SATS 1 (RÄKNEREGLER FÖR GRÄNSVÄRDEN). Antag att c är ett tal, och att $a_k \to A$ och $b_k \to B$ då $k \to +\infty$. Då gäller det, när $k \to +\infty$, att

patient who smokes many packs of cigarettes per day—and we humans are the cigarettes.

The Earth, as a habitat for animal life, is in old age and has a fatal illness. Several, in fact. It would be happening whether humans had ever evolved or not. But our presence is like the effect of an old-age

a) $a_k + b_k \rightarrow A + B$, b) $c \cdot a_k \rightarrow cA$, c) $a_k b_k \rightarrow AB$,

d) $1/a_k \rightarrow 1/A$ (om $a_k \neq 0$ för alla k och $A \neq 0$).

The Earth, as a habitat for animal life, is in old age and has a fatal illness. Several, in fact. It would be happening whether humans had ever evolved or not. But our presence is like the effect of an old-age patient who smokes many packs of cigarettes per day—and we humans are the cigarettes.

SATS 2 (RÄKNEREGLER FÖR GRÄNSVÄRDEN). Antag att c är ett tal, och att $a_k \to A$ och $b_k \to B$

 $d\mathring{a} \ k \to +\infty$. $D\mathring{a}$ gäller det, $n\ddot{a}r \ k \to +\infty$, att

a) $a_k + b_k \to A + B$,

b) $c \cdot a_k \to cA$,

c) $a_k b_k \to AB$,

d) $1/a_k \to 1/A$ (om $a_k \neq 0$ för alla k och $A \neq 0$).

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