

Limits involving Trigonometric Functions (from section 3.3)

In the following examples we use the following two formulas (which you can use in exams freely):

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

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

Important Note: When calculating the limits involving trigonometric functions, always look for an expression like $\frac{\sin x}{x}$ or $\frac{x}{\sin x}$ if $x \rightarrow 0$ because in that case both of these have limit equal to 1.

Example (section 3.3 exercise 50): Evaluate $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sin(x-1)}{x^2+x-2}$

Solution: This limit is of the form $\frac{0}{0}$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sin(x-1)}{(x-1)(x+2)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sin(x-1)}{(x-1)} \cdot \frac{1}{(x+2)}$$

$$= \left[\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sin(x-1)}{(x-1)} \right] \left[\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{(x+2)} \right]$$

$$= \left[\lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \theta}{\theta} \right] \left[\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{(x+2)} \right] \quad \text{change of variable } \theta = x - 1$$

$$= (1) \left(\frac{1}{3} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}$$

Exercise: Evaluate $\lim_{x \rightarrow -5} \frac{x^2 + 3x - 10}{\sin(x + 5)}$

Example : Evaluate $\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{2 \tan(x - 5)}{x^2 - 6x + 5}$

Solution: This is of the form $\frac{0}{0}$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{2 \tan(x - 5)}{(x - 5)(x - 1)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{2 \frac{\sin(x-5)}{\cos(x-5)}}{(x - 5)(x - 1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{2 \sin(x - 5)}{(x - 5)(x - 1) \cos(x - 5)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} 2 \frac{\sin(x - 5)}{(x - 5)} \frac{1}{(x - 1) \cos(x - 5)}$$

$$= 2 \left[\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{\sin(x - 5)}{(x - 5)} \right] \left[\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{1}{(x - 1) \cos(x - 5)} \right]$$

$$= 2 \left[\lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \theta}{\theta} \right] \left[\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{1}{(x - 1) \cos(x - 5)} \right] \quad \text{change of variable } \theta = x - 5$$

$$= 2(1) \frac{1}{(4) \cos(0)}$$

$$= 2(1) \frac{1}{(4)(1)} = \frac{1}{2}$$

Exercise: Evaluate $\lim_{x \rightarrow -3} \frac{x^2 + 4x + 3}{5 \tan(x + 3)}$

Example (section 3.3 exercise 43): Find the limit $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 3x}{5x^3 - 4x}$

Solution:

This limit is of the form $\frac{0}{0}$. So we do this:

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \frac{\sin 3x}{3x} \frac{3x}{5x^3 - 4x} \right\}$$

$$= \left\{ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 3x}{3x} \right\} \left\{ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3x}{5x^3 - 4x} \right\}$$

$$= \left\{ \lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \theta}{\theta} \right\} \left\{ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3x}{5x^3 - 4x} \right\} \quad \text{change of variable } \theta = 3x$$

$$= (1) \left\{ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3x}{5x^3 - 4x} \right\}$$

$$= \left\{ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3}{5x^2 - 4} \right\} \quad \text{canceling out } x$$

$$= -\frac{3}{4}$$