s>Study and use a formal definition of limit</s>.

An Introduction to Limits

Consider the function

$$f(x) = \frac{x^3 - 1}{x - 1}$$

$\Delta x =$ 0.0 $\quad$ x **approaches** 1 from Left



x approacheds 1 (from left)	$f(x)$ approaches
-3.0	7.0

Remark

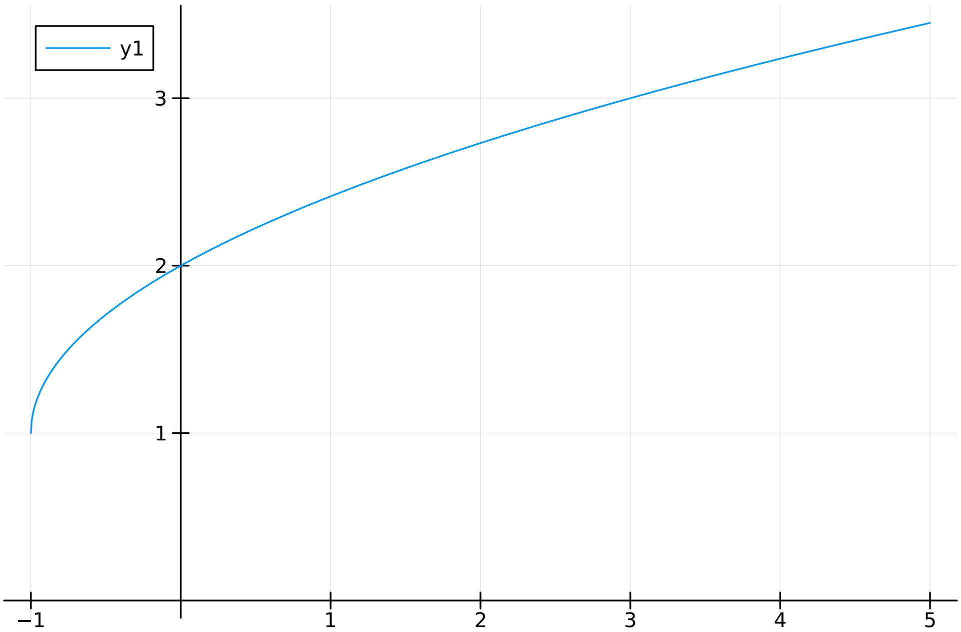
$$\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{x^3 - 1}{x - 1} = 3$$

Example 1: **Estimating a Limit Numerically**

Evaluate the function $f(x) = \dfrac{x}{\sqrt{x+1}-1}$ at several x-values near 0 and use the results to estimate the limit

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

Graph




```
1.9999995001202078
```

```
begin
    whatever(x)=x/(sqrt(x+1)-1)
    whatever(-0.000001)
end
```

Example 2: **Finding a Limit**

Find the limit of $f(x)$ as x approaches 2, where

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x \neq 2, \\ 0, & x = 2 \end{cases}$$

Remark **Problem solving**

1. Numerical values (using table of values)
2. Graphical (drawing a graph by hand or by technology: `MATLAB`, `python`, `Julia`)
3. Analytical (using algebra or of course **calculus**)

Limits That Fail to Exist

Example 3: **Different Right and Left Behavior**

Show that the limit $\lim\limits_{x\to 0} \frac{|x|}{x}$ does not exist.

