

## FUNTZIOEN LIMITEAK.

(Ariketa osagarriak 1)

1. Indeterminazioak identifikatu eta kalkulatu hurrengo limiteak:

$$1.- \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln(x^2 + 1)}{x}$$

$$2.- \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{x^2 + 3}{x^3} - \frac{1}{x} \right)$$

$$3.- \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3 \cdot 2^x}{2^x + 1} \quad (\text{Zatiketa egin})$$

$$4.- \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x + \log x}{\log x} \quad (\text{Zatiketa egin})$$

$$5.- \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^4 - 1}{x - 1}$$

$$6.- \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{1 - \sqrt{x+1}} \quad (\text{Konjugatua erabili})$$

$$7.- \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left( \sqrt{x^2 + 1} - \sqrt{x^2 - 1} \right)$$

$$8.- \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{x^6 + 1} \cdot \frac{2}{x^2}$$

$$9.- \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{4}{x^3 + x} \cdot \frac{6x + 2}{8} \right)$$

$$10.- \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{6 + 3x}{3x - 8} \right)^{2x^2}$$

$$11.- \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left( 1 - \frac{2x}{x^2 - 1} \right)^{-4x}$$

$$12.- \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{3 - x}{2x^2 - 6x}$$

$$13.- \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + 3x)^{\frac{2}{x}}$$

$$14.- \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \left( \sqrt{x^2 - 4} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{x}{x-2}} \right)$$

$$15.- \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{x^4 - 1}{x^2 - 1}$$

$$16.- \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{3x + 4}{2x + 5} \right)^{x-1}$$

$$17.- \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \left( \frac{2x^2 - x - 1}{x + 3} \right)^{\frac{2}{x-2}}$$

### Emaitzak

$$1.- \Rightarrow 0$$

$$2.- \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \left( \frac{x^2 + 3}{x^3} - \frac{1}{x} \right) = -\infty ; \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left( \frac{x^2 + 3}{x^3} - \frac{1}{x} \right) = \infty$$

$$3.- \Rightarrow 3$$

$$4.- \Rightarrow \infty$$

$$5.- \Rightarrow 4$$

$$6.- \Rightarrow -2$$

$$7.- \Rightarrow 0$$

$$8.- \Rightarrow \infty$$

$$9.- \Rightarrow 0$$

$$10.- \Rightarrow e^\infty$$

$$11.- \Rightarrow e^8$$

$$12.- \Rightarrow -1/6$$

$$13.- \Rightarrow e^6$$

$$14.- \Rightarrow \sqrt{8}$$

$$15.- \Rightarrow 2$$

$$16.- \Rightarrow \infty$$

$$17.- \Rightarrow e^{12/5}$$

## 2. Kalkulatu ondorengo limiteak

a)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{\operatorname{sen} x} \right)$

b)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(x+1)^2}{e^x}$

c)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{x^2 + 2x} - x)$

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

e)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1+x-e^x}{\operatorname{sen}^2 x} \rightarrow -1/2$

f)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (\operatorname{sen} x)^{\operatorname{tg} x} \rightarrow 1$

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

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

i)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{a}}{x - a} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2\sqrt{a}}$

j)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \left[ \operatorname{arctg}(e^x) - \frac{\pi}{2} \right] \rightarrow 0$

k)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \operatorname{sen} x}{\operatorname{tg} x - \operatorname{sen} x} \rightarrow 1/3$

l)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (e^x - x)^{\frac{1}{x}} \rightarrow 1$

m)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\cos x + 3\operatorname{sen} x)^{\frac{2}{x}} \rightarrow 6$

n)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\ln(\operatorname{sen} x)}{\cos^2 x} \rightarrow -1/2$

o)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{sen} x}{\sqrt{1-x}-1} \rightarrow 2$

p)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{x-1} \ln x \rightarrow 1$

q)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{1}{\ln(1+x)} - \frac{1}{x} \right) \rightarrow 1/2$

r)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{e^x - 1} \right) \rightarrow 1/2$

s)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \operatorname{sen} x}{\operatorname{sen}^2 x} \rightarrow 0$

t)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - e^{\operatorname{sen} x}}{1 - \cos x} \rightarrow 0$

u)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + \operatorname{sen} 3x)^{\cot x} \rightarrow e^{2/3}$

v)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 - \cos x) \cot x \rightarrow 0$

w)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (e^x - x)^{\frac{1}{x}} \rightarrow 1$

