

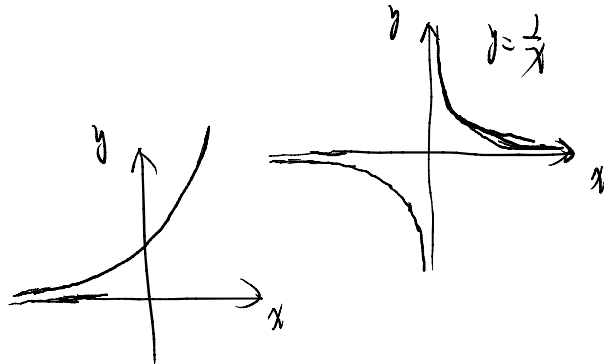
Limits at infinity

1.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = L \Leftrightarrow f(x)$  can be arbitrarily close to  $L$  as  $x$  increases without bound

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = L \Leftrightarrow f(x)$  can be arbitrarily close to  $L$  as  $x$  decreases without bound.

2.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x} = 0, \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1}{x} = 0$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e^x = +\infty, \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} e^x = 0$



3. Computation

Eg1. ①  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{3x^2 + 2x - 1}{2x^2 - 5} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{3 + \frac{2}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2}}{2 - \frac{5}{x^2}} = \frac{3}{2}$

②  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x+5}{x^2-x+3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{x} + \frac{5}{x^2}}{1 - \frac{1}{x} + \frac{3}{x^2}} = 0$

(method of compare the order)

③  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{6x-7}{x+5} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{6x - \frac{7}{x}}{1 + \frac{5}{x}} = +\infty$

④  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(2x+3)^{30} \cdot (3x-1)^{20}}{(5x+7)^{50}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(2x+3)^{30} \cdot (3x-1)^{20} / x^{50}}{(5x+7)^{50} / x^{50}}$   
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\left(\frac{2x+3}{x}\right)^{30} \cdot \left(\frac{3x-1}{x}\right)^{20}}{\left(\frac{5x+7}{x}\right)^{50}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\left(2 + \frac{3}{x}\right)^{30} \cdot \left(3 - \frac{1}{x}\right)^{20}}{\left(5 + \frac{7}{x}\right)^{50}} = \frac{2^{30} \cdot 3^{20}}{5^{50}}$

result:  $f(x) = \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)}$

①  $\deg P(x) < \deg Q(x), f(x) \rightarrow 0$  as  $x \rightarrow \pm\infty$

②  $\deg P(x) = \deg Q(x), f(x) \rightarrow \frac{a_n}{b_n}$

$a_n, b_n$  are leading coefficients of  $P(x)$  and  $Q(x)$  respectively

③  $\deg P(x) > \deg Q(x), f(x) \rightarrow \pm\infty$

Eg2 (compare of order)

①  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt{5x^2 - 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt{x^2 \left(5 - \frac{2}{x}\right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \cdot \sqrt{5 - \frac{2}{x}}$

$$\textcircled{1} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{5x^2-2}}{x+3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2(5-\frac{2}{x^2})}}{x+3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x \cdot \sqrt{5-\frac{2}{x^2}}}{x+3}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{5-\frac{2}{x^2}}}{1+\frac{3}{x}} = \sqrt{5}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\sqrt{5x^2-2}}{x+3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2(5-\frac{2}{x^2})}}{x+3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2} \cdot \sqrt{5-\frac{2}{x^2}}}{x+3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{-x \cdot \sqrt{5-\frac{2}{x^2}}}{x+3}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{-\sqrt{5-\frac{2}{x^2}}}{1+\frac{3}{x}} = -\sqrt{5}$$

eg 3. (rationalize)

$$\boxed{a^2 - b^2 = (a-b)(a+b)}$$

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2x}{\sqrt{x^2+x} + \sqrt{x^2-x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2x}{x\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{x}} + x\sqrt{1-\frac{1}{x}}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2}{\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{x}} + \sqrt{1-\frac{1}{x}}} = 1$$

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

eg 4:

$$\textcircled{1} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{e^x - e^{-x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1 + e^{-2x}}{1 - e^{-2x}} = 1$$

$$\boxed{e^{-x}/e^x = e^{-x} \cdot e^{-x} = e^{-2x}}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{e^x - e^{-x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{e^{2x} + 1}{e^{2x} - 1} = -1$$