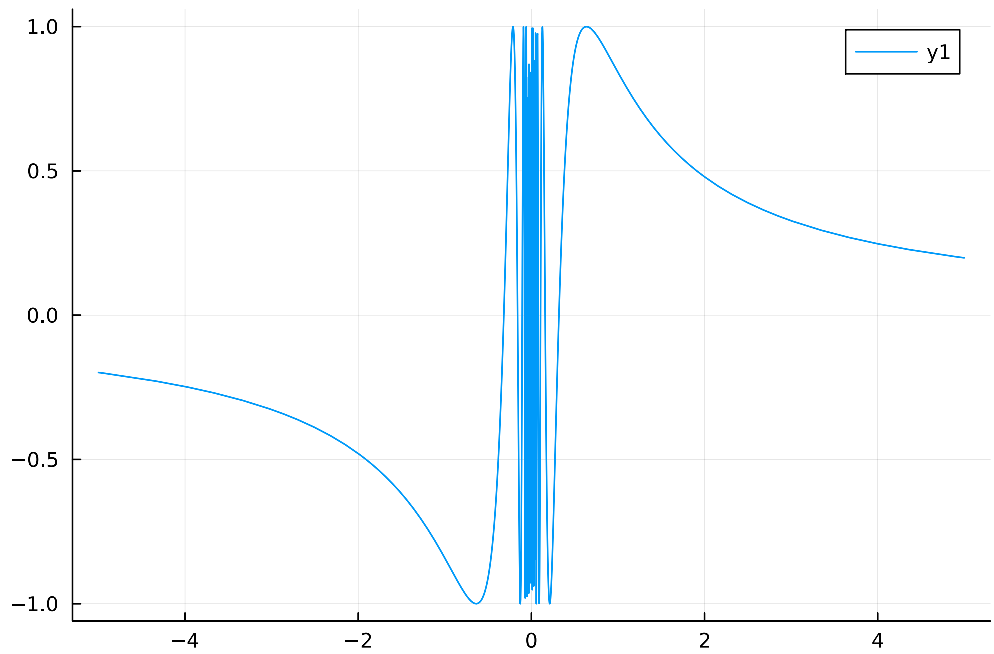
Example 4: **Unbounded Behavior**

Discuss the existence of the limit $\lim\limits_{x\to 0} \frac{1}{x^2}$

Example 5: **Oscillating Behavior**

Discuss the existence of the limit $\lim\limits_{x\to 0} \sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$

```
9.999999999999998e9
```




```
plot(x->sin(1/x))
```

A Formal Definition of Limit (Redaing Only)

Definition of Limit

Let f be a function defined on an open interval containing c (except possibly at c), and let L be a real number. The statement

$$\lim_{x \to c} f(x) = L$$

means that for each $\epsilon > 0$ there exists a $\delta > 0$ such that if

$$0 < |x - c| < \delta$$

then

$$|f(x) - L| < \epsilon$$

Remark

Throughout this text, the expression

$$\lim_{x \to c} f(x) = L$$

implies two statements—the limit exists and the limit is L.

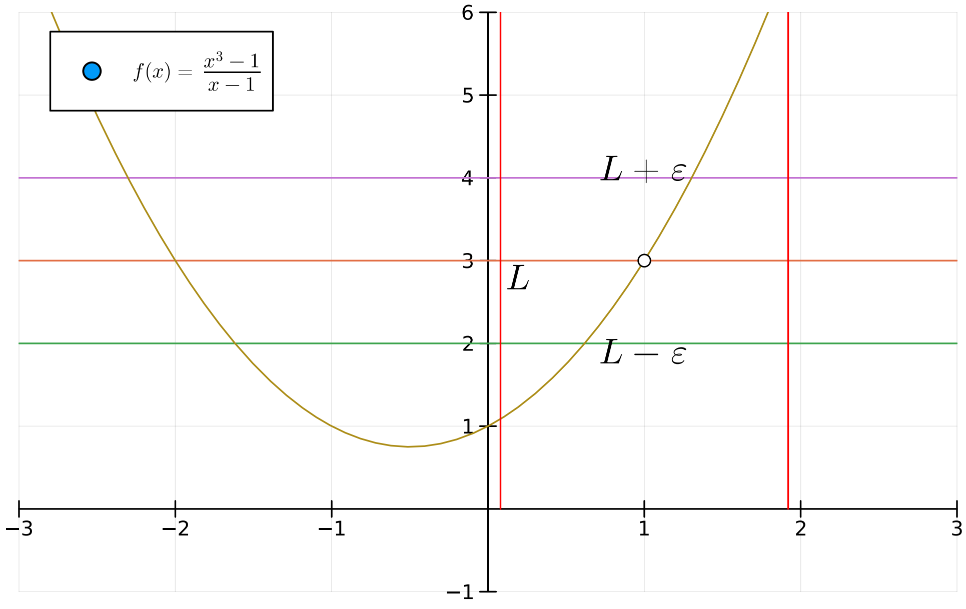
Example:

Prove that

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

ϵ = 1.0 δ = 0.92

Example 1 (Graph)



2.3: Evaluating Limits Analytically

Objectives

> “
>
> - Evaluate a limit using properties of limits.
> - Develop and use a strategy for finding limits.
> - Evaluate a limit using the dividing out technique.
> - Evaluate a limit using the rationalizing technique.
> - Evaluate a limit using the Squeeze Theorem.

Properties of Limits

Theorem **Some Bacic Limits**

Let b and c be real numbers, and let n be a positive integer.

