

L I M I T S

OCTAVE

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{6-x}}{x^2-9}$	$\text{sqrt}(6-x)/(x^2-9)$
$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{6-x}}{\sqrt[3]{6+2x}}$	$\text{sqrt}(6-x)/(6+2*x)^{(1/3)}$
$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log_5(1-\tan(x))}{\sin(x \cdot \pi)}$	$\text{log}(1-\tan(x),5)/\sin(x*\pi)$
$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2+2x-\frac{2}{3}}{x^3+x}$	$(x^2+2*x-2/3)/(x^3+x)$
$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{3-3x}{4-3x} \right)^{2x+1}$	$((3-3*x)/(4-3*x))^{(2*x+1)}$

Example 1:

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

Example 2:

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

Example 3:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x - 1}{x^2 + 3x - 4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \cdot 0 - 1}{0^2 + 3 \cdot 0 - 4} = \frac{1}{4}$$

Example 4:

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

Example 5:

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - 6x + 8}{x^2 - 8x + 12} = \\ &= \left\| \frac{2^2 - 6 \cdot 2 + 8}{2^2 - 8 \cdot 2 + 12} = \frac{0}{0} \right\| \end{aligned}$$

$$x^2 - 6x + 8 = 0;$$

$$D = 36 - 32 = 4;$$

$$x_1 = (6 + 2)/2 = 4;$$

$$x_2 = (6 - 2)/2 = 2;$$

$$a(x - x_1)(x - x_2) = (x - 4)(x - 2)$$

$$x^2 - 8x + 12 = 0;$$

$$D = 64 - 48 = 16;$$

$$x_1 = (8 + 4)/2 = 6;$$

$$x_2 = (8 - 4)/2 = 2;$$

$$a(x - x_1)(x - x_2) = (x - 6)(x - 2)$$

$$A = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x - 2)(x - 4)}{(x - 2)(x - 6)} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x - 4}{x - 6} = \frac{2 - 4}{2 - 6} = \frac{-2}{-4} = \frac{1}{2}$$

Example 6.1: Calculate the limit:

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{x^2 - 6x + 8}{x^2 - 5x + 4} &= \left(\frac{0}{0} \right) = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{(x-4)(x-2)}{(x-4)(x-1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{x-2}{x-1} = \frac{2}{3}\end{aligned}$$

Example 6.2: Calculate the limit:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 10} \frac{x^2 - 13x + 30}{x^2 - 100} = \left(\frac{0}{0} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 10} \frac{(x-3)(x-10)}{(x-10)(x+10)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 10} \frac{x-3}{x+10} = \frac{7}{20}$$

Example 7: Calculate the limit:

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - 4}{x^2 - 4x + 4} &= \frac{0}{0} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x-2)(x+2)}{(x-2)^2} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x+2}{x-2} = \frac{2+2}{2-2} = \frac{4}{0} = \infty\end{aligned}$$

Example 8: Calculate the limit:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - 5x + 6}{x^3 - 2x^2 - x + 2} = \left(\frac{0}{0} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x-2)(x-3)}{(x-2)(x^2-1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x-3}{x^2-1} = -\frac{1}{3}$$

Example 9: Calculate the limit:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - 4}{x^2 - x - 2} = \left[\frac{0}{0} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x-2)(x+2)}{(x-2)(x+1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x+2}{x+1} = \frac{4}{3}$$

Example 10: Calculate the limit:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - 5x + 6}{x^2 - 12x + 20} = \left(\frac{0}{0} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x-3)(x-2)}{(x-2)(x-10)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x-3)}{(x-10)} = \frac{2-3}{2-10} = \frac{1}{8}$$

Example 11: Calculate the limit:

$$A = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3x^3 + 4x^2 + 7}{2x^3 - 3x^2 + 11} = \left\| \frac{\infty}{\infty} \right\|$$

We divide the numerator and the denominator by x to the greatest power, i.e. x^3 .

