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07Oct2021. Q: How can I replicate $\lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$? For example, if $f(x) = \frac{2}{x^2-3x+6}$ and $g(x) = \frac{x}{x^2-4x+3}$ I would like to show $\lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{1}{0}$, but I am having a lot of trouble actually proving this. I know how to prove $\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = 0$, but I can't get much past this. A: Hint. Note that $$\frac{\frac{2}{x^2-3x+6}}{\frac{x}{x^2-4x+3}}=\frac{2(x^2-4x+3)}{x^3-3x^2+9x-6}=2(x^2-2x+3)\frac{1-\frac{4}{x^2}}{1-\frac{3}{x^2}}$$ A: This is how you can approach this. Use a theorem that if you have f and g which are continuous on $[a,b]$ and have no roots on $[a,b]$, then $$\lim_{x\to a}f(x)/g(x)=\lim_{x\to b}f(x)/g(x)$$ To prove this, let $F(x)=f(x)$ and $G(x)=g(x)$, so that our question is now $\lim_{x\to a}F(x)/G(x)$. The theorem you're looking for is that if F and G are both

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