1. $\lim\limits_{x \to c} b = b$
2. $\lim\limits_{x \to c} x = c$
3. $\lim\limits_{x \to c} x^n = c^n$

Theorem **Properties of Limits**

Let b and c be real numbers, and let n be a positive integer, and let f and g be functions with the limits

$$\lim_{x \to c} f(x) = L, \quad \text{and} \quad \lim_{x \to c} g(x) = K$$

1. **Scalar multiple** $\lim\limits_{x \to c} \left[b f(x) \right] = bL$
2. **Sum or difference** $\lim\limits_{x \to c} \left[f(x) \pm g(x) \right] = L \pm K$
3. **Product** $\lim\limits_{x \to c} \left[f(x) g(x) \right] = LK$
4. **Quotient** $\lim\limits_{x \to c} \left[\dfrac{f(x)}{g(x)} \right] = \dfrac{L}{K}, \quad K \neq 0$
5. **Power** $\lim\limits_{x \to c} \left[f(x) \right]^n = L^n$

Example 2: **The Limit of a Polynomial**

Find $\lim\limits_{x \to 2} (4x^2 + 3)$.

Theorem **Limits of Polynomial and Rational Functions**

If p is a polynomial function and c is a real number, then

$$\lim_{x \to c} p(x) = p(c).$$

If r is a rational function given by $r(x) = \dfrac{p(x)}{q(x)}$ and c is a real number such that $q(c) \neq 0$, then

$$\lim_{x \to c} r(x) = r(c) = \frac{p(c)}{q(c)}.$$

Example 3: **The Limit of a Rational Function**

Find

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

Theorem **The Limit of a Function Involving a Radical**

Let n be a positive integer. The limit below is valid for all c when n is **odd**, and is valid for $c > 0$ when n is **even**.

$$\lim_{x \to c} \sqrt[n]{x} = \sqrt[n]{c}$$

Theorem **The Limit of a Composite Function**

If f and g are functions such that $\lim\limits_{x \to c} g(x) = L$ and $\lim\limits_{x \to c} f(x) = f(L)$, then

$$\lim_{x \to c} f(g(x)) = f\left(\lim_{x \to c} g(x)\right) = f(L).$$

Theorem **Limits of Transcendental Functions**

Let c be a real number in the domain of the given transcendental function.

1. $\lim\limits_{x \to c} \sin(x) = \sin(c)$
2. $\lim\limits_{x \to c} \cos(x) = \cos(c)$
3. $\lim\limits_{x \to c} \tan(x) = \tan(c)$
4. $\lim\limits_{x \to c} \cot(x) = \cot(c)$
5. $\lim\limits_{x \to c} \sec(x) = \sec(c)$
6. $\lim\limits_{x \to c} \csc(x) = \csc(c)$
7. $\lim\limits_{x \to c} a^x = a^c, \quad a > 0$
8. $\lim\limits_{x \to c} \ln(x) = \ln(c)$

A Strategy for Finding Limits

Theorem **Functions That Agree at All but One Point**

Let c be a real number, and let $f(x) = g(x)$ for all $x \neq c$ in an open interval containing c. If the limit of $g(x)$ as x approaches c exists, then the limit of $f(x)$ also exists and

$$\lim_{x \to c} f(x) = \lim_{x \to c} g(x).$$

Remarks **A Strategy for Finding Limits**

1. Learn to recognize which limits can be evaluated by direct substitution.
2. When the limit of $f(x)$ as x approaches c cannot be evaluated by direct substitution, try to find a function $g(x)$ that agrees with f for all other x than c.

Dividing Out Technique

Example 7: **Dividing Out Technique**

Find the limit $\displaystyle\lim_{x \to -3} \frac{x^2 + x - 6}{x + 3}$.

Rationalizing Technique

Recall

- **rationalizing** the numerator (denominator) means **multiplying** the numerator and denominator by **the conjugate** of the numerator (denominator)

Example 8: **Rationalizing Technique**

Find the limit $\displaystyle\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{x+1} - 1}{x}$.

