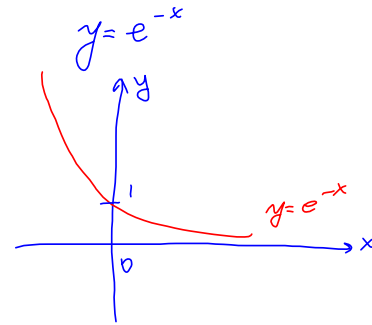
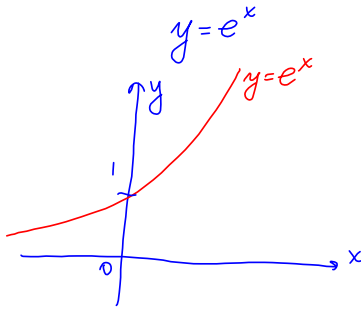


Section 5.3. Limits at infinity.

Graph  $y = e^x$  and  $y = e^{-x}$  below:



Find:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^x = \infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^{-x} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} e^x = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} e^{-x} = \infty$$

Example 1. Find the limit:

$$1. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4}{6 + e^{3x}} = \frac{4}{b + \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^{3x}} = \frac{4}{b + \infty} = \frac{4}{\infty} = 0$$

number  
infinity = 0

$$2. \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{4}{6 + e^{3x}} = \frac{4}{b + \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} e^{3x}} = \frac{4}{b + 0} = \frac{4}{6} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$3. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{5 + e^{-9x}} = \frac{2}{5 + \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^{-9x}} = \frac{2}{5 + 0} = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$4. \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{2}{5 + e^{-9x}} = \frac{2}{5 + \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} e^{-9x}} = \frac{2}{5 + \infty} = 0$$

$$5. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{13 + 8e^{-7x}}{8 + 2e^{-7x}} = \frac{13 + 8 \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^{-7x}}{8 + 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^{-7x}} = \frac{13 + 0}{8 + 0} = \boxed{\frac{13}{8}}$$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^{-7x} = 0$

1

$$6. \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{13 + 8e^{-7x}}{8 + 2e^{-7x}} = \left| \frac{\infty}{\infty} \right| = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{e^{-7x} \left( \frac{13}{e^{7x}} + 8 \right)}{e^{-7x} \left( \frac{8}{e^{-7x}} + 2 \right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{13e^{7x} + 8}{8e^{7x} + 2}$$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} e^{-7x} = \infty$

$\frac{1}{e^{-7x}} = e^{7x}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} e^{7x} = 0$

$$= \frac{13 \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} e^{7x} + 8}{8 \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} e^{7x} + 2} = \frac{0 + 8}{0 + 2} = \boxed{4}$$

$$7. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{21 - 17e^{8x}}{10 + 31e^{8x}} = \left| \frac{\infty}{\infty} \right| = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{8x} \left( \frac{21}{e^{8x}} - 17 \right)}{e^{8x} \left( \frac{10}{e^{8x}} + 31 \right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{21e^{-8x} - 17}{10e^{-8x} + 31}$$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^{8x} = \infty$

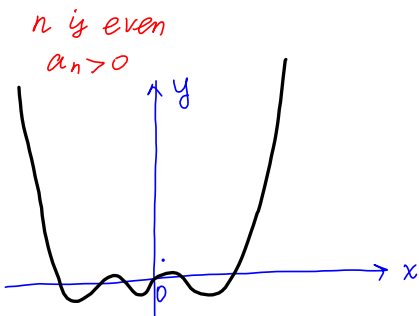
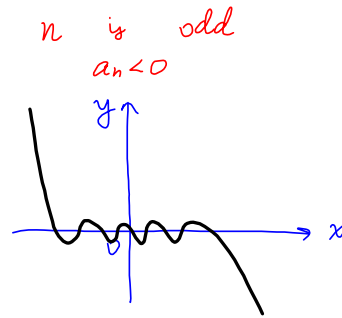
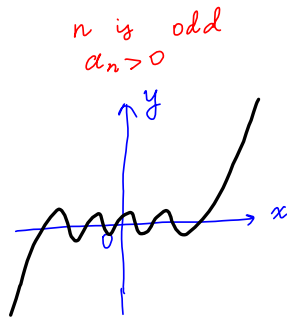
$\frac{1}{e^{8x}} = e^{-8x}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^{-8x} = 0$

$$= \frac{21 \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^{-8x} - 17}{10 \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^{-8x} + 31} = \boxed{-\frac{17}{31}}$$

End behavior of polynomials:

$$f(x) = a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 x + a_0$$



Example 2. Find the limit:

1.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (x^3 + x^4) = \infty$

2.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (x^3 + x^4) = \infty$

3.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (x^3 - x^4) = -\infty$

4.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (x^3 - x^4) = -\infty$

5.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (x^4 + x^5) = \infty$

6.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (x^4 + x^5) = -\infty$

7.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (x^4 - x^5) = -\infty$

8.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (x^4 - x^5) = \infty$

A line  $y = b$  is a **horizontal asymptote** of the graph of  $y = f(x)$  if either  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = b$  or  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = b$ .

**End behavior of rational functions:**

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n x^n + \dots + a_1 x + a_0}{b_m x^m + \dots + b_1 x + b_0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n x^n}{b_m x^m} = \begin{cases} \frac{a_n}{b_m}, & \text{if } n = m \\ 0, & \text{if } n < m \\ \infty, & \text{if } n > m, b_m > 0 \\ -\infty, & \text{if } n > m, b_m < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{a_n x^n + \dots + a_1 x + a_0}{b_m x^m + \dots + b_1 x + b_0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{a_n x^n}{b_m x^m} = \begin{cases} \frac{a_n}{b_m}, & \text{if } n = m \\ 0, & \text{if } n < m \\ -\infty, & \text{if } n > m, b_m > 0 \\ \infty, & \text{if } n > m, b_m < 0 \end{cases}$$

A rational function can have at most one horizontal asymptote.

Example 3. Find the limit:

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

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

$$3. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^{10} - 7}{9 - 5x^5} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^{\cancel{10}5}}{-5x^{\cancel{5}5}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^5}{-5} = \boxed{-\infty}$$

$$4. \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^{10} - 7}{9 - 5x^5} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^{\cancel{10}5}}{-5x^{\cancel{5}5}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^5}{-5} = \boxed{\infty}$$

$$5. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 + 8}{2 - 3x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\cancel{x^2}}{-3x^{\cancel{3}3}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{-3x} = \boxed{0}$$

$$6. \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^2 + 8}{2 - 3x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\cancel{x^2} + 8}{2 - 3x^{\cancel{3}3}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\cancel{x^2}}{-3x^{\cancel{3}3}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1}{-3x} = \boxed{0}$$

**Example 4.** Find the horizontal asymptotes of the function:

$$1. y = \frac{7x^2 + 3}{9x^3 - 80x - 9}$$

Equation:  $y=b$ ,  $b = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} y(x)$  or  $b = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} y(x)$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{7x^2 + 3}{9x^3 - 80x - 9} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{7x^2}{9x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{7}{9x} = 0$$

The equation of the horizontal asymptote:  $y=0$

$$2. y = \frac{3x^2 + 7}{8x^2 - 71x - 9}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3x^2 + 7}{8x^2 - 71x - 9} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3x^2}{8x^2} = \frac{3}{8}$$

Horizontal asymptote  $y = \frac{3}{8}$

$$3. y = \frac{11x^3 + 7}{5x^2 - 24x - 5}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{11x^3 + 7}{5x^2 - 24x - 5} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{11x^3}{5x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{11x}{5} = \infty$$

NO Horizontal asymptotes.