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> #Title: FormalLimit
#Author: Gord Clement, July 2010
#Description: For a given function, point and epsilon value, calculate the limit of the function at

#           the point, the maximum delta value for the finite limit and displays an
#           animation demonstrating
#           all possible delta values
#Usage:
#Call: FormalLimit(function, variable, point, epsilon (optional), direction(optional))
#function: function to use in animation
#variable: the variable the limit is taken with respect to
#point: point at which the limit is taken (numeric)
#epsilon: given epsilon value used to calculate delta, default=0.1

#direction: one of 'left', 'right' or 'center' indicating whether the limit is from the left, right or
#two-sided respectively

FormalLimit := proc(expr, var, pt, epsilon := 0.1, dir := center)

#define local variables
local del, output, value, limval, yupper, ylower, xupper, xlower, xrange, i, leftend, rightend;

#two-sided limit code
if (dir = center) then
    #calculate limit
    limval := limit(expr, var = pt);
    #initialize delta
    del := 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";
    else
        #Calculate y bounds
        yupper := limval + epsilon;
        ylower := limval - epsilon;
        #Find all x ranges that satisfy the y bounds
        xrange := solve(abs(expr - limval) < epsilon) ;
        #if just one range
        if (nops([xrange]) = 1) then
            #extract end-points
            xlower := op(1, xrange);
            xlower := op(1, xlower);
            xupper := op(2, xrange);
            xupper := op(1, xupper);
            #many x ranges
        else
            for i from 1 to nops([xrange]) do
                #extract end-points
                leftend := op(1, xrange[i]);

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    leftend := op(1, leftend);
    rightend := op(2, xrange[i]);
    rightend := op(1, rightend);
    #check if limit point is one of the end-points
    if (simplify(pt - leftend) = 0) then
        xupper := rightend;
    elif (simplify(pt - rightend) = 0) then
        xlower := leftend;
    end if;
    #check if limit point is in the range
    if (is(pt in xrange[i])) then
        #extract end-points
        xlower := op(1, xrange[i]);
        xlower := op(1, xlower);
        xupper := op(2, xrange[i]);
        xupper := op(1, xupper);
    end if
end do;
end if;
#calculate delta value
del := min(abs(xupper - pt), abs(xlower - pt));
#create animation
plots[animate](plot, [[var, expr, var = pt - 3 * del .. pt + 3 * del], [t, yupper, t = pt - 3
* del .. pt + 3 * del], [t, ylower, t = pt - 3 * del .. pt + 3 * del], [pt - delta, t, t = limval - epsilon
.. limval + epsilon], [pt + delta, t, t = limval - epsilon .. limval + epsilon], [pt, t, t = limval
- 3 * epsilon .. limval + 3 * epsilon], [t, subs(var = pt - delta, expr), t = pt - delta .. pt
+ delta], [t, subs(var = pt + delta, expr), t = pt - delta .. pt + delta]], horizontal = pt - 3 * del
.. pt + 3 * del, vertical = limval - 3 * epsilon .. limval + 3 * epsilon, labels = ["", ""], thickness
= [3, 2, 2, 2, 2, 1, 1, 1], color = [black, red, red, blue, blue, black, red, red], linestyle
= [solid, solid, solid, solid, solid, dash, dash, dash], delta = 0 .. del);
end if;
#one-sided limit from the left, logic very similar to two sided limit code
elif (dir = left) then
    limval := limit(expr, var = pt, left);
    del := 0;
    if (not (type(evalf(limval), numeric))) then
        output := "Error: Limit does not exist or is not finite at given point";
    elif (epsilon <= 0) then
        output := "Error: epsilon value must be positive";
    else
        yupper := limval + epsilon;
        ylower := limval - epsilon;
        xrange := solve(abs(expr - limval) < epsilon);
        if (nops(xrange) = 1) then
            xlower := op(1, xrange);
            xlower := op(1, xlower);
        else
            for i from 1 to nops(xrange) do
                leftend := op(1, xrange[i]);
                leftend := op(1, leftend);
                rightend := op(2, xrange[i]);
                rightend := op(1, rightend);
            end do;
        end if;
    end if;
end if;

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        if (pt = rightend) then
            xlower := leftend;
        end if;
        if (is(pt in xrange[i])) then
            xlower := op(1, xrange[i]);
            xlower := op(1, xlower);
        end if;
    end do;
end if;
del := pt - xlower;
plots[animate](plot, [[var, expr, var = pt - 5 · del .. pt + del], [t, yupper, t = pt - 5 · del
.. pt + del], [t, ylower, t = pt - 5 · del .. pt + del], [pt - delta, t, t = limval - epsilon .. limval
+ epsilon], [pt, t, t = limval - 3 · epsilon .. limval + 3 · epsilon], [t, subs(var = pt - delta,
expr), t = pt - delta .. pt], [t, limval, t = pt - delta .. pt]], horizontal = pt - 5 · del .. pt + del,
vertical = limval - 3 · epsilon .. limval + 3 · epsilon, labels = [ "", "" ], thickness = [ 3, 2, 2, 2, 1,
1, 1 ], color = [ black, red, red, blue, black, red, red ], linestyle = [ solid, solid, solid, solid, dash,
dash, dash ]], delta = 0 .. del);
end if;
#one-sided limit form the right code, logic very similar to two-sided limit code
elif (dir = right) then
    limval := limit(expr, var = pt, right);
    del := 0;
    if (not (type(evalf(limval), numeric))) then
        output := "Error: Limit does not exist or is not finite at given point";
    elif (epsilon ≤ 0) then
        output := "Error: epsilon value must be positive";
    else
        yupper := limval + epsilon;
        ylower := limval - epsilon;
        xrange := solve(abs(expr - limval) < epsilon);
        if (nops(xrange) = 1) then
            xupper := op(2, xrange);
            xupper := op(1, xupper);
        else
            for i from 1 to nops(xrange) do
                leftend := op(1, xrange[i]);
                leftend := op(1, leftend);
                rightend := op(2, xrange[i]);
                rightend := op(1, rightend);
                if (pt = leftend) then
                    xupper := rightend;
                end if;
                if (is(pt in xrange[i])) then
                    xupper := op(2, xrange[i]);
                    xupper := op(1, xupper);
                end if;
            end do;
        end if;
        del := xupper - pt;
        plots[animate](plot, [[var, expr, var = pt - del .. pt + 5 · del], [t, yupper, t = pt - del
.. pt + 5 · del], [t, ylower, t = pt - del .. pt + 5 · del], [pt + delta, t, t = limval - epsilon .. limval
+ epsilon], [pt, t, t = limval - 3 · epsilon .. limval + 3 · epsilon], [t, subs(var = pt + delta,

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    expr), t=pt..pt + delta], [t, limval, t=pt..pt + delta]], horizontal=pt - del..pt + 5 · del,
    vertical=limval - 3 · epsilon..limval + 3 · epsilon, labels = [ "", "" ], thickness = [ 3, 2, 2, 2, 1,
    1, 1 ], color = [ black, red, red, blue, black, red, red ], linestyle = [ solid, solid, solid, solid, dash,
    dash, dash ]], delta = 0 ..del);

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    end if;

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else

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    output := ("Error: Direction must be one of 'left', 'center' or 'right'");

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end if;

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end proc;

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> FormalLimit( $\frac{1}{x-3}$ , x, 5, 0.4)

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> FormalLimit( $\sin^2(3 \cdot x)$ , x, 2, 0.3)

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> FormalLimit( $x^3 - \frac{1}{3}x^2 + \frac{1}{4}x + 2$ , x,  $-\frac{1}{4}$ , 0.3)

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