$$A = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{3x^3}{x^3} + \frac{4x^2}{x^3} + \frac{7}{x^3}}{\frac{2x^3}{x^3} - \frac{3x^2}{x^3} + \frac{11}{x^3}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3 + \frac{4}{x} + \frac{7}{x^3}}{2 - \frac{3}{x} + \frac{11}{x^3}} = \frac{3+0+0}{2-0+0} = \frac{3}{2}$$

Example 12.1: Calculate the limit:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(x+10)^2}{8x^2+10} = \left(\frac{\infty}{\infty}\right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2+20x+100}{8x^2+10} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1+\frac{20}{x}+\frac{100}{x^2}}{8+\frac{10}{x^2}} = \frac{1}{8}$$

Example 12.2: Calculate the limit:

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{7x^3+15x^2+9x+1}{5x^4+6x^2-3x-4} &= \frac{\infty}{\infty} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{7x^3+15x^2+9x+1}{x^4}}{\frac{5x^4+6x^2-3x-4}{x^4}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{7 \rightarrow 0}{x} + \frac{15 \rightarrow 0}{x^2} + \frac{9 \rightarrow 0}{x^3} + \frac{1 \rightarrow 0}{x^4}}{5 + \frac{6 \rightarrow 0}{x^2} - \frac{3 \rightarrow 0}{x^3} - \frac{4 \rightarrow 0}{x^4}} = \\ &= \frac{0+0+0+0}{5+0-0-0} = \frac{0}{5} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

Example 13:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2+2x-3}{x^3+7x+1} = \left(\frac{\infty}{\infty}\right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{x} + \frac{2}{x^2} - \frac{3}{x^3}}{1 + \frac{7}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^3}} = \frac{0}{1} = 0$$

Example 14.1: Calculate the limit:

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

Example 14.2: Calculate the limit:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3x^2 - 2x + 1}{\sqrt{25x^4 - x + 2}} = \left(\frac{\infty}{\infty} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3 - \frac{2}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}}{\sqrt{25 - \frac{1}{x^3} + \frac{2}{x^4}}} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{25}} = \frac{3}{5}$$

Example 15:

$$A = \lim_{x \rightarrow 8} \frac{\sqrt{9 + 2x} - 5}{x^2 - 6x - 16} = \left\| \frac{0}{0} \right\|$$

The conjugate factor is $a + b = \sqrt{9 + 2x} + 5$.

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 8} \frac{(\sqrt{9 + 2x} - 5)(\sqrt{9 + 2x} + 5)}{(x^2 - 6x - 16)(\sqrt{9 + 2x} + 5)} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 8} \frac{(\sqrt{9 + 2x})^2 - 5^2}{(x^2 - 6x - 16)(\sqrt{9 + 2x} + 5)} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 8} \frac{9 + 2x - 25}{(x^2 - 6x - 16)(\sqrt{9 + 2x} + 5)} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 8} \frac{2(x - 8)}{(x - 8)(x + 2)(\sqrt{9 + 2x} + 5)} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 8} \frac{2}{(x + 2)(\sqrt{9 + 2x} + 5)} = \frac{1}{10} \cdot \frac{2}{8 + 2} = \frac{1}{50} \end{aligned}$$

Example 16:

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1 + x + x^2} - 1}{x} &= \left(\frac{0}{0} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\sqrt{1 + x + x^2} - 1)(\sqrt{1 + x + x^2} + 1)}{x \cdot (\sqrt{1 + x + x^2} + 1)} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 + x + x^2 - 1}{x \cdot (\sqrt{1 + x + x^2} + 1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(1 + x)}{x \cdot (\sqrt{1 + x + x^2} + 1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 + x}{(\sqrt{1 + x + x^2} + 1)} = \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

Example 17.1:

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 6} \frac{\sqrt{x - 2} - 2}{x - 6} &= \left[\frac{0}{0} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 6} \frac{(\sqrt{x - 2} - 2)(\sqrt{x - 2} + 2)}{(x - 6)(\sqrt{x - 2} + 2)} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 6} \frac{x - 2 - 4}{(x - 6)(\sqrt{x - 2} + 2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 6} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x - 2} + 2} = \frac{1}{4} \end{aligned}$$

