

Limits of Functions

A limit is the value that a function or sequence "approaches" as the input or index approaches some value. We say that the limit of $f(x)$ is L as x approaches a and write this as $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = L$.

Properties of the limit

If a and c are constants, $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f_1(x) = L_1$ and $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f_2(x) = L_2$, then

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|---|---|
| 1. $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} c = c$ | 2. $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} x = a$ |
| 3. $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} (f_1(x) + f_2(x)) = L_1 + L_2$ | 4. $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} (f_1(x) - f_2(x)) = L_1 - L_2$ |
| 5. $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} (f_1(x) \cdot f_2(x)) = L_1 \cdot L_2$ | 6. $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \left(\frac{f_1(x)}{f_2(x)} \right) = \frac{L_1}{L_2} ; L_2 \neq 0$ |
| 7. $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f_1(f_2(x)) = f_1(L_2)$ | 8. $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} (f_1(x))^n = L_1^n$ |

Examples: Find the following limit

$$1. \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{2}}{x - 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{2}}{(\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{2})(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{2})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{1}{(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{2})} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}$$

$$2. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5x^2 + 3}{7x^2 + 2x - 5}$$

Divide top and bottom by x^2 , then we get

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5x^2 + 3}{7x^2 + 2x - 5} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5 + (3/x^2)}{7 + (2/x) - (5/x^2)} = \frac{5}{7}$$

$$3. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 4} - 2}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 4} - 2}{x^2} \times \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 4} + 2}{\sqrt{x^2 + 4} + 2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 + 4 - 4}{x(\sqrt{x^2 + 4} + 2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{x^2(\sqrt{x^2 + 4} + 2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{(\sqrt{x^2 + 4} + 2)} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$4. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3x}{\sqrt{4x^2 + 1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{3x}{x}}{\frac{\sqrt{4x^2 + 1}}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3}{\sqrt{\frac{4x^2 + 1}{x^2}}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3}{\sqrt{4 + \frac{1}{x^2}}} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 5. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(2x+1)^4}{(3x^2+5x-1)^2} &= \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(2x+1)^2}{3x^2+5x-1} \right)^2 = \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4x^2+4x+1}{3x^2+5x-1} \right)^2 \\ &= \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4 + (4/x) + (1/x^2)}{3 + (5/x) - (1/x^2)} \right)^2 = \left(\frac{4}{3} \right)^2 = \frac{16}{9} \end{aligned}$$

Exercises

Evaluate the limits

$$1. \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{2 - \sqrt{3x-2}}{\sqrt{2x+5} - 3}$$

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

$$3. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(x+4)^6}{(4x^2+4x+1)^3}$$

$$4. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{x^2+15} - 4}{x-1}$$