

(3) Lim P(x). g(x) = H -> Limze

الدمظالاتي ii Julius de gode 2.71828 = عدد أولير C = Euler Nomber $= \lim_{n\to\infty} \left(H + \frac{1}{n} \right)^n$ Lim [1+ fa) 79cx) Lim f(x) = 0 $X \rightarrow X_0$ Lim g(x) = 0 f(x) = 0Lim Par. g(x) = m sust .. Lim (1+ fax) g(x) * Lim f(x)+g(x) = Lim f(x)+lim g(x) (ceis) chilipsed

* Lim f(x)+g(x) = Lim f(x)+lim g(x)

* X+X0 — mel grief, 2 xl, 221 * Lim (fcx)) = (Lim (fcx)) * Lim (Ln fax) = Ln (Lim F(x))

Evaluate the following limits: Examples: 1 کول 4 عثر:) $\left(\frac{n+2}{n+1}\right)^n \Rightarrow p(a+bu) = aual$ f = 1 $= \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{\left(\frac{n+2}{n} \right)}{\left(\frac{n+1}{n} \right)} \right)^n = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{n+2}{n} \right)^n$ $\lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{n+1}{n} \right)^n$ = Lim n n+1 $= \lim_{n\to\infty} \left(1 + \frac{2}{n}\right)^n$ $\lim_{n\to\infty} \left(1+\frac{1}{n}\right)^n$: Lim (1+1) =e $\lim_{h\to\infty} \left(\ln(n+1) - \ln(n) \right) = \lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\ln\frac{n+1}{n} \right)$ (Ln all rélies $Ln(A) + Ln(B) = Ln(A \cdot B)$ $Ln(A) - Ln(B) = Ln(\frac{A}{R})$ $\lim_{n\to\infty} \left[\ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right) \right] = \ln \left[\lim_{n\to\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right) \right]$ $= \operatorname{Ln} \left(1 + \left(\frac{T}{\infty} \right) \right) = \operatorname{Ln}(1) = 0$

a lo le hox

$$=\frac{1*5}{1*1}=5$$

$$\frac{4}{1} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin \frac{x}{2}}{x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \left[\frac{\sin \frac{x}{2}}{x} \right]^2$$

$$= \lim_{X \to 0} \left[\frac{\sin \frac{x}{2}}{x} \right]^2 = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\lim_{X \to 0} \left[\frac{x}{2} \right]^2 = \lim_{X \to 0} \left[\frac{1}{2} \right]^2 = \frac{1}{4}$$

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$$\boxed{5} \ \angle \text{im} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^{n+1} = \ \angle \text{im} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^{n} \cdot \ \angle \text{im} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^{n}$$

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{20} = 1 + 0 = 1$$

$$= e \cdot 1 = e$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
\hline
6 & Lim \left(\frac{X-2}{X+8}\right)^{X+4} \\
\hline
 & = Lim \left(\frac{X+8-8-2}{X+8}\right)^{X+4}
\end{array}$$

$$=\lim_{X\to\infty}\left(1+\frac{-10}{x+8}\right)^{(X+4)}$$

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$$X \rightarrow \infty$$
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 $Y \rightarrow \infty$

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$$= \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{-10X - 40}{X + 8}$$

$$= \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{-10X - 40}{X} = \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{-10 - 40}{X} = \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{-10 - 40}{X}$$

$$= \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{1 - 10 - 40}{X} = \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{1 - 10 - 40}{X} = \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{1 - 10}{X}$$

$$= \frac{-10 - \frac{40}{000}}{1 + \frac{8}{000}} = \frac{-10}{1} = -10$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x^{2}} \left(\frac{x^{2}}{x^{2}} \right)^{x+4} = e^{-10} = \frac{1}{e^{10}}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{1}{12000}} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{(cols)} \times \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{(cols)} \times \frac{1}{(cols)} \times$$

$$\lim_{x\to 0} (\cos x) = \lim_{x\to 0} \left[\frac{1}{x^2} + (-2\sin\frac{x}{2}) \right]$$

