

## Calculus Ch. 1.5 Notes: Limits Approaching Infinity (Vertical Asymptotes)

**Infinite Limits:** a limit where the function increases or decreases without bound (towards infinity) as  $x$  approaches  $c$

\*If the limit as  $x$  approaches  $c$  from either right or left is  $\pm\infty$ , then  $x = c$  is a vertical asymptote

\* Rational Functions:  $y = \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$  If  $g(x)$  has no factors that cancel, then there is a vertical asymptote.

**Example 1:** Find all the vertical asymptotes of  $f(x) = \frac{x^2-3x+2}{x^2-4}$

### Finding One-Sided Limits approaching Vertical Asymptotes:

Steps:

- 1) Evaluate Limit using the argument (plug in the value)
- 2) If Limit is undefined ( $\frac{\text{nonzero}}{\text{zero}}$ ) then there is a vertical asymptote
- 3) To further evaluate the one-sided limit (determining the direction of arrows as  $+\infty$  or  $-\infty$ )
  - a. Test decimals 0.1 to the left of the argument  $x$ -value
  - b. Test decimal 0.1 to the right of the argument  $x$ -value
- 4) Determine if the resulting fraction is a positive or negative value
  - a. A positive decimal value indicates the one-sided limit is  $+\infty$
  - b. A negative decimal value indicates the one-sided limit is  $-\infty$

**Example 2:** Determine  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x)$  for  $f(x) = \frac{x+1}{x-2}$

**Algebraic Steps (for x approaching Real Number):** 1) Plug in x-value first (IGNORE one-sided limit) 2) If result is a real number value, the value is the limit. 3) If the result is  $\frac{0}{0}$  (indeterminate form) then reduce by i) factoring ii) conjugate method iii) simplify complex fraction 4) Re-evaluate the reduced Expression 4) If result is undefined, and it's a one-sided limit, then test using decimals.

**Find the following:**

$$3) \lim_{x \rightarrow -3^-} \frac{9-x^2}{x-4} =$$

$$4) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{5x-x^2}{x^2-x} =$$

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

$$6) \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{3x^2-1}{25-x^2} =$$

$$7) \lim_{x \rightarrow -3^+} \frac{2x^2+3x-9}{x+3} =$$

$$8) \lim_{x \rightarrow -4^+} \frac{2x^2-1}{x^2-16} =$$

$$9) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{x^2-2}{x^2+2x+1} =$$

$$10) \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} \frac{4x^2-14x+6}{x-3} =$$