

DO NOW

Page 1

2.3 Evaluating Limits Analytically - Day 2

Strategies for Finding Limits:

Direct Substitution - For well-behaved functions that are continuous at c .

Simplify the rational expression and reduce (without factoring).

Simplify rational expressions by factoring and reducing to find a function that "agrees" with the given function at all points except where the original was undefined.

Rationalize the numerator of a fraction to reduce the fraction.

To use the special limits involving sine and cosine, the fraction may need to be manipulated.

Page 2

Examples:

$$1. \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 + x - 6}{x - 2} = \frac{0}{0} \quad \text{indeterminate form}$$

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

$$2. \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{\sqrt{x} - 2}{x - 4} = \frac{0}{0}$$

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

Page 3

$$3. \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{\sqrt{x+1} - 2}{x - 3} = \frac{0}{0}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{(\sqrt{x+1} - 2)(\sqrt{x+1} + 2)}{(x - 3)(\sqrt{x+1} + 2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x - 4}{(x - 3)(\sqrt{x+1} + 2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x - 3}{(x - 3)(\sqrt{x+1} + 2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1} + 2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$4. \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3(x + \Delta x) - 3x}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3x + 3\Delta x - 3x}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3\Delta x}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} 3 = 3$$

Page 4

$$5. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos x} = 1 \cdot \frac{1}{\cos 0} = 1 \cdot \frac{1}{1} = 1$$

$$6. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 3x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3 \cdot \sin 3x}{3x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 3x}{3x} = 1$$

Page 5

$$7. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1/(2+x) - 1/2}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2+x} - \frac{1}{2}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{2 - (2+x)}{2(2+x)}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-x}{2x(2+x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-1}{2(2+x)} = \frac{-1}{4}$$

$$8. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2x}{\sin 5x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2x}{2x} \cdot \frac{2x}{\sin 5x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2x}{\sin 5x} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x}{\sin 5x} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 = \frac{1}{2}$$

Page 6

HOMEWORK

pg 88; 45 - 63 odd, 69 - 81 odd, 89, 91