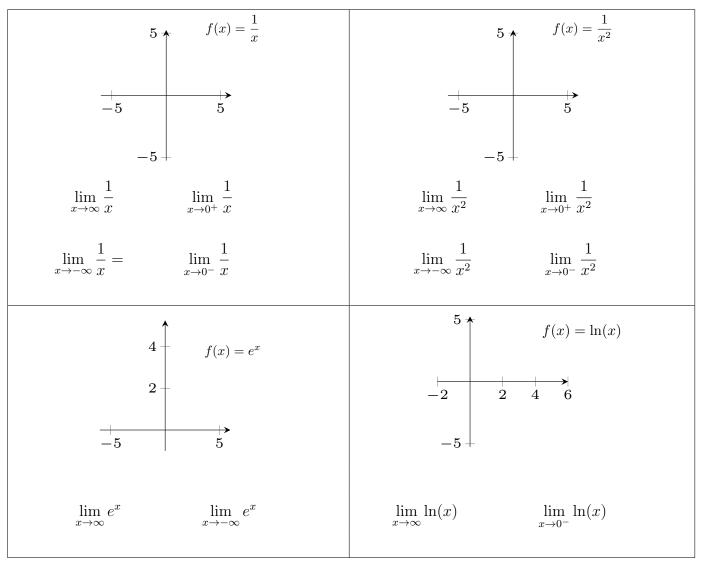
Objectives:

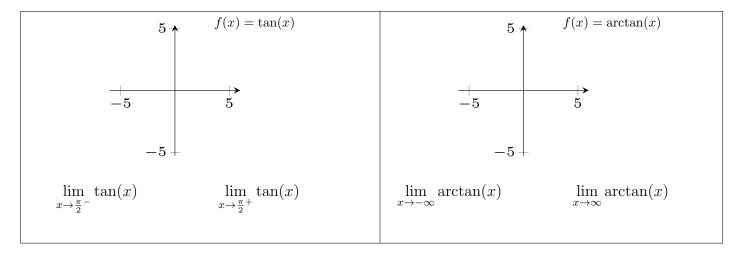
- Find limits where the variable goes to infinity and/or the limit is infinite.
- Find vertical and horizontal asymptotes of a given function.
- Choose and use an appropriate strategy to use with a given indeterminant form.

Limits Involving Infinity Graphically:

- $\lim_{x \to a^+} f(x) = \pm \infty$ and $\lim_{x \to a^-} f(x) = \pm \infty$ represent
- $\lim_{x \to \infty} f(x) = L$ and $\lim_{x \to -\infty} f(x) = L$ represent

Common Functions with Limits Involving Infinity:





Using These Common Functions:

Be careful with composite functions! Remember that the direction of the limit of the outside function depends on whether the inside function is increasing or decreasing.

- 1. $\lim_{x \to \infty} e^{\frac{1}{x}}$ 2. $\lim_{x \to 0^+} e^{\frac{1}{x}}$ 3. $\lim_{x \to 0^+} \ln(2^x)$ 4. $\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{\ln x}$ 5. $\lim_{x \to \infty} \ln\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$
- 6. $\lim_{x \to \infty} \sin(\arctan x)$

Indeterminate Forms

Remember that we call the form " $\frac{0}{0}$ " indeterminate. The forms ______ and _____ and _____ and _____ and _____ Useful Strategy:

Indeterminate Form Examples:

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

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

3. Find horizontal asymptotes of
$$f(x) = \frac{5x^2 + 7}{2x - 4}$$

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

5.
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} (\sqrt{x^2 + 1} - x)$$

6.
$$\lim_{x \to -\infty} (\sqrt{x^2 + 1} - x)$$