

Section 5.3 Limits at Infinity

p. 339 HW (1-17) ODD, 31, 35

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

DN=2
DD=2
DN=DD
Leading Coeff. N
Leading Coeff. D

$$\textcircled{3} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3x^2 + x + 1}{2x^4 - 1} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{DN}=2 \\ \text{DD}=4 \end{array} \right\} \text{DN} < \text{DD} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = 0$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{3x^2}{x^4} + \frac{x}{x^4} + \frac{1}{x^4}}{\frac{2x^4}{x^4} - \frac{1}{x^4}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{3}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^3} + \frac{1}{x^4}}{2 - \frac{1}{x^4}} = \frac{0}{2} = 0$$

$$\textcircled{5} \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (x^2 + 1) = +\infty$$

$$\textcircled{7} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} 3\sqrt{x} = +\infty$$

$$\textcircled{9} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (1 + 2e^{-x}) \approx 1$$

$$\textcircled{11} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{10}{2 + e^{-x}} = \frac{10}{2 + 0} = 5$$

$$\frac{P(x)}{x^2} = (1 + \frac{1}{x^2})$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{2}{e^x}) \approx 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{10}{2 + \frac{1}{e^x}} = \frac{10}{2 + 0} = 5$$

$$p(x) = x^2(1) = x^2$$

$$\textcircled{13} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^x - 1}{e^x + 1} = 1$$

$$\textcircled{15} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^{1/2} + 1}{x + 2} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{DN} = 1/2 \\ \text{DD} = 1 \end{array} \right\} \text{DN} < \text{DD} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = 0$$

$$\textcircled{17} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{4 - \frac{1}{x}} = \sqrt{4 + 0} = 2$$

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

$$\textcircled{31} \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} P(t) = 4$$

a. ii b. iii c. iv d. i