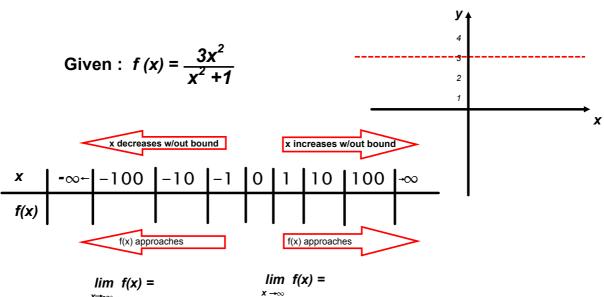
# 3.5 Limits at Infinity

Concerned with END BEHAVIOR on an infinite interval



# **Definition of Limits at Infinity**

Let L be a real number.

1. The statement

### **Horizontal Asymptotes**

Definition of a Horizontal Asymptote

The line y = L is a HA of the graph of f if

#### **Theorem - Limits at Infinity**

If r is a positive rational number and c is any real number, then

Furthermore, if  $x^r$  is defined when x < 0

## **Example 1 - Finding a Limit at Infinity**

Find the limit:  $\lim_{x\to\infty} (5 - \frac{2}{x^2})$ 

## **Example 2 - Finding a Limit at Infinity**

 $\lim_{x\to\infty}\frac{2x-1}{x+1}$ Find the limit:

### **Example 3 - A Comparison of Three Rational Functions**

a.) 
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{2x + 5}{3x^2 + 1}$$

b.) 
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{2x^2 + 5}{3x^2 + 1}$$

c.) 
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{2x^3 + 5}{3x^2 + 1}$$

### Guidelines for Finding Limits at $\pm \infty$ of a Rational Function

- 1. If the degree of numerator < degree of denominator then the limit is 0
- 2. If the degree of numerator = degree of denominator then the limit is the ratio of the lead coefficients
- 3. If the degree of numerator > degree of denominator then the limit DNE





a.) 
$$\lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{3x-2}{\sqrt{2x^2+1}}$$

b.) 
$$\lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{3x-2}{\sqrt{2x^2+1}}$$

## **Example 5 - Limits Involving Trig Functions**

Find each limit.

a.) **lim** sin x



b.)  $\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin x}{x}$ 



### **Example 6 - Oxygen Level in a Pond**

Suppose that f(t) measures the level of oxygen in a pond where f(t) = 1 is the normal (unpolluted) level and the time t is measured in weeks.

When t = 0, organic waste is dumped into the pond, and as the waste material oxidizes, the level of oxygen in the pond is

$$f(t) = \frac{t^2 - t + 1}{t^2 + 1}$$

What percent of the normal level of oxygen exists in the pond after 1 week?

after 2 weeks?

after 10 weeks?

What is the limit as t approaches infinity?

### **Infinite Limits at Infinity**

Many functions do not approach a finite limit as x increases(or decreases) without bound.

For example, NO polynomial function has a finite limit at infinity.

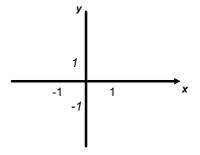
#### **Definition of Infinite Limits at Infinity**

Let f be a function defined on the interval  $(a, \infty)$ 

- 1. The statement  $\lim_{x\to\infty} f(x) = \infty$  means that for each positive number M, there exists a corresponding number N > 0, s.t. f(x) > M whenever x > N.
- 2. The statement  $\lim_{x\to\infty} f(x) = -\infty$  means that for each negative number M, there exists a corresponding number N > 0, s.t. f(x) < M whenever x > N.

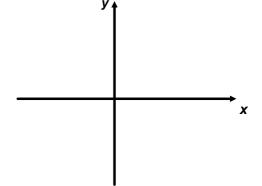
## **Example 7 - Finding Limits at Infinity**

Find each limit.



### **Example 8 - Finding Limits at Infinity**

Find each limit.



$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{2x^2 - 4x}{x + 1}$$

$$\lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{2x^2 - 4x}{x + 1}$$