Example 17.2:

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sqrt{3x-2}-2}{\sqrt{2x+5}-3} &= \left(\frac{0}{0}\right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(\sqrt{3x-2}-2)(\sqrt{3x-2}+2)}{(\sqrt{2x+5}-3)(\sqrt{3x-2}+2)} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{3x-2-4}{(\sqrt{2x+5}-3)(\sqrt{3x-2}+2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{3(x-2)(\sqrt{2x+5}+3)}{(\sqrt{2x+5}-3)(\sqrt{2x+5}+3)(\sqrt{3x-2}+2)} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{3(x-2)(\sqrt{2x+5}+3)}{(2x+5-9)(\sqrt{3x-2}+2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{3(x-2)(\sqrt{2x+5}+3)}{2(x-2)(\sqrt{3x-2}+2)} = \\ &= \frac{3}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sqrt{2x+5}+3}{\sqrt{3x-2}+2} = \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{3+3}{2+2} = \frac{18}{8} = \frac{9}{4} \end{aligned}$$

Example 18:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 5x}{x} = \left\| \frac{0}{0} \right\| = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \underbrace{\frac{\sin 5x}{5x}}_{\rightarrow 1} \cdot 5 = 5$$

Example 19:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 5x}{\operatorname{tg} 8x} = \left(\frac{0}{0}\right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{5x}{8x} = \frac{5}{8}$$

$$x \rightarrow 0, \sin 5x \sim 5x, \operatorname{tg} 8x \sim 8x,$$

Example 20:

$$A = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x+2}{x-4} \right)^x = \left\| 1^\infty \right\|, \text{ because}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x+2}{x-4} = \left\| \frac{\infty}{\infty} \right\| = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{x}{x} + \frac{2}{x}}{\frac{x}{x} - \frac{4}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 + \frac{2}{x}}{1 - \frac{4}{x}} = \frac{1+0}{1-0} = 1$$

Then

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{x+2}{x-4} - 1 \right)^x = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{6}{x-4} \right)^x = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{\frac{x-4}{6}} \right)^x = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{\frac{x-4}{6}} \right)^{\frac{x-4}{6} \cdot \frac{6}{x-4} x} = \end{aligned}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\underbrace{\left(1 + \frac{1}{\frac{x-4}{6}} \right)^{\frac{x-4}{6}}}_{\rightarrow e} \right)^{\frac{6}{x-4} \cdot x} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^{\frac{6}{x-4} \cdot x} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{6x}{x-4}} =$$

$$= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{6x}{x-4}} = \left\| \frac{\infty}{\infty} \right\| = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{6x}{x}}{\frac{x-4}{x}}} =$$

$$= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{6}{1-\frac{4}{x}}} = e^{\frac{6}{1-0}} = e^6$$

Example 21:

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{3x+1}{3x-5} \right)^{4x+7} &= |1^\infty| = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{3x+1}{3x-5} - 1 \right)^{4x+7} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{6}{3x-5} \right)^{4x+7} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{\frac{3x-5}{6}} \right)^{4x+7} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{\frac{3x-5}{6}} \right)^{\frac{3x-5}{6} \cdot \frac{6}{3x-5} \cdot (4x+7)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\left(1 + \frac{1}{\frac{3x-5}{6}} \right)^{\frac{3x-5}{6}} \right)^{\frac{6 \cdot (4x+7)}{3x-5}} = e^8 \end{aligned}$$

Example 22:

$$\begin{aligned}
\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{2x^2 + 3}{2x^2 - 4} \right)^{3x} &= |1^\infty| = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{2x^2 + 3}{2x^2 - 4} - 1 \right)^{3x} = \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{7}{2x^2 - 4} \right)^{3x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{\frac{2x^2 - 4}{7}} \right)^{3x} = \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{\frac{2x^2 - 4}{7}} \right)^{\frac{2x^2 - 4}{7} \cdot \frac{7}{2x^2 - 4} \cdot 3x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\left(1 + \frac{1}{\frac{2x^2 - 4}{7}} \right)^{\frac{2x^2 - 4}{7}} \right)^{\frac{21x}{2x^2 - 4}} = e^0 = 1
\end{aligned}$$

