Rationalising Technique

In other handouts (Limit Examples 1,2 and 3) we see that when calculating the $\lim_{x\to a} f(x)$ of a rational function, the function is often undefined at x = a. The first thing to try is factorising, in the hope that any x - a terms will cancel. When our function is not rational, it is sometimes possible to create a common factor. One such method is the rationalising technique and examples of this technique are described below.

Example 1 Find

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{2+x} - \sqrt{2}}{x}.$$

We begin by substituting x = 0 into the function to see if it will become undefined. We notice that if we let x = 0 in the denominator, we would be dividing by 0 and thus we have a problem. We also notice that there is no obvious factorisation we could perform to eliminate this problem. We use a trick called rationalising to get around this issue. The rationalising technique for evaluating limits is based on multiplication by a convenient form of 1. We multiply the numerator and denominator by the conjugate of the numerator in this case. (The conjugate of a + b is a - b.)

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{2+x} - \sqrt{2}}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{(\sqrt{2+x} - \sqrt{2})}{(x)} \frac{(\sqrt{2+x} + \sqrt{2})}{(\sqrt{2+x} + \sqrt{2})}$$
$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{(\sqrt{2+x})^2 + \sqrt{2}\sqrt{2+x} - \sqrt{2}\sqrt{2+x} - (\sqrt{2})^2}{(x)(\sqrt{2+x} + \sqrt{2})}$$
$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2+x-2}{(x)(\sqrt{2+x} + \sqrt{2})}$$
$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x}{(x)(\sqrt{2+x} + \sqrt{2})}$$
$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2+x} + \sqrt{2}}$$
$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2+0} + \sqrt{2}}$$
$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}.$$

Material developed by the Department of Mathematics & Statistics, N.U.I. Maynooth and supported by the NDLR (www.ndlr.com).

Example 2

$$\lim_{x \to 4} \frac{2x - 8}{\sqrt{x + 5} - 3} = \lim_{x \to 4} \frac{(2x - 8)}{(\sqrt{x + 5} - 3)} \frac{(\sqrt{x + 5} + 3)}{(\sqrt{x + 5} + 3)}$$
$$= \lim_{x \to 4} \frac{(2x - 8)(\sqrt{x + 5} + 3)}{(\sqrt{x + 5})^2 + 3\sqrt{x + 5} - 3\sqrt{x + 5} - 9}$$
$$= \lim_{x \to 4} \frac{(2x - 8)(\sqrt{x + 5} + 3)}{x - 4}$$
$$= \lim_{x \to 4} \frac{2(x - 4)(\sqrt{x + 5} + 3)}{x - 4}$$
$$= \lim_{x \to 4} 2(\sqrt{x + 5} + 3)$$
$$= 2(\sqrt{4 + 5} + 3)$$
$$= 12.$$

Try the following exercises for practice: (a)

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{5+x} - \sqrt{5}}{x}$$

(b)

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{x+1}-1}{x}$$

(c)

$$\lim_{x \to 3} \frac{\sqrt{x+1}-2}{x-3}$$

(d)

$$\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{x-1}{\sqrt{x+3}-2}$$

(e)

$$\lim_{x \to -1} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 8} - 3}{x + 1}$$

Solutions (a) $\frac{1}{2\sqrt{5}}$ (b) $\frac{1}{2}$ (c) $\frac{1}{4}$ (d) 4 (e) $-\frac{1}{3}$