

# Basic Properties of Convergent Sequences (Limit Laws)

$$\text{Let } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = A \quad \text{and} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = B.$$

$$\text{Then } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (a_n + b_n) = A + B \quad (\text{sum law})$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (a_n b_n) = AB \quad (\text{product law})$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{a_n}{b_n} \right) = \frac{A}{B} \quad \text{if } B \neq 0 \quad (\text{quotient law})$$

$$\text{Examples: } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3n^3 - 2n + 5}{4n^3 + 6n^2 + 1}$$

L'Hospital's Rule for  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$

If either  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \infty$  and  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} g(x) = \infty$  or

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = 0$  and  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} g(x) = 0$  and

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} = L$ , then  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = L$ .