

Closing Mon, Jan 11: 2.1

Closing Wed, Jan 13: 2.2

Closing Fri, Jan 15: 2.3

2.3 Limit Laws and Strategies

Entry Task: Find the following limits by either plugging in values or graphing

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} 2x$$

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

$$(3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{x}{x - 2}$$

$$(4) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x}{x - 2}$$

Some Basic Limit Laws:

$$1. \lim_{x \rightarrow a} c = c$$

$$2. \lim_{x \rightarrow a} x = a$$

$$3. \lim_{x \rightarrow a} [f(x) + g(x)] \\ = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) + \lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x)$$

$$4. \lim_{x \rightarrow a} [f(x)g(x)] \\ = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) \lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x)$$

5. If $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) \neq 0$, then

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \left[\frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \right] = \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)}{\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x)}$$

Examples:

$$1. \lim_{x \rightarrow -7} 10 = 10$$

$$2. \lim_{x \rightarrow 14} x = 14$$

$$3. \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} [x + 6] = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} x + \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} 6$$

$$4. \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} [2x^2] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} x \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} x$$

$$5. \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \left[\frac{x + 2}{x^2} \right] = \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} (x + 2)}{\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} x^2}$$

Limit Flow Chart for Rational Functions:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \left[\frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \right]$$

1. Try plugging in the value.

If denominator $\neq 0$, done!

2. **If denom = 0 & numerator $\neq 0$,**
the answer is $-\infty$, $+\infty$ or DNE.
Examine the sign of the output
from each side.

3. **If denom = 0 & numerator = 0,**
Use algebraic methods
discussed in class to simplify
and cancel until one of them is
not zero.

For the den = 0, num = 0 case,
here is a summary of the
strategies discussed in lecture (we
did an example of each):

Strategy 1: Factor/Cancel

Strategy 2: Simplify Fractions

Strategy 3: Expand/Simplify

Strategy 4: Multiply by Conjugate

Strategy 5: Change Variable

Strategy 6: Compare to other
functions (Squeeze Thm)

The den = 0, num = 0 case could be called an **indeterminate form**.

When we have an indeterminate form, some method (algebra or otherwise) needs to be used to simplify before we can determine the limit.

Besides $\frac{0}{0}$, some other

indeterminate forms include

$$\frac{\infty}{\infty}, \infty - \infty, 1^{\infty}, 0 \cdot \infty, \infty^0$$