

Examples

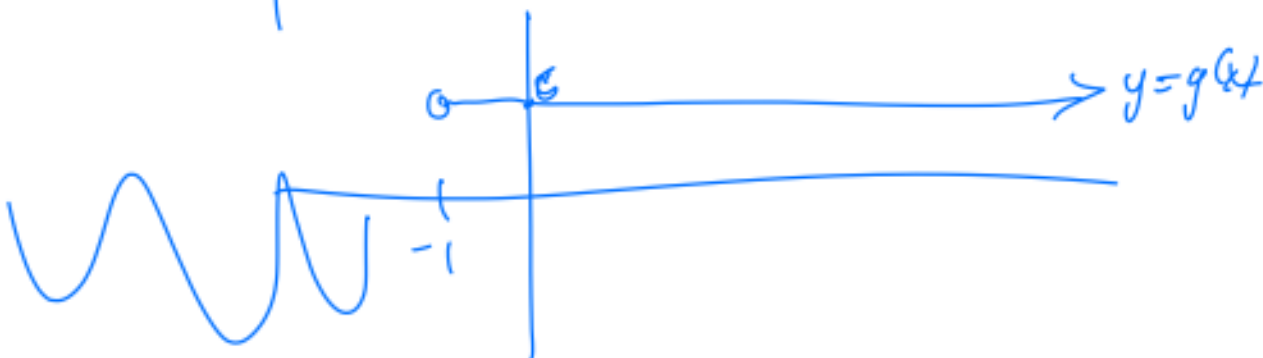
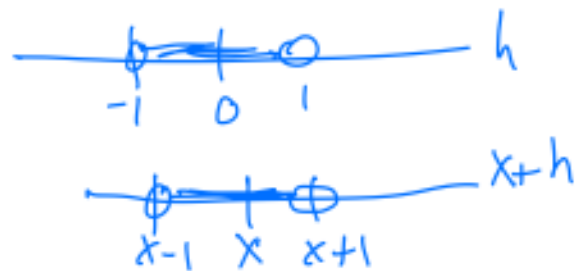
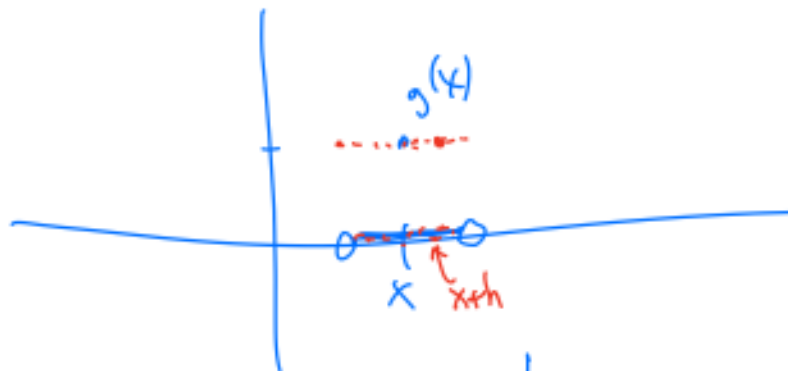
• Find $\lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^5 \theta}{\theta^8 - 3\theta^6 - 6\theta^5}$

Solution: $\text{limit} = \lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^5 \theta}{\theta^5(\theta^3 - 3\theta - 6)}$

$$= \lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin \theta}{\theta} \right)^5 \cdot \frac{1}{\theta^3 - 3\theta - 6} = \boxed{\frac{-1}{6}}$$

$\downarrow 1$ $\rightarrow -6$

1.15 Suppose a fun g satisfies $g(x+h) = g(x)$ for all x positive and for all h such that $|h| < 1$. What does this tell us about g in simple terms?