Example 23:

$$\begin{aligned}
\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (7 - 6x)^{\frac{x}{3x-3}} &= \left| \begin{array}{l} y = x - 1; x = y + 1 \\ y \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right| = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} (7 - 6 \cdot (y + 1))^{\frac{y+1}{3(y+1)-3}} = \\
&= \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} (1 - 6y)^{\frac{y+1}{3y}} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} (1 + (-6y))^{\frac{1}{-6y} \cdot (-6y) \cdot \frac{y+1}{3y}} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \left((1 + (-6y))^{\frac{1}{-6y}} \right)^{-2(y+1)} = e^{-2} = \frac{1}{e^2}
\end{aligned}$$

Example 24:

$$\begin{aligned}
\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{arctg} 2x}{8x} &= \left\| \frac{0}{0} \right\| = \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x}{8x} = \frac{2}{8} = \frac{1}{4},
\end{aligned}$$

because $\operatorname{arctg} 2x \sim 2x$

Example 25:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{3x^2} - 1}{5x^2} = \left\| \frac{0}{0} \right\| = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3x^2}{5x^2} = \frac{3}{5},$$

because $e^{3x^2} - 1 \sim 3x^2$

Example 26:

$$\begin{aligned}
& \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{x^2 + 3x - 2} - x) = \|\infty - \infty\| = \\
& = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\sqrt{x^2 + 3x - 2} - x)(\sqrt{x^2 + 3x - 2} + x)}{(\sqrt{x^2 + 3x - 2} + x)} = \\
& = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 + 3x - 2 - x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + 3x - 2} + x} = \\
& = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3x - 2}{\sqrt{x^2 + 3x - 2} + x} = \left\| \frac{\infty}{\infty} \right\| = \\
& = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{3x}{x} - \frac{2}{x}}{\sqrt{\frac{x^2}{x^2} + \frac{3x}{x^2} - \frac{2}{x^2}} + \frac{x}{x}} = \\
& = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3 - \frac{2}{x}}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{3}{x} - \frac{2}{x^2}} + 1} = \\
& = \frac{3 - 0}{\sqrt{1 + 0 - 0} + 1} = \frac{3}{1 + 1} = \frac{3}{2}
\end{aligned}$$

Example 27:

$$\begin{aligned}
& \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (x - \sqrt{x^2 + 5x - 8}) = (\infty - \infty) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(x - \sqrt{x^2 + 5x - 8})(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 5x - 8})}{x + \sqrt{x^2 + 5x - 8}} = \\
& = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 - x^2 - 5x + 8}{x + \sqrt{x^2 + 5x - 8}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{8 - 5x}{x + \sqrt{x^2 + 5x - 8}} = \left(\frac{\infty}{\infty} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{8/x - 5}{1 + \sqrt{1 + \frac{5}{x} - \frac{8}{x^2}}} = -\frac{5}{2}
\end{aligned}$$

Example 28:

$$\begin{aligned}
& \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \left(\frac{1}{x-2} - \frac{3}{x^2-4} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \left(\frac{x^2 - 3x + 2}{x^2 - 4} \right) = \left(\frac{0}{0} \right) = \\
& = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x-1)(x-2)}{(x-2)(x+2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \left(\frac{x-1}{x+2} \right) = \frac{1}{4}
\end{aligned}$$

Example. Investigate a continuity of the function: $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 + 1, & x \leq 0 \\ 1 + 2x, & 0 < x < 2 \\ x - 2, & x \geq 2 \end{cases}$

Solution.

We have 2 break points: $x = 0$ and $x = 2$

Let's investigate the point $x = 2$.

The value of the function:

$$f(2) = 2 - 2 = 0$$

The left limit:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2-0} (1 + 2x) = 1 + 2 \cdot 2 = 5$$

The right limit:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2+0} (x - 2) = 2 - 2 = 0$$

Since

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2-0} (1 + 2x) \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow 2+0} (x - 2)$$

we have the discontinuity of the first kind.