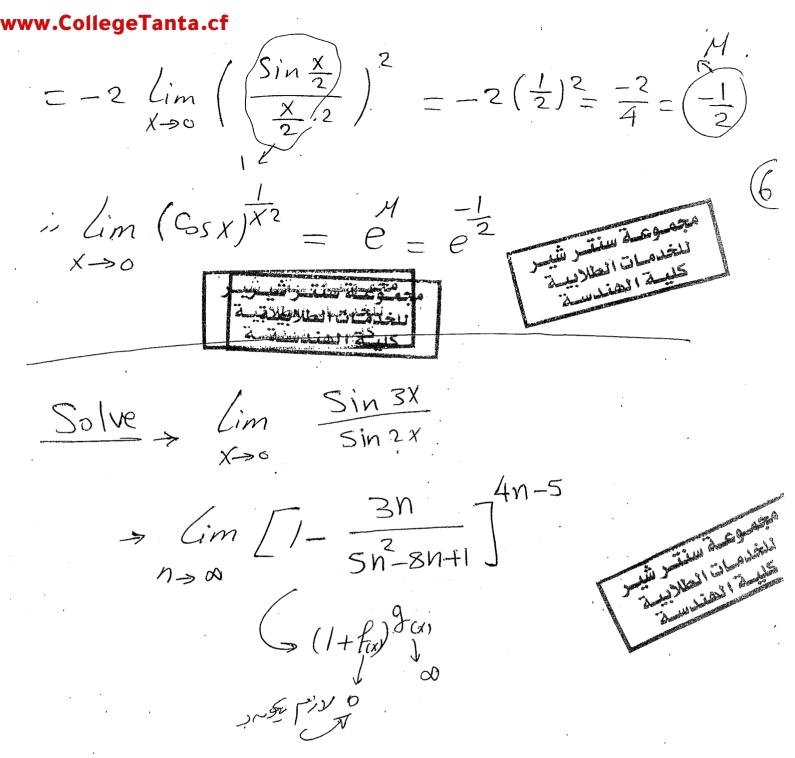
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1)
$$\lim_{X\to\infty} f(x) = \lim_{X\to\infty} (-2\sin\frac{x}{2}) = -2\sin(0) = 0$$

2)
$$\lim_{X\to 0} g(x) = \lim_{X\to 0} \frac{1}{x^2} = \frac{1}{0} = \infty$$

(3)
$$\lim_{x\to 0} f(x) = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1}{x^2} = -2\lim_{x\to 0} \left(\frac{\sin \frac{x}{2}}{x}\right)^2$$





Evaluate: a P!

 $\lim_{X\to 0} \left[\frac{1}{X} \left(1 + X - G_S X \right) \right]^{\frac{1}{X}}$

للغدمان الطلابية The second second

Solution

 $= \lim_{X \to 0} \left[\frac{1}{X} + 1 - \frac{\cos X}{X} \right]^{\frac{1}{X}} = \lim_{X \to 0} \left[\frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{X}} - \frac{\cos X}{X} \right]^{\frac{1}{X}}$

= Lim [1+ 1-Cosx] x g

 $\lim_{X\to 0} F_{(x)} = \lim_{X\to 0} \frac{1-\cos X}{x}$

modeled from the same of the s للخداد المنظلا بساء \Rightarrow Put $\left[\text{Cosx} = 1 - 2 \frac{\text{Sin}(\frac{x}{2})}{\text{Sin}(\frac{x}{2})} \right]$

 $= \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{1 - \left(1 - 2\sin\frac{2x}{x}\right)}{X} = \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{1 + 2\sin\frac{2x}{x}}{X}$

 $= 2 \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{Sin(\frac{X}{2}). Sin(\frac{X}{2})}{X} = 0 \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{Sin(0)=0}{Sin(0)=0}$

2 Amended Head I had have a started growth of and the same $\lim_{X\to 0} \mathcal{G} = \lim_{X\to 0} \frac{1}{X} = \frac{1}{0} = \infty$