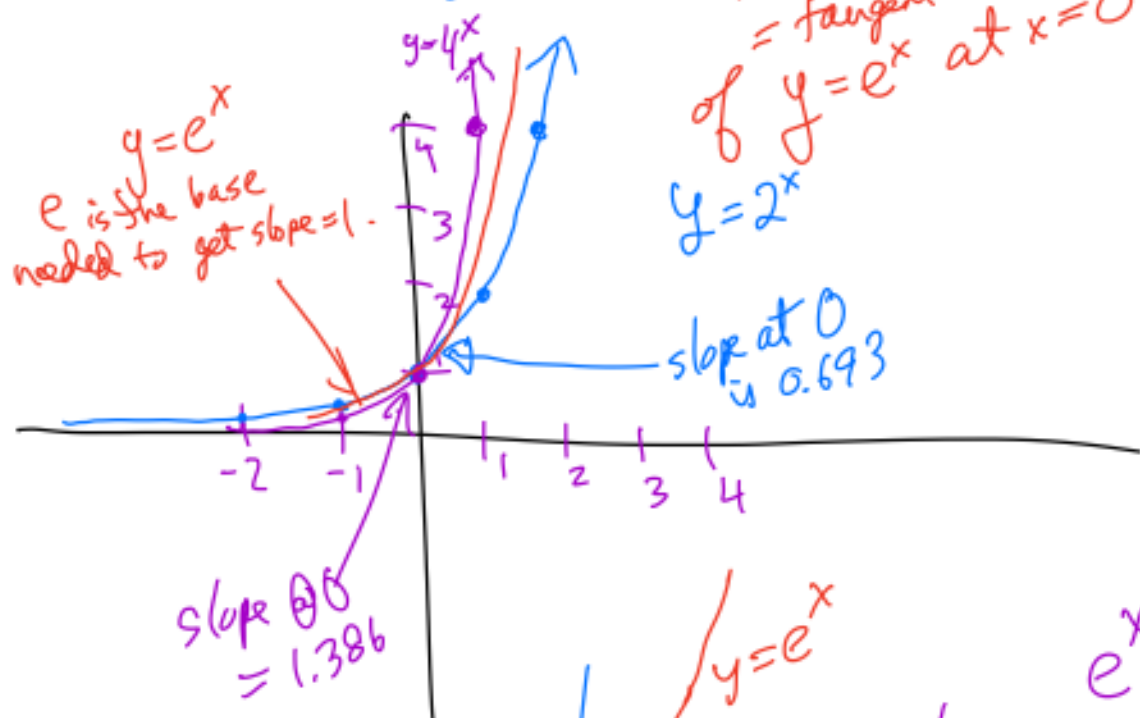
Special Limits

$$\textcircled{1} \lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \theta}{\theta} = 1$$

$$\textcircled{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x} = 1$$

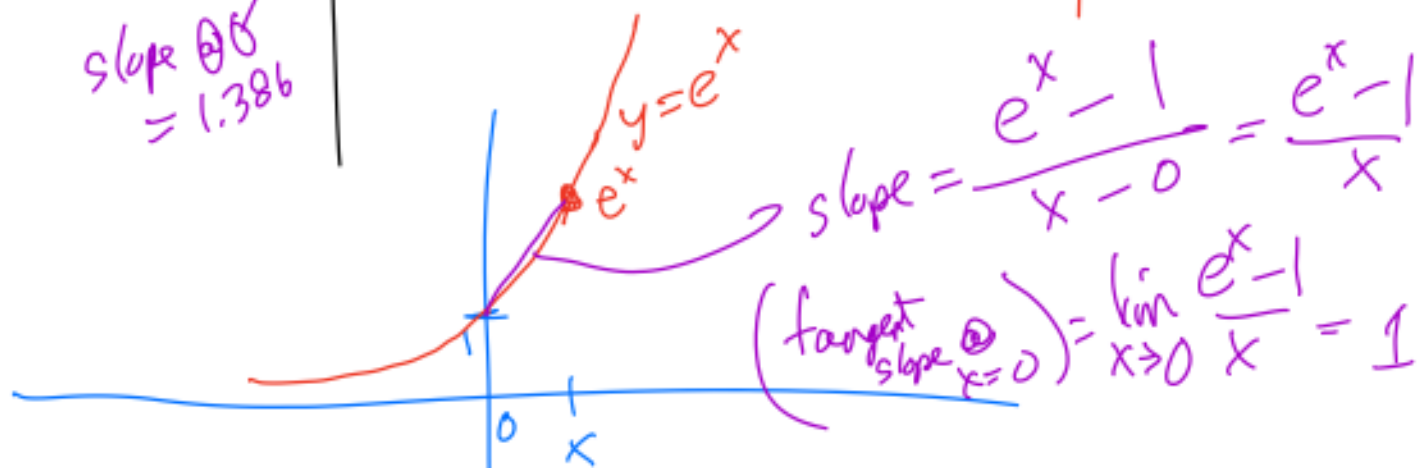
(One definition of e).

instantaneous rate of change
of $y = e^x$ at $x = 0$.
= tangent slope



Calc.

$$e \approx 2.71828 \dots$$



$\textcircled{3}$ (Same as #2 after messing around with algebra & logs)

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{t}\right)^t = e$$

(you also take this as the definition of e)

Examples

$$\textcircled{0} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(x^5)}{x^5} + \frac{e^{2x^2} - 1}{2x^2} = 1 + 1 = 2.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{1} \lim_{p \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^5(2p)}{e^{p^5} - 1} &= \lim_{p \rightarrow 0} \frac{\left(\frac{\sin(2p)}{2p}\right)^5 \cdot (2p)^5}{\frac{e^{p^5} - 1}{p^5} \cdot p^5} \\ &= \lim_{p \rightarrow 0} \frac{(2p)^5}{p^5} = \lim_{p \rightarrow 0} \frac{2^5 p^5}{p^5} = 2^5 = \boxed{32} \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{3^h - 1}{4h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{(\ln 3)h} - 1}{4h}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x}$$

$$3^h = e^x \leftarrow$$

$$\ln(3^h) = \ln(e^x) = x \leftarrow$$

$$h(\ln 3) = x$$

$$\rightarrow e^{\ln 3} = 3$$

$$3^h = \left[e^{(\ln 3)}\right]^h = e^{(\ln 3)h}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{(\ln 3)h} - 1}{(\ln 3)h \left(\frac{4}{\ln 3} \right)} \\
 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{e^{(\ln 3)h} - 1}{(\ln 3)h} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{\ln 3}{4} \right) \\
 &\quad \downarrow 1 \\
 &= \boxed{\frac{\ln 3}{4}}
 \end{aligned}$$