

LIMIT TOOLS

LT1. $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} (mx + b) = mc + b$

LT2. $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = L$

$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow c} (kf(x)) = k \lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x)$

LT3. $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = L$ & $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} g(x) = M$
 $\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow c} (f(x) + g(x)) = \lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) + \lim_{x \rightarrow c} g(x) = L + M$

LT4. $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = L$ & $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} g(x) = M$
 $\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow c} (f(x) * g(x)) = \lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) * \lim_{x \rightarrow c} g(x) = L * M$

LT5. $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = L$ & $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} g(x) = M \neq 0$
 $\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow c} (f(x) / g(x)) = \lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) / \lim_{x \rightarrow c} g(x) = L / M$

LT6. $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = L$ & $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = M \Rightarrow L = M$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = L \neq 0$ & $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} g(x) = 0$

LT7. $\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow c} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = D.N.E.$

$P(x)$ is polynomial means

$P(x) = a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 x + a_0$

LT8. $P_1(x)$ & $P_2(x)$ are polynomials & $P_2(c) \neq 0$

then $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} \frac{P_1(x)}{P_2(x)} = \frac{P_1(c)}{P_2(c)}$

LT9. $\left. \begin{array}{l} \lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = L \text{ \& } \\ f(x) = g(x) \quad \forall x \in (c - \delta, c) \cup (c, c + \delta) \\ \text{for some } \delta > 0 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow c} g(x) = L$

LT10. $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = L \Leftrightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow c^+} f(x) = L \text{ AND } \lim_{x \rightarrow c^-} f(x) = L$

LT11. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 x + a_0}{b_m x^m + b_{m-1} x^{m-1} + \dots + b_1 x + b_0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{a_n x^n}{b_m x^m}$

LT12. $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = L \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow c} (|f(x)|) = |L| \quad (L = 0 \Leftrightarrow)$

LIMIT BOY

LT13. g is cont. at c & f is cont. at $g(c)$
 $\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(g(x)) = f(\lim_{x \rightarrow c} g(x)) = f(g(c))$

also true $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} g(x) = L$ & f is cont. at L

$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(g(x)) = f(\lim_{x \rightarrow c} g(x)) = f(L)$

VALID FOR $(x \rightarrow c^+, x \rightarrow c^-, x \rightarrow \infty, x \rightarrow -\infty)$

PINCHING THEOREM

LT14.

$\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = L$ & $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} g(x) = L$ & $f(x) \leq h(x) \leq g(x)$

$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow c} h(x) = L$

LT15. $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} \sin(x) = \sin(c)$ & $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} \cos(x) = \cos(c)$

LT16. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(kx)}{kx} = 1$

LT17. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos(kx)}{kx} = 0$

LT18. $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = f(c) \Leftrightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x + c) = f(c)$

LT19. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = L \Leftrightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(kx) = L$