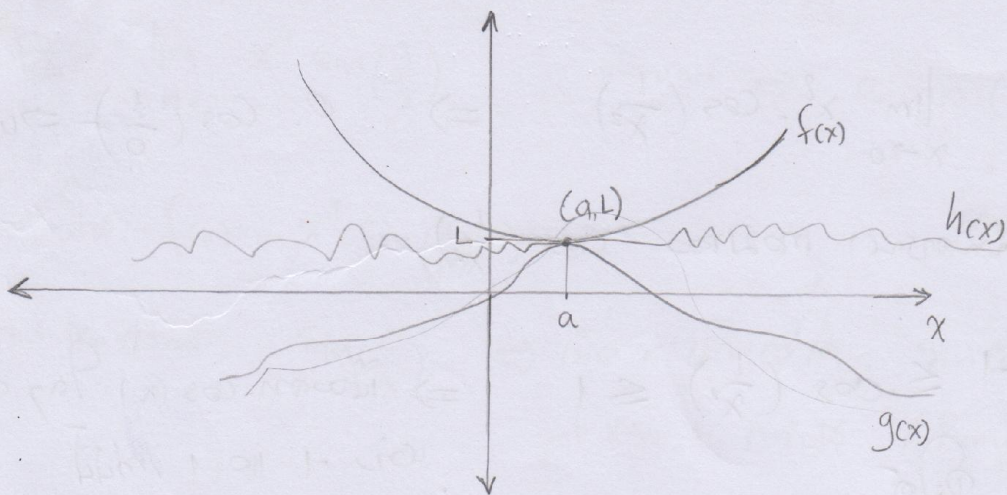


# THE SQUEEZE THEOREM

①



~~Proof~~

$$g(x) \leq h(x) \leq f(x)$$

1st

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

2nd

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} h(x) = L \text{ --- ###}$$

Ex If  $3x \leq f(x) \leq x^3 + 2$ , for  $0 \leq x \leq 2$ , evaluate:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x)$

Soln

1st part

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} 3x = 3$$

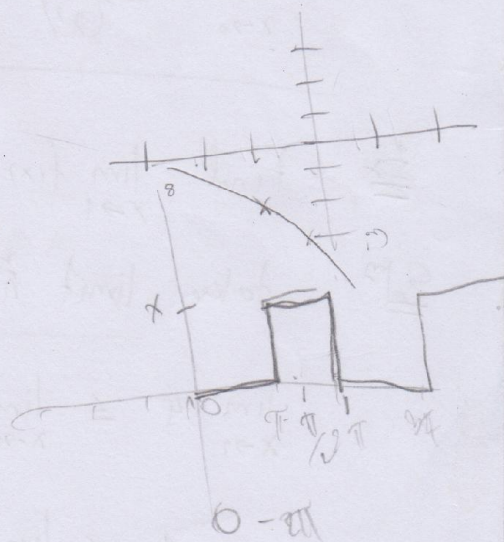
2nd part

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} x^3 + 2 = 3$$

3rd part

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} 3x \leq \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) \leq \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} x^3 + 2$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{2cm}}_3$ 
 $\underbrace{\hspace{2cm}}_3$



⇒  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = 3$  --- ###



# THE SQUEEZE THEOREM

Ex Find  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^2 \cdot \cos\left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right) \Rightarrow 0 \cdot \cos\left(\frac{1}{0}\right) \Rightarrow \text{undefined}$

Sol<sup>n</sup> Question is not the  $\cos\left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right)$

$-1 \leq \cos\left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right) \leq 1 \Rightarrow$  Use the  $\cos(x)$  range  $[-1, 1]$  for  $x \neq 0$   
Multiply  $x^2$  on both sides

$$(1) -x^2 \leq x^2 \cdot \cos\left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right) \leq x^2(1)$$

take limit on both

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} -x^2 \leq \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^2 \cos\left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right) \leq \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^2$$

$$0 \leq \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^2 \cos\left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right) \leq 0$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^2 \cos\left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right) = 0 \quad \text{---} \text{###}$$