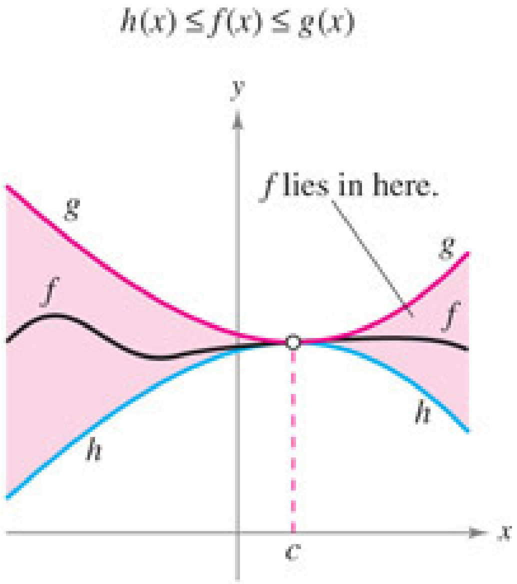
The Squeeze Theorem

Theorem **The Squeeze Theorem**

if $h(x) \le f(x) \le g(x)$ for all x in an open interval containing c, except possibly at c itself, and if

$$\lim_{x\to c} h(x) = L = \lim_{x\to c} g(x)$$

then $\lim_{x\to c} f(x)$ **exists** and equal to L.



Theorem **Three Special Limits**

1. $\lim_{x\to 0} \dfrac{\sin x}{x} = 1.$
2. $\lim_{x\to 0} \dfrac{1-\cos x}{x} = 0.$
3. $\lim_{x\to 0} (1+x)^{1/x} = e.$

Example 9: **A Limit Involving a Trigonometric Function**

Find the limit: $\lim_{x\to 0} \dfrac{\tan x}{x}$.

Example 10: **A Limit Involving a Trigonometric Function**

Find the limit: $\lim_{x\to 0} \dfrac{\sin 4x}{x}$.

Exercises

2.5: Infinite Limits

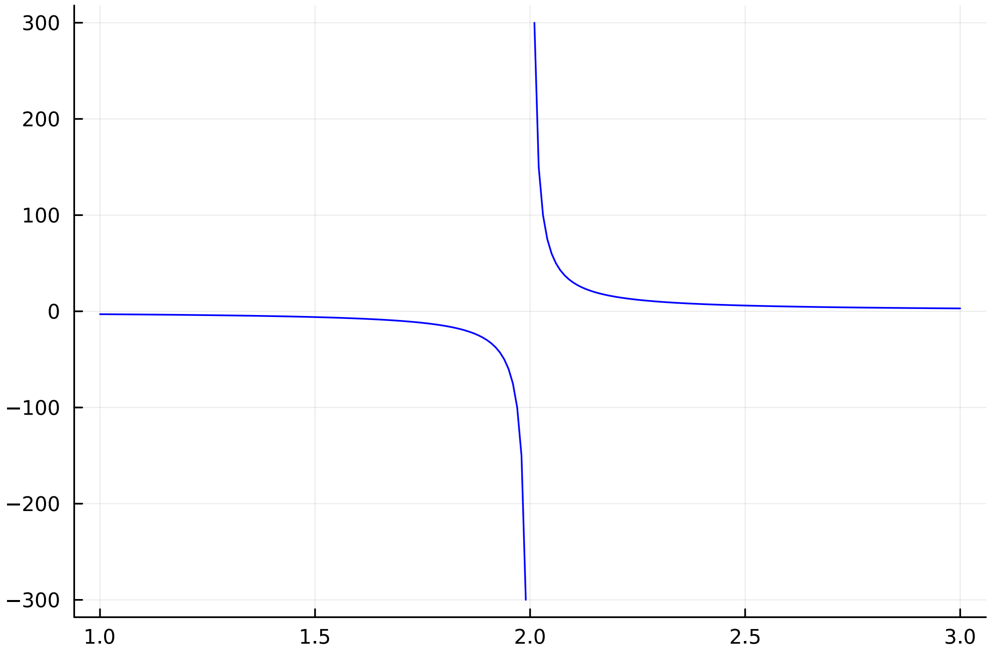
Objectives

> “
>
> - Determine infinite limits from the left and from the right.
> - Find and sketch the vertical asymptotes of the graph of a function.

Example: **Infinite Limit**

Consider

$$f(x) = \frac{3}{x-2}$$




```
plot(1:0.01:1.99,x->3/(x-2),label=nothing,c=:blue);plot!(2.01:0.01:3,x->3/(x-
2),label=nothing,c=:blue)
```

Vertical Asymptotes

Definition of Vertical Asymptote

If $f(x)$ approaches infinity (or negative infinity) as x approaches c from the right or the left, then the line $x = c$ is a **vertical asymptote** of the graph of .

Remark

If the graph of a function f has a vertical asymptote at $x = c$, then f is not continuous at c.

