

MATH 131, Fall 2019  
Quiz 1 Solutions

1. Evaluate the limit

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{x}{\sin x} - 1 \right) \cos \left( \frac{1}{x} \right).$$

You must use the limit laws to justify your limit calculation. (You can invoke the value of  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sin(x)/x$  without proof.)

We will make use of the fact that  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$ , and apply limit laws to show that

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{x}{\sin x} - 1 \right) = 0.$$

Indeed:

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{x}{\sin x} - 1 \right) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\sin x} - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 1 \\ &= \frac{1}{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sin(x)/x} - 1 \\ &= 1 - 1 = 0. \end{aligned}$$

Next, we observe that, although  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \cos(1/x)$  does not exist, we can still apply the squeeze theorem and compute the limit of the product. Recall cosine is bounded:

$$-1 \leq \cos(1/x) \leq 1$$

for every nonzero real number  $x$ . Now, since  $\frac{x}{\sin x} \geq 1$  for sufficiently small  $x$ ,

$$1 - \frac{x}{\sin x} \leq \left( \frac{x}{\sin x} - 1 \right) \cos \left( \frac{1}{x} \right) \leq \frac{x}{\sin x} - 1$$

for  $x$  sufficiently close to 0. Thus, since  $1 - \frac{x}{\sin x}$  and  $\frac{x}{\sin x} - 1$  both approach 0 as  $x$  approaches 0, by the squeeze theorem

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{x}{\sin x} - 1 \right) \cos \left( \frac{1}{x} \right) = 0.$$