Ex Find  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x)$  given that:  $4 \leq f(x) \leq x^2 + bx - 3$  for all  $x$

Sol<sup>n</sup> take limit on both sides

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} 4 \leq \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) \leq \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (x^2 + bx - 3)$$

$$4 \leq \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) \leq 1^2 + b(1) - 3$$

$$4 \leq \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) \leq 4$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = 4 \quad \text{---} \text{###}$$



# THE SQUEEZE THEOREM

(3)

Ex  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^4 \sin\left(\frac{3}{x}\right)$

naam  $\rightarrow 0 \cdot \sin\left(\frac{3}{0}\right) \Rightarrow$  limit not

Sol<sup>n</sup> Let  $f(x) = x^4 \cdot \sin\left(\frac{3}{x}\right)$

naam naam  $\sin\left(\frac{3}{x}\right) \Rightarrow$  no x interval  $\sin(x)$  range  $[-1, 1]$  (Range)

$$-1 \leq \sin\left(\frac{3}{x}\right) \leq 1 \quad ; \text{ for all } x$$

multiply  $x^4$  both

$$-x^4 \leq x^4 \cdot \sin\left(\frac{3}{x}\right) \leq x^4$$

take limit both sides

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} -x^4 \leq \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^4 \cdot \sin\left(\frac{3}{x}\right) \leq \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^4$$

$$0 \leq \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^4 \cdot \sin\left(\frac{3}{x}\right) \leq 0$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^4 \cdot \sin\left(\frac{3}{x}\right) = 0 \quad \text{###}$$

---



THE SQUEEZE THEOREM AND  
ABSOLUTE VALUE THEOREM #1

Find the limit of each sequence

a.  $\left\{ \frac{1}{n^3} \sin(n^2) \right\}$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^3} \sin(n^2) \Rightarrow \text{unknown} \quad \frac{1}{\infty} \cdot \sin(\infty) \Rightarrow 0.$$

Sol |  $\sin(n^2)$   $\Rightarrow$   $\sin(x)$   $\Rightarrow$   $\sin(x)$   $\in$   $[-1, 1]$   $\forall x$

$$-1 \leq \sin(n^2) \leq 1$$

$$-\frac{1}{n^3} \leq \frac{1}{n^3} \sin(n^2) \leq \frac{1}{n^3}$$

take limit  $x \rightarrow \infty$   $\Rightarrow$   $\frac{1}{\infty} = 0$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} -\frac{1}{n^3} \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^3} \sin(n^2) \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^3}$$

$$0 \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^3} \sin(n^2) \leq 0$$

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^3} \sin(n^2) = 0 \quad \text{###} \quad \text{Q}$$

b.  $x_n = \frac{(-1)^n + n^2}{n^2}$

If  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |a_n| = 0$   
 $\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$  } #

Q/b  $= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{(-1)^n}{n^2} + \frac{n^2}{n^2} \right] = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{(-1)^n}{n^2} + 1 \right]$

$$= \underbrace{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^2}}_0 + \underbrace{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 1}_1$$

Note If  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{(-1)^n}{n^2} \right|$

absolute value

Q/b  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = 0$



THE SQUEEZE THEOREM AND  
ABSOLUTE VALUE THEOREM #2, 3

Q.E.D.

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(-1)^n + n^2}{n^2} = 1 \quad \text{---} \# \# \#$$

c).  $\left\{ \frac{1}{n^3} \right\}$

Sol.  $\frac{1}{n^3} \leq \frac{1}{n}$  for  $n \geq 1$  or  $n^3 \geq n^1$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{n^3} \leq \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\therefore \text{or } 0 \leq \frac{1}{n^3} \leq \frac{1}{n}$$

take limit as  $n \rightarrow \infty$  or

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 0 \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^3} \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n}$$

$$0 \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^3} \leq 0$$

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^3} = 0 \quad \text{---} \# \# \#$$