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 $\lim_{X\to 0} f \cdot g = \lim_{X\to 0} \frac{1-\cos x}{x^2} = \lim_{X\to 0} \frac{2\sin(\frac{x}{2})}{x^2}$

 $= 2 \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{\sin(X_2)}{\sqrt{X}} = \frac{1}{2}$

 $\lim_{x\to 0} \left[\frac{1}{x} (H \times - Cos x) \right]^{\frac{1}{x}} = e^{\frac{1}{x}}$

(Schution). 18 21 Lim Sin 3X X-TT. Sin 2X Tel Ebyleis $= \lim_{X \to T} \frac{\sin(2X + X)}{\sin(2X)} = \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{\sin(2X)\cos(X + \sin(X))\cos(2X)}{\sin(2X)}$ $= \lim_{X \to T} \frac{\sin(2X + X)}{\sin(2X)} = \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{\sin(2X)\cos(X + \sin(X))\cos(2X)}{\sin(2X)}$ = Lim CosX + Lim SinX. Cos(2X) X->TT Sin2X = GS/(II) + Lim SinX. Cos 2X X=II 2 SinX. Gs X $= -1 + \lim_{X \to T} \frac{GS2X}{2 GSX} = -1 + \frac{GS(2T)}{2 GS(T)}$ $= -\frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ $= -\frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ $= -\frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{1-1} \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{1-x}{1-1x_1} \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{1-x}{1-x_2} = \frac{1-x_2}{1-x_3} = \frac{1-x_4}{1-x_4} \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{1-x_4}{1-x_4} \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{1-x_4}{1-x_4} = \frac{1-x$ $\frac{41}{X \rightarrow 1} \frac{1-X}{1-|X|} = \frac{0}{0}$ $\frac{f(x) = \frac{1-X}{1+X}}{c}$ $\frac{f(x) = 1}{c}$ $\lim_{X \to 1} f(x)$ $\chi > \circ$ $2 \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1-x}{1-x} = 1 \\ 1-x \end{cases}$ $\chi < 0$ 1-X = Lim f(x) = Lim (1) = 1

51 Lim 1-Cos2x 281 Put Gs2x=1-28in(x) $\frac{1 - \left(1 - 2\sin^2(x)\right)}{\chi^2} = 2 \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2}$ (lim Sinx) = 2 X > 0 X $(\chi^{2}-4)(\chi^{3}+3\chi-1)=0$ 6] lim $(X-2)(X+2)(X^{3}+3X-1)$ (2+2)(8+6-1) = (4)(13) = 52 $7 \lim_{n \to \infty} \left[1 - \frac{3n}{5n^2 8n + 1} \right] \frac{3n}{g}$ Solution <u>:</u> n² $\lim_{n\to\infty} f' = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{-3n}{5n^2 - 8n + 1}$

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$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{-3}{5 - \frac{8}{n} + \frac{1}{n^2}} = \frac{-3}{5 - \frac{8}{8} + \frac{1}{8}} = \frac{\circ}{5} = 0$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} g = \lim_{n\to\infty} 4n-5 = 4(\infty)-5 = \infty$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} f \cdot g = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{-3n(4n-5)}{5n^2 - 8n+1} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{-12n^2 + 15n}{5n^2 - 8n+1}$$

$$\frac{1}{n \to \infty} = \frac{12 + \frac{15}{n}}{5 - 8 + \frac{1}{n^2}} = -\frac{12 + 0}{5 - 0 + 0} = \frac{-12}{5}$$

$$n = \infty$$
 $1 - \frac{3n}{5n^2 - 8n + 1} = \frac{-12}{5}$

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 $if \quad \partial(x) < f(x) < M(x)$ lim g(x) = Lim M(x) = K $f(x) = \begin{cases} f(x) & \text{ for the partial of the partial$ Cim X.Sin(X) L Valuate (Solution) $\leq Sin(\frac{1}{x}) \leq 1$ X x grof $X \leq X \sin \frac{1}{X} \leq X$ Exilosp Lim < Lim X. Sintx) < Lim X X>0 X Sin (x)

