

# Math 121 - Summary of Limit Laws

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# Limit Laws

# Assumptions

In the following, suppose:

- $c$  represents a constant (a fixed number)

- The limits

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) \quad \text{and} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x)$$

both exist

- $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} [f(x) + g(x)] = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) + \lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x)$
- In words: *The limit of a sum is the sum of the limits*
- Example:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} [\sqrt{x} + \sin x] = \left( \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \sqrt{x} \right) + \left( \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \sin x \right)$

# Difference Law

- $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} [f(x) - g(x)] = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) - \lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x)$
- In words: *The limit of a difference is the difference of the limits*
- Example:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -3} \left[ \frac{1}{x} - x^3 \right] = \left( \lim_{x \rightarrow -3} \frac{1}{x} \right) - \left( \lim_{x \rightarrow -3} x^3 \right)$

# Constant Multiplier Law

- $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} [cf(x)] = c \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)$
- In words: *The limit of a constant times a function is the constant times the limit of the function.*
- Example:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \sqrt{2}} \left[ \frac{3}{7\sqrt{x}} \right] = \frac{3}{7} \left( \lim_{x \rightarrow \sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \right)$

# Product Law

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

- In words: *The limit of a product is the product of the limits*

- Example:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} [(x^2 + 2)(1 + \cos x)] = \left( \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (x^2 + 2) \right) \left( \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + \cos x) \right)$$

# Quotient Law

- $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \left[ \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \right] = \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)}{\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x)}$  provided  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) \neq 0$ .

- In words: *The limit of a quotient is the quotient of the limits*

- Example:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[ \frac{x^2 + 2}{1 + \cos x} \right] = \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (x^2 + 2)}{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + \cos x)}$



# Power Law

- $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} [f(x)]^n = \left[ \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) \right]^n$  where  $n$  is a positive integer.
- In words: *The limit of a power is the power of the limit*
- Example:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} [x + \tan x]^{1000} = \left[ \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} (x + \tan x) \right]^{1000}$

# Root Law

- $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \sqrt[n]{f(x)} = \sqrt[n]{\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)}$  where  $n$  is a positive integer, and where  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) > 0$  if  $n$  is even.

- In words: *The limit of a root is the root of the limit*

- Example:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \sqrt{x^2 + 5x^3} = \sqrt{\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (x^2 + 5x^3)}$

# Particular Limit Results

# Constants

- $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} c = c$

- Example:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \sqrt{2\pi} = \sqrt{2\pi}$

# Limit of $f(x) = x$

- $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} x = a$

- Example:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} x = 5$

- Using the Sum, Difference, Constant Multiplier and Power Laws:

If  $f(x)$  is a polynomial, (for eg.  $f(x) = 5x^3 - \pi x^2 - \frac{1}{2}$ ), then  
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = f(a)$ .

- Example:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} 5x^3 - \pi x^2 - \frac{1}{2} = 5(-1)^3 - \pi(-1)^2 - \frac{1}{2} = -\pi - \frac{11}{2}$$

- Using the previous result and the Quotient Law:

If  $f(x)$  and  $g(x)$  are polynomials and  $g(a) \neq 0$  then

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

- Example:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{2x^3 - x}{3x + 1} = \frac{2(2)^3 - (2)}{3(2) + 1} = \frac{14}{7} = 2$

# Trigonometric Functions

- $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \sin(x) = \sin(a)$
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \cos(x) = \cos(a)$

- Example:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/6} \sin(x) = \sin(\pi/6) = \frac{1}{2}$



# Direct Substitution Property

- Putting together these limit results we have the *Direct Substitution Property*:
  - If  $f(x)$  is a function defined using sums, differences, products or quotients involving polynomials,  $\sin(x)$ , or  $\cos(x)$ , and
  - if  $a$  is in the domain of  $f(x)$  (that is,  $f(a)$  is defined)

then

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

- Example:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{-2x^3 - \sin^2(x)}{\cos^3(x)} = \frac{-2\pi^3 - \sin^2(\pi)}{\cos^3(\pi)} = \frac{-2\pi^3 - 0}{(-1)^3} = 2\pi^3$$

When evaluating limits, try to apply the *Direct Substitution Property* first.

If direct substitution fails, then resort to more sophisticated techniques.