

Functions approaching ∞ at ∞

Definition: Suppose that

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \infty, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} g(x) = \infty$$

- ① The function $f(x)$ approaches infinity **more quickly** than $g(x)$ as x approaches infinity if

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

- ② The function $f(x)$ approaches infinity **more slowly** than $g(x)$ if

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

- ③ $f(x)$ and $g(x)$ approach infinity at the **same rate** if

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

where L is any real number other than 0.

Functions approaching 0 at ∞

Definition: Suppose that

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

- ① The function $f(x)$ approaches zero **more quickly** than $g(x)$ as x approaches infinity if

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

- ② The function $f(x)$ approaches zero **more slowly** than $g(x)$ as x approaches infinity if

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \pm\infty$$

- ③ $f(x)$ approaches zero at the **same rate** as $g(x)$ if

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

where L is any real number other than 0.