

## UNIT 1

### STATION III - Limits to INFINITY - (ALGEBRAICALLY)

1.1 Students prove and **use theorems evaluating the limits** of sums, products, quotients, and composition of functions.

## LEVEL 1

Complete the following sentences below.

1. If the limit as  $x$  approaches infinity is equal to \_\_\_\_\_, then the function does not have a horizontal asymptote.
2. If the limit as  $x$  approaches infinity is equal to some number 'a,' then the function has a horizontal asymptote at \_\_\_\_\_.

## LEVEL 2

[21]. Find the limit  $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3}{1 + t^2}$ .

[22]. Find the limit  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 + x + 1}{(3x + 2)^2}$ .

[23]. Find the limit  $\lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} \frac{s^4 + s^2 + 13}{s^3 + 8s + 9}$ .

## LEVEL 3

[24]. Find the limit  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x^2}{(x + 2)^3}$ .

- [25]. Suppose the total cost,  $C(q)$ , of producing a quantity  $q$  of a product is given by the equation

$$C(q) = 5000 + 5q.$$

The average cost per unit quantity,  $A(q)$ , equals the total cost,  $C(q)$ , divided by the quantity produced,  $q$ . Find the limiting value of the average cost per unit as  $q$  tends to  $\infty$ . In other words find

$$\lim_{q \rightarrow \infty} A(q)$$