8. $\lim\limits_{x \to 2} \dfrac{x^2+x-6}{x-2} \quad \dfrac{2x+1}{1} = 5$

9. $\lim\limits_{x \to 1} \dfrac{x^3-2x^2+1}{x^3-1} = \lim\limits_{x \to 1} \dfrac{3x^2-4x}{2x^2} = -\dfrac{1}{2}$

10. $\dfrac{\dfrac{\sin 4x}{\sin 5x}}{\dfrac{\cos 5x}{\cos 5x}} \quad \dfrac{\cos 5x \cdot \sin 4x}{\sin 5x} = \lim\limits_{x \to 0} \cos 5x \cdot \lim\limits_{x \to 0} \dfrac{\sin 4x}{\sin x}$

$$= \dfrac{4}{5}$$

13. $\lim\limits_{v \to 0} \dfrac{e^{2v}-1}{\sin v} = \dfrac{2e^{2v}}{\cos v} = 2e^{2v} = 2$

24. $\lim\limits_{v \to \infty} \dfrac{e^{v/10}}{v^3} \quad \dfrac{\dfrac{1}{10}e^v}{30v^2} \quad \dfrac{\dfrac{1}{100}e^{v/10}}{30v^2} \quad \dfrac{\dfrac{1}{1000}e^{v/10}}{60v} \quad \dfrac{\dfrac{1}{10000}e^{v/10}}{1000} \dfrac{}{6} = \infty$

29. $\lim\limits_{x \to 0} \dfrac{\arcsin x}{x} = \dfrac{\dfrac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}}{1} = \dfrac{1}{\sqrt{1}} = 1$

30. $\lim\limits_{x \to \infty} \dfrac{(\ln x)^2}{x} = \dfrac{2 \cdot \ln(x) \cdot \frac{1}{x}}{1} = \dfrac{2\ln(x)}{x} = \dfrac{2}{x}$

$$= 0$$

42. $\lim\limits_{x\to\infty} \sqrt{x}\, e^{\frac{-x}{2}} = \lim\limits_{x\to\infty} \dfrac{\sqrt{x}}{e^{x/2}} = \dfrac{2x^{.5}}{\cancel{\#\frac{1}{2}}e^{x/2}} = \dfrac{2n}{\sqrt{x}\cdot e^{x/2}}$

$$= 0$$

44. $\lim\limits_{x\to0^+} \sin x \cdot \ln x = \cos x \cdot \ln x + x \cdot \dfrac{\sin x}{x} =$

$\dfrac{\ln x}{\csc x} = \dfrac{\frac{1}{x}}{-\csc x \cdot \cot x} - \dfrac{\sin x \cdot \sin x}{x \cos x} =$

$\lim\limits_{x\to0} -\dfrac{\sin^2 x}{x\cos x} \cdot \lim\limits_{x\to0} \dfrac{1}{x}$

$$-\dfrac{0}{1} \cdot \dfrac{0}{1} = \dfrac{0}{1} = 0$$

44.

$\lim\limits_{x\to\infty} x^3 \cdot e^{-x^2} = \dfrac{x^3}{e^{x^2}} \cdot \dfrac{3x^2}{e^{x^2}\cdot 2x} = \dfrac{1.5x}{e^{x^2}} = \dfrac{1}{e^{x^2}\cdot 2x} = \dfrac{1}{\infty}$

58. $y = \left(1+\dfrac{a}{x}\right)^{bx}$

$\ln y = bx\ln\left(1+\dfrac{a}{x}\right) = b\cdot \dfrac{\ln\left(1+\frac{a}{x}\right)}{\frac{1}{x}} = \dfrac{\ln\left(1+\frac{a}{x}\right)}{\frac{1}{x}}$

5n. $\lim\limits_{x\to1^+} x^{\frac{1}{(1-x)}}$

$= e^{-1}$

$y = x^{\frac{1}{1-x}}$

$\ln y = \dfrac{\ln x}{1-x} \qquad \dfrac{1}{x\cdot -1} = \ln y$

$\left(e^{-x^{-1}}\right) =$

$= \ln\left(1+\frac{a}{x}\right)\cdot a\cdot b\cdot y$

$= a\cdot b = \ln(y)$

$\boxed{e^{a\cdot b}}$