

Indeterminate and Determinate Forms of Limits

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INDETERMINATE FORMS		
Form	Example where limit exists	Example where limit does not exist
$\frac{0}{0}$	$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$	$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(x+1)}{x^2}$
$\frac{\infty}{\infty}$	$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4x+1}{2x} = 2$	$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4x^2+1}{2x}$
$\infty - \infty$	$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\csc^2 x - \frac{1}{x^2} \right) = \frac{1}{3}$	$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{x^4} - \frac{1}{x^2} \right)$
$0 \cdot \infty$	$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} \tan x \cos x = 1$	$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} \tan x \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2} - x}$
0^0	$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^{\frac{1}{\ln x}} = e$	$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^{\frac{-1}{\sqrt{ \ln x }}}$
1^∞	$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x} \right)^x = e$	$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \right)^x$
∞^0	$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (10^x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = 10$	$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (10^{x^2})^{\frac{1}{x}}$

DETERMINATE FORMS (L represents a nonzero real number)		
Form	Does limit exist?	Example
$\infty + \infty$	no limit is ∞	$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\csc^2 x + \frac{1}{x^2} \right) = \infty$
0^∞	yes limit is 0; assuming 0 is approached from the right	$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{x} \right)^x = 0$
$0^{-\infty}$	no limit is ∞ ; assuming 0 is approached from the right	$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^{-\frac{1}{x^2}} = \infty$
$\frac{\infty}{0}$	no limit may be ∞ , $-\infty$, or neither; depending on how 0 is approached	$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x^2 \sin x}$
$\frac{\infty}{L}$	no limit is ∞ if $L > 0$ and $-\infty$ if $L < 0$	$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^x}{\arctan x} = \infty$
$\frac{L}{\infty}$	yes limit is 0	$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4}{\ln x} = 0$
$\infty \cdot L$	no limit is ∞ if $L > 0$ and $-\infty$ if $L < 0$	$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \ln \left(2 + \frac{1}{x} \right) = \infty$
$L^\infty, 0 < L < 1$	yes limit is 0	$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^x = 0$
$L^\infty, L > 1$	no limit is ∞	$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} 9^{\ln x} = \infty$