

1.5 Infinite Limits

Example 2 : Prove that $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x}{1+x^2} = 0$

Solution

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

Example 3 : Find $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x^3}{1+x^3}$

Solution

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

Example 5: Find :-

$$(a) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{1}{(x-1)^2}$$

$$(b) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{1}{(x-1)^2}$$

Solution

$$(a) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{1}{(x-1)^2} = \frac{1}{(1-1)^2} = \frac{1}{(-0)^2} = \frac{1}{0} = \infty$$

$$(b) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{1}{(x-1)^2} = \frac{1}{(1-1)^2} = \frac{1}{(+0)^2} = \frac{1}{0} = \infty$$

Example 6: Find $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{x+1}{x^2-5x+6}$

Solution

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

- Asymptotes خطوط التقارب :

➤ لإيجاد خط التقارب الراسي نوجد النهاية عند صفر المقام من الناحية اليمنى واليسرى.

➤ لإيجاد خط التقارب الافقي نوجد النهاية عند $\pm\infty$

Example 7 : Find the vertical and horizontal asymptotes of the graph of

$$y = f(x) \text{ if } f(x) = \frac{2x}{x-1}$$

Solution

Vertical asymptote:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{2x}{x-1} = \frac{2}{+0} = \infty \quad \text{and} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{2x}{x-1} = \frac{2}{-0} = -\infty$$

$\therefore f(x)$ has vertical asymptote at $x = 1$

Horizontal asymptote:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x}{x-1} = \frac{2}{1} = 2 \quad \text{and} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{2x}{x-1} = \frac{2}{1} = 2$$

$\therefore f(x)$ has horizontal asymptote at $y = 2$