

Homework 6

EX1: a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \cos^2\left(\frac{2x^2+1}{3x^2}\right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \cos^2\left(\frac{x^2(2+\frac{1}{x^2})}{3x^2}\right) = \infty \cos^2 \frac{2}{3} = \infty$

b) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{4x^2}{3x^2+5} = \frac{4}{3+5} = \frac{4}{8} = \frac{1}{2}$

c) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{-2x^2+5}{5x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^2(-2+\frac{5}{x^2})}{5x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{-2}{5} = -\frac{2}{5}$

d) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(4x+2)(3x+1)}{7x^2+12x+5} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2(4+\frac{2}{x})(3+\frac{1}{x})}{x^2(7+\frac{12}{x}+\frac{5}{x^2})} = \frac{12}{7}$

e) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2-1}{x^2+1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)(x+1)}{(x-1)(x^2+x+1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x+1}{x^2+x+1} = \frac{2}{3}$

f) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \left(\frac{1}{2-x} - \frac{2x}{4-x^2}\right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{2-x-2x}{4-x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{2-x}{(2-x)(2+x)} = \frac{1}{4}$

g) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1+x+x^2+\dots+x^n-(n+1)}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x-1+x^2-1+\dots+x^n-1}{x-1} =$

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)[1+(x+1)+\dots+(x^{n-1}+x^{n-2}+\dots+x+1)]}{x-1} = 1+2+\dots+n = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$

h) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x+x^2+\dots+x^n-1}{x+x^2+\dots+x^n-m} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x-1+x^2-1+\dots+x^n-1}{x-1+x^2-1+\dots+x^n-1} =$

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)[1+(x+1)+\dots+(x^{n-1}+x^{n-2}+\dots+x+1)]}{(x-1)[1+(x+1)+\dots+(x^{n-1}+x^{n-2}+\dots+x+1)]} = \frac{n(n+1)}{m(n+1)} = \frac{n}{m}$

i) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 27} \frac{x-27}{\sqrt[3]{x}-3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 27} \frac{(x-27)(\sqrt[3]{x}^2+\sqrt[3]{x}+3)}{(\sqrt[3]{x}-3)(\sqrt[3]{x}^2+\sqrt[3]{x}+3)} = \frac{9+3\cdot3+3}{1} = 21$

j) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x}-1}{\sqrt{x}-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(\sqrt[3]{x}-1)(\sqrt{x}(\sqrt[3]{x}^2+\sqrt[3]{x}+1))}{(\sqrt{x}-1)(\sqrt[3]{x}^2+\sqrt[3]{x}+1)} = \frac{4}{3}$

k) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt[3]{ax^3+x^2+bx+c} - (5x+c)) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \left[\sqrt[3]{a+\frac{1}{x}+\frac{b}{x^2}+\frac{c}{x^3}} - 5 - \frac{c}{x} \right] =$

$= \infty \cdot (5-5) = \begin{cases} \infty & : \sqrt[3]{a} > 5 \\ 0 & : \sqrt[3]{a} = 5 \Rightarrow a = 125 \\ -\infty & : \sqrt[3]{a} < 5 \end{cases}$

case: $a = 5^3$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\sqrt[3]{5^3 x^3 + x^2 + 5x + c} - (5x + c)) =$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt[3]{b^3x^3 + x^2 + bx + c} - \sqrt[3]{(bx+c)^3}) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{b^3x^3 + x^2 + bx + c - (bx+c)^3}{\sqrt[3]{(b^3x^3 + x^2 + bx + c)^2} + \sqrt[3]{(b^3x^3 + x^2 + bx + c)(bx+c)^2} + \sqrt[3]{(bx+c)^3}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{b^3x^3 + x^2 + bx + c - (b^3x^3 + 3b^2x^2c + 3b^2xc^2 + c^3)}{\sqrt[3]{(b^3x^3 + x^2 + bx + c)^2} + \sqrt[3]{(b^3x^3 + x^2 + bx + c)(bx+c)^2} + \sqrt[3]{(bx+c)^3}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{b^3x^3 + x^2 + bx + c - (b^3x^3 + 3b^2x^2c + 3b^2xc^2 + c^3)}{x^2(\sqrt[3]{b^6 + \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{b}{x} + \frac{c}{x^3}} + \sqrt[3]{b^6 + \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{b}{x} + \frac{c}{x^3}} + \sqrt[3]{b^6 + \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{b}{x} + \frac{c}{x^3}})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2(1 - 3b^2c) + \dots}{x^2 \cdot 3b^2c} = \frac{1 - 3b^2c}{3b^2c}$$

~~Ex 2: a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{3x} \right)^{\frac{1}{x-5}} = 0$~~ $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \begin{cases} \infty : Q \in \mathbb{R}^+ \\ 1-3\delta \in \mathbb{R}^+ : Q \in \mathbb{R}^+ \text{ and } 1-3\delta \in \mathbb{R}^+ \\ 0 : Q \in \mathbb{R}^+ \text{ and } 0 \in \mathbb{R}^+ \\ -\infty : Q \in \mathbb{R}^+ \end{cases}$

Ex 2: a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{3x} \right) \frac{x+1}{x+4} = 0 \cdot \frac{1}{4} = 0$
 b) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{5 \sin x - 2 \tan x}{x} \right) \frac{\sin x + 9x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{5 \sin x}{x} - \frac{2 \tan x}{x} \right) \frac{\sin x}{x} + \frac{9x}{x} = 5 - 2 = 3$

$$c) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + \cos x)^{\frac{1}{x^2}} = 2^{\frac{1}{0}} = 2^{\infty} = \infty$$

$$d) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (e^x - x - 1) \frac{1}{1 - \cos x} = 2$$

$$e) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + \sin x)^{\frac{1}{\sin x}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x}} = e^1 = e$$

$$f) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{x+2}{x} \right)^x = e^2$$

Ex. 3: a) $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left[\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (4 \sin^2 x + \sin^2 2x + \sin^2 3x) \right] \frac{1}{4x^2}$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \sin^2 n) \frac{1}{n^3} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} e^{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln(1 + \sin^2 n)}{n^3}} = e^{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln(1 + \sin^2 n)}{n^3} \cdot \frac{n^3}{\ln(1 + \sin^2 n)}} = e^{\frac{1}{3} \cdot (1 + 2^2 + \dots + n^2)} = e^{\frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}} = e^{\frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{18}} = e^{\frac{1}{3}} = \sqrt[3]{e}$$

$$b) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + \ln(1+x) + \ln(1+2x) + \dots + \ln(1+nx)) \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + \ln(1+x) + \ln(1+2x) + \dots + \ln(1+nx)) \quad \frac{1}{n} = \frac{1}{n}$$

$$= e^{\frac{1}{n} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} + \dots + \frac{\ln(1+nx)}{x} \right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+kx)}{x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+kx)}{kx} \cdot \frac{kx}{x} = k =$$

$$= e^{\frac{1}{n} (1+2+\dots+n)} = e^{\frac{n(n+1)}{2n}} = e^{\frac{n+1}{2}}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} e^{\frac{n+1}{2}} = e^{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{e}$$

Ex 4: a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{2x} - 1}{3x} \stackrel{L'H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$

b) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - \cos x}{3x} \stackrel{L'H}{=} \frac{1}{3}$