Theorem **Vertical Asymptotes**

Let f and g be continuous on an open interval containing c. If $f(c) \neq 0$, $g(c) = 0$, and there exists an open interval containing c such that $g(x) \neq 0$ for all $x \neq c$ in the interval, then the graph of the function

$$h(x) = \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$$

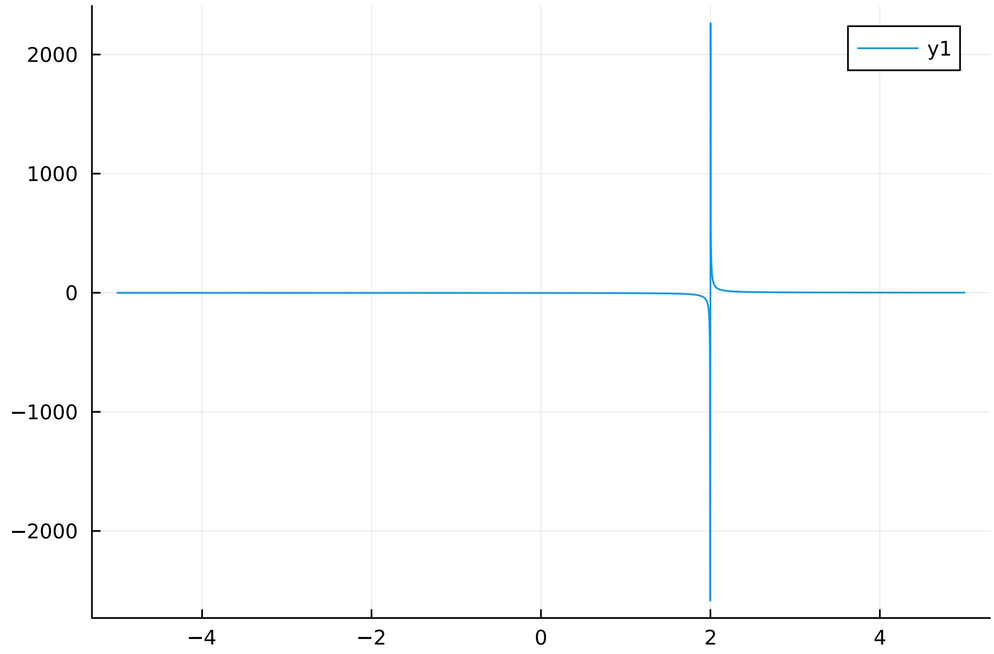
has a vertical asymptote at c.

Example 2: **Finding Vertical Asymptotes**

1. $h(x) = \dfrac{1}{2(x+1)}$.

2. $h(x) = \dfrac{x^2+1}{x^2-1}$.

3. $h(x) = \cot x = \dfrac{\cos x}{\sin x}$.




```
plot(x->3/(x-2))
```

Remark

There are good online graphing tools that you use

- desmos.com
- geogebra.org

Example 3: **A Rational Function with Common Factors**

Determine all vertical asymptotes of the graph of

$$h(x) = \frac{x^2+2x-8}{x^2-4}.$$

Example 4: **Determining Infinite Limits**

Find each limit.

$$\lim_{x\to 1^-} \frac{x^3-3x}{x-1} \quad \text{and} \quad \lim_{x\to 1^+} \frac{x^3-3x}{x-1}$$

Theorem **Properties of Infinite Limits**

Let c and L be real numbers, and let f and g be functions such that

$$\lim_{x\to c} f(x) = \infty \quad \text{and} \quad \lim_{x\to c} g(x) = L$$

1. **Sum or difference**: $\lim\limits_{x\to c} \left[f(x) \pm g(x)\right] = \infty$
2. **Product**:

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x\to c} \left[f(x)g(x)\right] &= \infty, \quad L > 0 \\ \lim_{x\to c} \left[f(x)g(x)\right] &= -\infty, \quad L < 0 \end{aligned}$$