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I Sin2x+Cosx=1

2 Sin2X = 2 Sin X. Cs X

 $3 \cos(2x) = 265(x) - 1$

 $= 1 - 2Sin^2(X)$

 $= Cs^2 \chi - Sin^2(\chi)$

[4] Sin(A+B) = Sin(A) Cos(B) + Sin(B) Cos(A)

[5] Cos(A+B) = Cos(A), Cos(B) - Sin(A) Sin(B).

[6] Sin(A). Gs(B) = \frac{1}{2} [Sin(A-B) + Sin(A+B)]

[7] Cos(A). Cos(B) = \frac{1}{2} [Cos(A-B) + cos(A+B)]

جموعة سنتـر شيـر للخدمـات الطلابيـة كليـة الهندسـة

(Chelter) - 1 Areit 4.

* Evaluate the following Limits:

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

Solution

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 $=\frac{\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{2}}{1-1}=\frac{0}{0}$

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(Vx2+1- V2) - Taile > (Vx2+1 + V2)

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

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

 $= \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{x^2+1}+\sqrt{2}} \xrightarrow{\text{n'elsel}} = \frac{1+1}{\sqrt{1+1}+\sqrt{2}} = \frac{2}{2\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

 $2 \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{2x^2 - 5x + 2}{5x^2 - 7x = 6} = \frac{0}{0} \xrightarrow{\text{Jack}} X + \infty$ 2x 2 2

 $= \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{(2x-1)(x-2)}{(5x+3)(x-2)} \to \lim_{x \to 2} \hat{y}$

5x+3 x/2 $= \frac{2(2)-1}{5(2)+3} = \frac{3}{13} \#$

× > 2 , $f(x) = \int \frac{1}{x}$ $\propto < 2$ ن ماله وجود داله معرفة ع بشرم عاعمة ع مثلا علو الحملا راكانت النوع الطوية عند نقطة ما صل تعريف ز لوجد $(x\rightarrow 2)$ compassing $(x\rightarrow 2)$ view = sin و إذا تصادى بناتج تبغی بنک موجودة دل وی هذالنج elil i Ailes Wis : Mis since Peco (DNE). $f(x=x-2) \neq f(x)=x^2$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{x+2} = \lim_{x\to 2^+} x^2 = (2)^2 = 4$ $\frac{1}{x+2} = \lim_{x\to 2^+} x^2 = (2)^2 = 4$ $\frac{1}{x+2} = \lim_{x\to 2^+} x^2 = (2)^2 = 4$ $\lim_{x\to 2} = \lim_{x\to 2} = \lim_{x\to 2} x = 2-2 = 0$ Doesn't Exist (DNE) Doesn' $\frac{1}{4} \lim_{h=0}^{\infty} \frac{(x+h)^3 - x^3}{h} = \frac{x^3 - x^3}{0} = \frac{0}{0}$ وَمُوْرِينَ مُكِيلً عَنْ بِينَ وَيُعِينَ السط يال و ي سن عيس ؛ $= \lim_{h \to \infty} \frac{(x+h)^2 + x(x+h) + x^2}{(x+h)^2 + x(x+h) + x^2} (x-a)(x^2 + ax + a^2)$ للخدمات الطلابية

 $=\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{1}{h}\left[\frac{(x+h)^2+x(x+h)+x^2}{h}\right]$ $=\frac{x^2+x(x)+x^2}{}=3x^2$ $\frac{\sin(3x) \cdot \tan(4x)}{x^2}$ ا کلو lim tan(Kx) $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sin(mx)}{x} = m$ (3). (4) = 12* Merert: Solul (1) lim (1+4 Sin(x)) 3/2 (2) Lim (1+ Cos(x)) $\mathcal{K} \rightarrow \overline{\mathcal{L}}$ i with his gas

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