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

y)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - e^{-x} - 2x}{x - \operatorname{sen} x} \rightarrow 2$

z)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{x+3}{x} \right)^{ax} = e \rightarrow a?$

# ARIKETA OSAFARRIAK - FITXA

1)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln(x^4+1)}{x} = \left( \frac{+\infty}{+\infty} \right) = 0$  Izendotakoak  
orden goarenko  
 $\infty$  da deko

2)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{x^4+3}{x^3} - \frac{1}{x} \right) = \left( \frac{3}{0} \right) - \left( \frac{1}{0} \right) \text{ IND}$   
 $(\pm\infty) - (\pm\infty)$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x^4+3) - x^2}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^4 + 3 - x^2}{x^3 + 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3}{x^3} = \left( \frac{3}{0} \right)$$

Aitzo limitak

$\xrightarrow{-0,001}$	$\xleftarrow{0,001}$	$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{3}{x^3} = \frac{3}{0^-} = -\infty$	$\uparrow$
		$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{3}{x^3} = \frac{3}{0^+} = +\infty$	$\downarrow$

3)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3 \cdot 2^x}{2^x + 1} = \left( \frac{+\infty}{+\infty} \right) = \frac{3}{1} = 3$

Zeubskitzalean eta izendotakoak uilo  
berekoak dirauez  $\rightarrow$  koefizientei arteko zatiak

4)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x + \log x}{\log x} = \left( \frac{+\infty}{+\infty} \right) = +\infty$

Berreketen limitea rupitzen, logintzusam  
baino orden goarenko deko

5.)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^4 - 1}{x - 1} = \left( \frac{0}{0} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x+1)(x+1)(x^2+1)}{(x-1)}$   
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (x+1)(x^2+1) = \underline{\underline{4}}$

6)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{1 - \sqrt{x+1}} = \left( \frac{0}{0} \right)$  = konjugatuarekin biderkatur  
eta zatut:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(1 + \sqrt{x+1})}{(1 - \sqrt{x+1})(1 + \sqrt{x+1})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(1 + \sqrt{x+1})}{x - (x+1)} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(1 + \sqrt{x+1})}{-x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (-1 - \sqrt{x+1}) = \underline{\underline{-2}}$$

7)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (\sqrt{x^4+1} - \sqrt{x^4-1}) = (+\infty) - (+\infty)$  IND.

Al dotz  $- \infty \rightarrow +\infty$  eta  $x \rightarrow -x$  eta

konjugatuarekin biderkatur eta zatut:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(\sqrt{x^4+1} - \sqrt{x^4-1}) \cdot (\sqrt{x^4+1} + \sqrt{x^4-1})}{\sqrt{x^4+1} + \sqrt{x^4-1}} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(\sqrt{x^4+1})^2 - (\sqrt{x^4-1})^2}{\sqrt{x^4+1} + \sqrt{x^4-1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^4+1 - (x^4-1)}{\sqrt{x^4+1} + \sqrt{x^4-1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2}{\sqrt{x^4+1} + \sqrt{x^4-1}}$$

$$= \underline{\underline{0}}$$

8)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt{x^4+1} \cdot \frac{x}{x^2} = \left( \frac{+\infty}{+\infty} \right)$  ind. =  $+\infty$

Zenbokitzaleak  $x^3$  eta zerbaitak  $x^2$  daitez  
zenbokitzalearen  $\infty$ -aren ordeko aldagoso da.

9.)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{4}{x^3+x}}{\frac{6x+4}{8}} = \left( \frac{+\infty}{+\infty} \right) = 0$  Izenbokitzaleak  
 $4 > 6x+4$  eta  $3 > x^3+x$

10.)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left( \frac{6+8x}{3x-8} \right)^{2x^4} = \left( 1^{+\infty} \right)$  formular erakarit  $e$

$$e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{3x+6-3x+8}{3x-8} \cdot 2x^4} = e^{\underbrace{\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{14x^4}{3x-8}}_{\left( \frac{+\infty}{+\infty} \right) = \infty}} = e^{\infty} = \underline{\underline{+\infty}}$$

$$11.) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 - \frac{2x}{x^2-1}\right)^{-4x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{2x}{x^2-1}\right)^{4x} = (1^\infty)$$

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

$$= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{4x \cdot 2x}{x^2-1}} = e^8.$$