3. Quotient: $\lim\limits_{x\to c} \left[\dfrac{g(x)}{f(x)}\right] = 0$

Remark

2. is **not true** if $\lim\limits_{x\to c} g(x) = 0$

Exercises

4.5: Limits at Infinity

Objectives

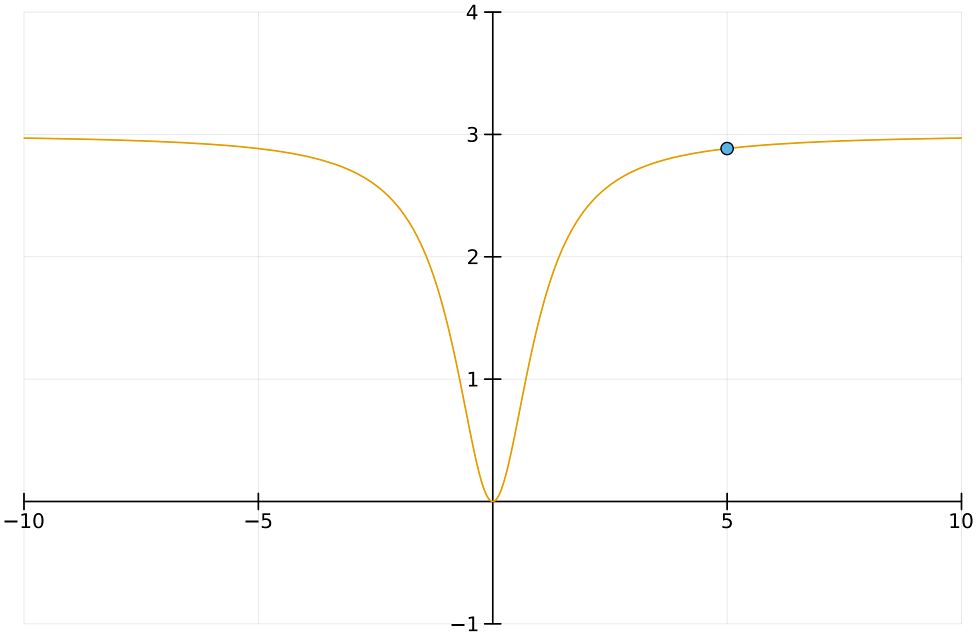
> “
>
> - Determine (finite) limits at infinity.
> - Determine the horizontal asymptotes, if any, of the graph of a function.
> - Determine infinite limits at infinity.

Consider

$$f(x) = \frac{3x^2}{x^2+1}$$

$x =$ 5

$f(x) =$ 2.8846153846153846



we write

$$\lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{3x^2}{x^2+1} = 3, \quad \lim_{x\to-\infty} \frac{3x^2}{x^2+1} = 3$$

Horizontal Asymptotes

Definition of a Horizontal Asymptote

The line $y = L$ is a **horizontal asymptote** of the graph of f when

$$\lim_{x \to -\infty} f(x) = L \quad \text{or} \quad \lim_{x \to \infty} f(x) = L$$

Remarks

- Limits at infinity have many of the same properties of limits discussed in Section 2.3.
- For example, if $\lim_{x \to \infty} f(x)$ and $\lim_{x \to \infty} g(x)$ both exist, then
  - $\lim_{x \to \infty} [f(x) + g(x)] = \lim_{x \to \infty} f(x) + \lim_{x \to \infty} g(x)$
  - $\lim_{x \to \infty} [f(x)g(x)] = \left[\lim_{x \to \infty} f(x)\right]\left[\lim_{x \to \infty} g(x)\right]$
- Similar properties hold for limits at $-\infty$.

Theorem **Limits at Infinity**

1. If r is a positive rational number and c is any real number, then

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{c}{x^r} = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{c}{x^r} = 0$$

The second limit is valid only if x^r is defined when $x < 0$.

2. $\lim_{x \to -\infty} e^x = 0$ and $\lim_{x \to \infty} e^{-x} = 0$

Guidelines for Finding Limits at ±∞ of Rational Functions

$$h(x) = \frac{p(x)}{q(x)}$$

1. $\deg p < \deg q$, then the limit is 0.
2. $\deg p = \deg q$, then the **limit** of the rational function **is** the **ratio** of the **leading coefficients**.
3. $\deg p > \deg q$, then the **limit** of the rational function **does not exist**.

Examples

```
# begin
#   xx=symbols("xx",real=true)
#   limit(xx*sin(1/xx),xx,0)
# end
```

Infinite Limits at Infinity

Remark

Determining whether a function has an infinite limit at infinity is useful in analyzing the **“end behavior”** of its graph. You will see examples of this in Section 4.6 on curve sketching.

""

""

```
begin
    using CommonMark, ImageIO, FileIO, ImageShow
    using PlutoUI
    using Plots, PlotThemes, LaTeXStrings, Random
    using PGFPlotsX
    using SymPy
    using HypertextLiteral: @htl, @htl_str
    using ImageTransformations
    using Colors
end
```