

# Problems in Mathematics & Experiments with Mathematica

## 3. Limit and continuity

### 3.3 Inequalities, applications of $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(x)}{x} = 1$

#### Theory

#### THEOREM 3.3.1

Let  $f(x) \leq g(x)$  in a neighborhood of the place  $a$  (finite or infinite) except possibly  $x=a$ . Then

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) \leq \lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x),$$

provided the limits exist. The theorem also holds for half-side limits.

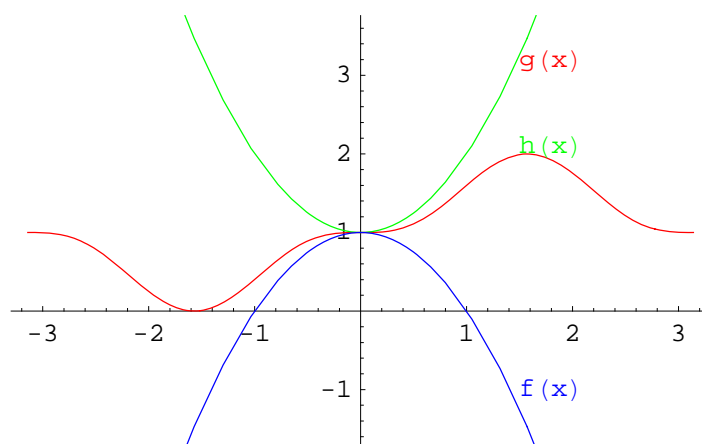
#### THEOREM 3.3.2 The "Pinching Theorem"

Let  $f(x) \leq h(x) \leq g(x)$  in a neighborhood of the place  $a$  (finite or infinite) except possibly  $x=a$ . If

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = L,$$

then

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} h(x) = L.$$



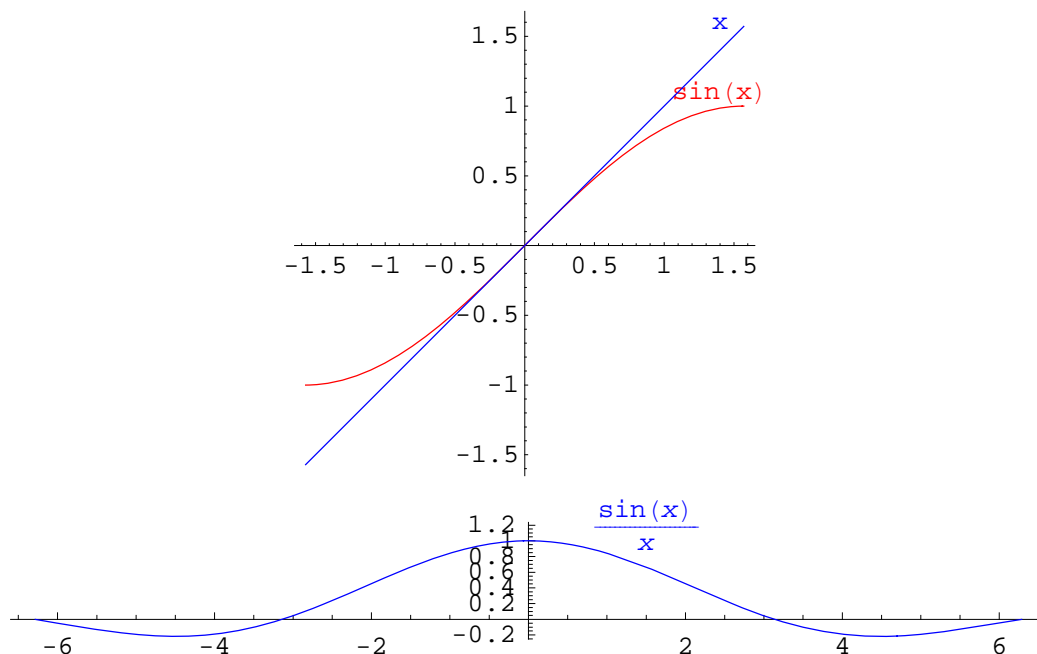
#### THEOREM 3.3.3

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(x)}{x} = 1$$

The proof is based on the inequality

$$\sin(x) \leq x \leq \tan(x)$$

and the "Pinching Theorem".



### Problems and exercises

#### SOLVED PROBLEM 3.3.1

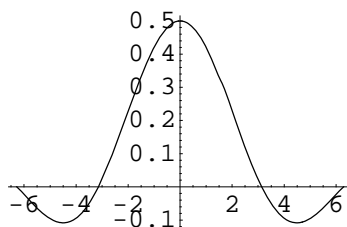
Apply  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(x)}{x} = 1$  to find the following limits. Sketch the graph of the functions.

(1)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(x)}{2x}$

◦ SOLUTION

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(x)}{2x} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(x)}{x} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$\text{Plot}\left[\frac{\sin[x]}{2x}, \{x, -2\pi, 2\pi\}\right];$$



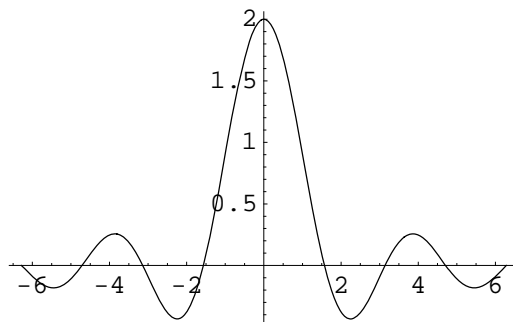
(2)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(2x)}{x}$

◦

◦ SOLUTION

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(2x)}{x} = 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(2x)}{2x} = 2.$$

`Plot[ $\frac{\text{Sin}[2x]}{x}$ , {x, -2  $\pi$ , 2  $\pi$ }, PlotRange  $\rightarrow$  All];`



(3)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(x)}{x^2}$

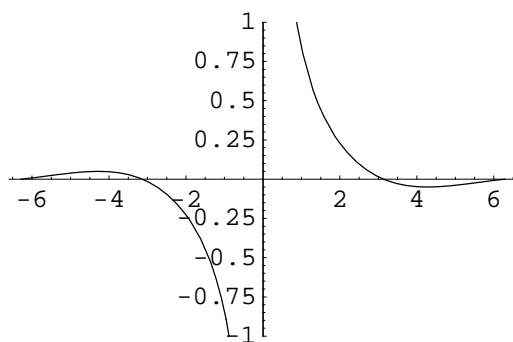
◦ SOLUTION

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(x)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x}.$$

This limit does not exist, only from left and right, and so

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin(x)}{x^2} = \infty, \quad \text{and} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\sin(x)}{x^2} = -\infty.$$

`Plot( $\frac{\text{sin}(x)}{x^2}$ , {x, -2  $\pi$ , 2  $\pi$ }, PlotRange  $\rightarrow$  {-1, 1});`



### PROBLEM 3.3.2

(1)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(x^3)}{x^2}$

(2)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos(x)}{x}$

(3)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan(x)}{x^2}$

$$(4) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(x)^3}{x^2}$$

**PROBLEM 3.3.3**

Apply the "Pinching Theorem" to find the following limits. Sketch the graph of the functions.

$$(1) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin(x)}{x}$$

$$(2) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$$