Formel eingesetzt, teile

$$12.) \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{3-x}{2x^2-6x} = \left(\frac{0}{0}\right) \text{ Faktorisierung}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{\cancel{3-x}}{2x(\cancel{x-3})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{-1}{2x} = \underline{\underline{-\frac{1}{6}}}$$

$$13.) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1+3x)^{2x} = (1^\infty) \text{ Formel einsetzen.}$$

$$e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1+3x-1) \cdot \frac{2}{x}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{6x}{x}} = e^6$$

$$14.) \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \sqrt{x^2-4} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{x}{x-2}} = \left(\frac{0}{0}\right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \sqrt{\frac{(x+2)(x-2) \cdot x}{x-2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \sqrt{x \cdot (x+2)} = \sqrt{8}$$

$$15.) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^4-1}{x^2-1} = \left(\frac{0}{0}\right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x^4-1)(x^2-1)}{x^2-1} = 2$$

$$16.) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{3x+4}{2x+5}\right)^{x-1} = \left(\frac{+\infty}{+\infty}\right)^\infty = \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^\infty = +\infty$$

ma. b berekt  
zu/u. fokk

$$17.) \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \left(\frac{2x^2-x-1}{x-3}\right)^{2/x-2} =$$

**2.) a)**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{\sin x} \right) = \left( \frac{1}{0} - \frac{1}{0} \right) = (\pm\infty) - (\pm\infty)$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x - x}{x \sin x} &= \left( \frac{0}{0} \right) \stackrel{H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - 1}{\sin x + x \cos x} = \\ &= \left( \frac{0}{0} \right) \stackrel{H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\sin x}{\cos x + \cos x - x \sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\sin x}{2\cos x - x \sin x} = \\ &= \frac{-0}{2-0} = \underline{\underline{0}} \end{aligned}$$

b)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(x+1)^2}{e^x} = \left( \frac{+\infty}{+\infty} \right) \stackrel{IND}{=} \underline{\underline{0}}$  Exponentieller gleich höherer  
ordnen, da je gebacken  
davo berekent o.k.  
bairo.

c.)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{x+2x} - x) = (+\infty) - (+\infty) \text{ IND}$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(\sqrt{x+2x} - x)(\sqrt{x+2x} + x)}{(\sqrt{x+2x} + x)} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-x^2}{\sqrt{x+2x} + x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2x}{\sqrt{x+2x} + x} = \left( \frac{+\infty}{+\infty} \right) = \frac{2}{2} = \underline{\underline{1}} \end{aligned}$$

Zieubsk. etk itendatbaarkei in/funbsk wobl berkoek  
dirauer, koefizianteen artikl zotkete.

d)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(\cos(2x))}{x^2} = \left( \frac{0}{0} \right) \text{ IND}$

$$\begin{aligned} &\stackrel{H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{\cos 2x} \cdot (-\sin(2x)) \cdot 2}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\tan(2x)}{x} = \underline{\underline{-2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \left( \frac{0}{0} \right) \stackrel{H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\frac{1}{\cos^2(2x)} \cdot 2}{1} = \underline{\underline{-2}} \end{aligned}$$

e)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1+x-e^x}{\sin^2 x} = \left( \frac{0}{0} \right) \text{ Hopital.}$

$$\begin{aligned} &\stackrel{H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1-e^x}{2\sin x \cdot \cos x} = \left( \frac{0}{0} \right) \stackrel{H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-e^x}{2(\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x)} = \frac{-1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

Satz

$$f) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (\underbrace{\sin x}_A)^{\overbrace{\operatorname{tg} x}^{+}} = (0^0) \text{ ind.}$$

$$A = (\sin x)^{\operatorname{tg} x}$$

$$\ln A = \ln (\sin x)^{\operatorname{tg} x} = \operatorname{tg} x \cdot \ln(\sin x)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \operatorname{tg} x \cdot \underbrace{\ln(\sin x)}_{0^+} = (0 \cdot +\infty) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln \sin x}{\frac{1}{1/\operatorname{tg} x}}$$

$$= \left( \frac{\infty}{\infty} \right) \stackrel{H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\cos x}{\sin x}}{\frac{-1}{\operatorname{tg}^2 x} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}} =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\cos x}{\sin x}}{\frac{-\cos^2 x}{\sin^2 x} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\cos x}{\sin x}}{\frac{-1}{\sin^2 x}} =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\cos x \cdot \sin^2 x}{\sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} -\cos x \cdot \sin x = 0$$

