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> #Title: FormalLimitAtInfinity
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#Description: For a given function and epsilon value,
              this procedure calculates the limit of the function at

              #           either positive or negative infinity, the minimum  $N$  value for the finite limit and
              #           displays an animation demonstrating
              #           all possible  $N$  values
#Usage:
#Call: FormalLimitAtInfinity( function, variable, point, epsilon ( optional ) )
#function: function to use in animation
#variable: the variable the limit is taken with respect to

              #point: one of 'infinity' or '-infinity', indicating whether the limit is taken at positive or
              #           negative infinity
#epsilon: given epsilon value used to calculate delta, default=0.1

FormalLimitAtInfinity := proc( expr, var, pt, epsilon := 0.1 )
#local variable declarations
local n, output, value, limval, yupper, ylower, xupper, xlower, xrange, i;
#calculate limit
limval := limit( expr, var = pt );
#initialize  $N$ 
n := 0;
if ( not ( type( evalf( limval ), numeric ) ) ) then
    #Error Message
    output := "Error: Limit does not exist or is not finite at given point";
elif ( epsilon ≤ 0 ) then
    #Error Message
    output := "Error: epsilon value must be positive";
#Limit taken at positive infinity
elif ( pt = ∞ ) then
    #Set  $y$ -bounds
    yupper := limval + epsilon;
    ylower := limval - epsilon;
    #solve all possible  $x$ -ranges satisfying the  $y$ -bounds
    xrange := solve( abs( expr - limval ) < epsilon );
    #if just one  $x$ -range
    if ( nops( [xrange] ) = 1 ) then
        #extract  $N$  value which will be the left end-point of the range
        n := op( 1 , xrange );
        n := op( 1 , n );
    #if many  $x$ -ranges
    else
        #step through all possible ranges
        for i from 1 to nops( [xrange] ) do
            #extract end-points
            xupper := op( 2 , xrange[ i ] );
            xupper := op( 1 , xupper );
            #if the right end point is infinity, the left must be  $N$ 
            if ( xupper = ∞ ) then
                #extract  $N$  value

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        n := op(1, xrange[i]);
        n := op(1, n);
    end if;
end do;

end if;
#impose non-negativity condition on N
if (n < 0) then
    n := 0;
end if;
#display animation
plots[animate](plot, [[ [var, expr, var=-n..5·n + 5], [t, yupper, t=-n..5·n + 5], [t,
ylower, t=-n..5·n + 5], [n, t, t=limval - 2·epsilon..limval + 2·epsilon], [N, t, t=ylower
..yupper]], var=-n..5·n + 5, y=limval - 2·epsilon..limval + 2·epsilon, thickness = [2, 2,
2, 2, 1], color = [black, red, red, blue, red], linestyle = [solid, solid, solid, dash, dash], labels
= [ "", "" ], N = n..5·n + 5);
#Limit is taken at negative infinity
elif (pt=-∞) then
    #set y-bounds
    yupper := limval + epsilon;
    ylower := limval - epsilon;
    #find all possible x-ranges
    xrange := solve(abs(expr - limval) < epsilon) ;
    #find N as before, this time if the left end point is -infinity, the right must be N
    if (nops([xrange]) = 1) then
        n := op(2, xrange);
        n := op(1, n);
    else
        for i from 1 to nops([xrange]) do
            xlower := op(1, xrange[i]);
            if (xlower=-∞) then
                n := op(2, xrange[i]);
                n := op(1, n);
            end if
        end do;
    end if;
    #impose non-positivity condition on N
    if (n > 0) then
        n := 0;
    end if;
    #display animation
    plots[animate](plot, [[ [var, expr, var=5·n - 5..-n], [t, yupper, t=5·n - 5..
-n], [t, ylower, t=5·n - 5..-n], [n, t, t=limval - 2·epsilon..limval + 2·epsilon], [N, t, t
=ylower..yupper]], var=5·n - 5..-n, y=limval - 2·epsilon..limval + 2·epsilon,
thickness = [2, 2, 2, 2, 1], color = [black, red, red, blue, red], linestyle = [solid, solid, solid,
dash, dash], labels = [ "", "" ], N = n..5·n - 5);
else
    #Error message
    output := "Error: Limit must be at ±∞";
end if;

end proc;

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> *FormalLimitAtInfinity* $\left(\frac{1}{x + 10}, x, -\infty\right)$

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