$$g) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{(\operatorname{e}^x - 1)^2} = \frac{1 - \cos 0}{(\operatorname{e}^0 - 1)^2} = \left( \frac{0}{0} \right) \text{ ind.}$$

$$\stackrel{H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\sin x}{2(\operatorname{e}^x - 1) \operatorname{e}^x}}{\frac{2x}{2(2\operatorname{e}^x - \operatorname{e}^x)}} = \left( \frac{0}{0} \right) \stackrel{H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\cos x}{2}}{\frac{2(2\operatorname{e}^x - \operatorname{e}^x)}{2(2\operatorname{e}^x - \operatorname{e}^x)}} = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

$$h) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{e}^x - 1}{\cos x - 1} = \left( \frac{0}{0} \right) \text{ ind.}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{2x\operatorname{e}^x}{-\sin x}}{\frac{x^2}{-\cos x}} = \left( \frac{0}{0} \right) \stackrel{H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{2 \cdot \operatorname{e}^x + 2x \cdot \operatorname{e}^x}{x^2}}{\frac{-\cos x}{-\cos x}} = \frac{2}{-1} = \underline{\underline{-2}}$$

$$i) \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{a}}{x - a} = \left( \frac{0}{0} \right) \stackrel{H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}}{1} = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{a}}}}$$

$$j) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \cdot \left[ \arctg(e^x) - \frac{\pi}{2} \right] = \infty \cdot 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\arctg e^x - \pi/2}{1/x} = \left( \frac{0}{0} \right)$$

$$\stackrel{H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{1+e^{2x}} \cdot e^x}{-1/x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-x^2 \cdot e^x}{1+e^{2x}} = \left( \frac{\infty}{\infty} \right)$$

$$\stackrel{H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-2x \cdot e^x + (-x^2) \cdot e^x}{2 \cdot e^{2x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-e^x (+2x+x^2)}{2 \cdot e^x \cdot e^x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-(x^2+2x)}{2e^x} = 0 \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{Trendtheoreme } \infty \\ \text{gegen } 0 \text{ oder } \infty \\ \text{zu } 0 \text{ führt.} \end{array}$$

$$k) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \sin x}{x - \sin x} = \left( \frac{0}{0} \right)$$

$$\stackrel{H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{\frac{1}{\cos^2 x} - \cos x} = \left( \frac{0}{0} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 - \cos x) \cdot \cos^2 x}{1 - \cos^3 x} = \left( \frac{0}{0} \right)$$

$$\stackrel{H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x \cdot \cos^2 x + 2 \cos x \cdot (-\sin x)(1 - \cos x)}{-3 \cos^2 x \cdot (-\sin x)} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x \cdot \cos x (1 - \cos x) - 2 \sin x \cos^2 x \cdot \cos x}{3 \sin x \cos x \cdot \cos x} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - 2 + 2 \cos x}{3 \cos x} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$e.) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (e^x - x)^{1/x} = (1^\infty) \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{Forme } 0^\infty \\ \text{e}^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (f(x)-1) g(x)} \end{array}$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (e^x - x - 1) \frac{1}{x} = \left( \frac{0}{0} \right) = \stackrel{H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(e^x - 1)}{1} = 0$$

$$\text{u.) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\cos x + 3 \sin x)^{\frac{2 \ln x}{x}} = \left( \frac{\cos 0 + 3 \sin 0}{1} \right)^{\frac{2 \ln 0}{0}} = \\ = (1^\infty) \text{ Formulepotz.}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\cos x + 3 \sin x - 1) \cdot 2}{x} = \left( \frac{0}{0} \right)$$

$$\stackrel{H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2(-\sin x + 3 \cos x)}{1} = \underline{\underline{6}}$$

$$\text{n.) } \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/2} \frac{\ln(\sin x)}{\cos^2 x} = \left( \frac{0}{0} \right) \text{ IND.}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/2} \frac{\frac{1}{\sin x} \cdot \cos x}{2 \cdot \cos x \cdot (-\sin x)} = \left( \frac{0}{0} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/2} \frac{\cos x / \sin x}{-2 \sin x \cdot \cos x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/2} \frac{(-\sin x - \cos x) \frac{1}{\sin^2 x}}{-2 \cos x + 2 \sin^2 x} = \underline{\underline{\frac{-1}{2}}}$$

$$0) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{1-x}-1} = \left( \frac{0}{0} \right)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x}{\frac{1}{2} \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-x}}} = \frac{1}{-1/2} = \underline{\underline{-2}}$$

$$\text{P) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{x-1} \cdot \ln x = \left( \frac{0}{0} \right) \stackrel{H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{1} = \underline{\underline{1}}$$

$$9) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{1}{\ln(1+x)} - \frac{1}{x} \right) = \left( \frac{1}{0} - \frac{1}{0} \right) \text{ IND.}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \ln(1+x)}{x \ln(1+x)} = \left( \frac{0}{0} \right) \stackrel{H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \frac{1}{1+x}}{1 \cdot \ln(1+x) + \frac{x}{1+x}} =$$

$$\stackrel{H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{(1+x)^2}}{(1+x) \ln(1+x) + \frac{x}{1+x}} = \left( \frac{0}{0} \right)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{(1+x)\ln(1+x) + x} = \underline{\underline{H}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\ln(1+x) + \frac{1+x}{1+x} + 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2 + \ln(1+x)} = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

r.)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{e^x - 1} \right) = \frac{1}{0} - \frac{1}{0} \quad (nv)$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1 - x}{x \cdot (e^x - 1)} = \underline{\underline{\left( \frac{0}{0} \right)}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{(e^x - 1) + x \cdot e^x} = \underline{\underline{\left( \frac{0}{0} \right)}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x}{e^x + e^x + x e^x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2+x} = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

s/  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \sin x}{\sin^2 x} = \underline{\underline{\left( \frac{0}{0} \right)}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{2 \sin x \cos x} = \underline{\underline{\left( \frac{0}{0} \right)}}$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\sin x}{2 \cos(2x)} = \frac{0}{2} = \underline{\underline{0}}$$

t/  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - e^{\sin x}}{1 - \cos x} = \frac{e^0 - e^0}{1-1} = \underline{\underline{\left( \frac{0}{0} \right)}}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - \cos x e^{\sin x}}{\sin x} = \frac{e^0 - \cos 0 \cdot e^0}{\sin 0} = \frac{1-1}{0} = \underline{\underline{\left( \frac{0}{0} \right)}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x + \sin x e^{\sin x}}{\cos x} = \frac{\cos^2 x e^{\sin x}}{\cos x} = \frac{1 + \sin 0 \cdot e^0 - 1 \cdot e^0}{1} = \underline{\underline{\frac{0}{1}}}$$

$$= \underline{\underline{0}}$$

u)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + \sin 3x)^{\cot x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + \sin 3x) = \underline{\underline{1}}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + \sin 3x)^{\frac{1}{\tan x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 3x}{\tan x} = \underline{\underline{3}}$$

formula

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 3x}{\tan x} \stackrel{\underline{\underline{\left( \frac{0}{0} \right)}}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3 \cos 3x}{1/\cos^2 x} = 3$$

$$V/ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 - \cos x) \cdot \frac{1}{\sin x} = \left( \frac{0}{0} \right)$$

$$\stackrel{H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\sin x}{1/\cos^2 x} = \frac{0}{1} = 0.$$

$$W/ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (e^x - x)^{1/x} = (1^\infty) \text{ Formulepot:}$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (e^x - x - 1) \cdot \frac{1}{x} \stackrel{H}{=} \frac{1-0-1}{0} = \left( \frac{0}{0} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{1} = \frac{0}{1} = 0.$$

$$X/ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\cos x)^{1/\sin^2 x} = (1^\infty) \text{ Formulepot 2}$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\cos x - 1) \cdot \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} = \left( \frac{0}{0} \right) \stackrel{H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\sin x}{2 \sin x \cos x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-1}{2 \cos x} = \boxed{-1/2}$$

$$Y/ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - e^{-x} - 2x}{x - \sin x} = \left( \frac{0}{0} \right) \stackrel{H}{=}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x + e^{-x} - 2}{1 - \cos x} = \left( \frac{0}{0} \right) \stackrel{H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{\sin x} = \left( \frac{0}{0} \right) \stackrel{H}{=}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{\cos x} = \underline{\underline{2}}.$$

$$Z/ \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{x+3}{x} \right)^{ax} = (1^\infty) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{3}{x} \right)^{ax} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{x/3} \right)^{ax} =$$

$$= e^{3a}$$

