FONKSIYONUN LIMITI f. (a,b) aratiginda tanımlarmış bir fonksiyon olsun. x degiskeri bu aralıkta xo değerine (f. xo da tanımları manis dabilir) yaklastiginda f(x), bir l sayısına yaklasıyorsa x-xo iain f(x) in limiti l dir derir ve lin f(x)=1 :le gösterilir Bu tanında x x xo dir ve f(x)= l olmayabilir. x degiskeri xo degerine sagdan yaklastrørnda f(x), l, sayisma yaklasıyorsa x xx iqin fk) in saplan limiti le dir derir ve lunf(x)=le je gosterilir. x degiskeri xo deperine solden yaklastiginda f(x), le sayisina yaklasiyorsa x-xo iqin f(x) in solden limiti le dir derir ve lim f(x)=le je gosterilir. Sogden ve solden limitler var ve birbirine esit ise, limit vardir, you limf(x) = limf(x)= l \ lim f(x)= l olor. Limit Kurallari: f ve g, x=a noktasında limiti mevcut iki fonksiyon olsun 1) Vk, k2 ER ian lim (k,fk)+k29(x) = k, limf(x)+k2limg(x)ohr. 2) lm(f(x),g(x)) = lmf(x). lmg(x)3)  $g(x) \neq 0$  ve  $\lim_{x \to a} g(x) \neq 0$  ise,  $\lim_{x \to a} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{\lim_{x \to a} f(x)}{\lim_{x \to a} g(x)}$  oher. 4)  $\lim_{x \to a} |f(x)| = |\lim_{x \to a} f(x)|$ 

4) lon |f(x)| = | lin f(x) |

5) lin (f(x)) = (lin f(x)) 6) lun Vf(x) = Vlin f(x) 7) lim f(x) = lin g(x)=l ve a non bir komsulvjænde f(x) = h(x) = g(x) ise, linh(x)=l dir. 8) lin f(x)=0 ve a'nın bir konsulugunda 1g(x) < M olacak sekilde bir M sayısı var iselyani g smith ise),  $\lim_{x \to a} (f(x), g(x)) = 0$  olur. 9) P(x) bir polinem olmak üzere, lim P(x) = P(a) dir. Örnekler: 1)  $f: R - \{0\} \longrightarrow R$ ,  $f(x) = \frac{|x|}{x}$  fonksiyonunun x = 0 noktasında limits var midir? Gösterinz, Ciozoni lin  $f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0+} \frac{|x|}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0+} \frac{x}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0+} |x| = 1$   $\lim_{x \to 0+} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0+} \frac{|x|}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0-} \frac{x}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0-} (-1) = -1$ lun fort ten for oldugunden x=0 de limit yoktur. 2) f(x)= {x²+2x-4, x≤| fonksiyonnen x=| noktosinda limiti var andie?  $\frac{C_{1520m}}{\sum_{x\to 1^{-1}}^{-1}} = \lim_{x\to 1^{-1}} \frac{\lim_{x\to 1^{-1}} f(x) = \lim_{x\to 1^{+1}} f(x)$ 

3) f(x)=x-[x] fonksiyonun x=1 ve x=3 noktalarındal limitlesi var ise bulunuz Ciōzini lun (x-[[x])=lun (x-1)=0] lm (x- [x])=lm (x-0)=1 limf(x) + limf(x) oldegenden x=1 de limit yoktus.  $\lim_{x \to \frac{3}{2}} (x - [x]) = \lim_{x \to \frac{3}{2}} (x - 1) = \frac{1}{2}$ 4) lin [3x+1] =? Cözüm: x>== 3x>1 => 3x+1>2 lim [[3x+1] = lim 2 = 2]  $\Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{3}$  de limit yoktur. lim [[3x+1]] = lim 1 = 1 5) lim sgn(x+1). |x-1| = ?  $C_{02MM}$ :  $sgn(x-1) = \begin{cases} 1, & x > 1 \\ 0, & x = 1 \\ -1, & x < 1 \end{cases}$  $\lim_{x \to 1^+} \frac{sgn(x-1) \cdot |x-1|}{x-1} = \lim_{x \to 1^+} \frac{1 \cdot (x-1)}{x-1} = \lim_{x \to 1^+} 1 = 1$  $\lim_{x \to 1^{-}} \frac{sgn(x-1).|x-1|}{x-1} = \lim_{x \to 1^{-}} \frac{(-1).(-x+1)}{x-1} = \lim_{x \to 1^{-}} 1 = 1$ 

 $\Rightarrow \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{sgn(x1) \cdot |x|}{x-1} = 1$ 

6) 
$$\lim_{x\to 1^{-}} \frac{|x-3|+2sgn(x-1)-x}{[-x+2]} = ?$$

$$\frac{C_{152m!}}{C_{152m!}} = \frac{1}{sgn(x-1)} = \frac{1}{sgn(x-1)} = \frac{1}{sgn(x-1)-x} = \frac{1}{sgn(x-1)-$$

Com Zexet ian - 1 cosx 20 ve Ocsinx el de.

Im Icosx Fint = lm (-1) = 1

xix

8) lm 
$$\frac{[1-3x]+[3x-1]}{sgn(4-x^2)+|x-2|}=?$$

 $\frac{C_{622m_1}}{x>2} \xrightarrow{3x>6} \xrightarrow{-3x<-6} \xrightarrow{-3x+1<-5}$   $x>2 \xrightarrow{3x>6} \xrightarrow{3x-1>5}$ 

$$\frac{|-2|^2}{|-x^2|+|-|} \times >2 \Longrightarrow sgn(4-x^2)=-1$$

 $\lim_{x\to 2^{+}} \frac{\mathbb{I}_{3x} \mathbb{I}_{+} \mathbb{I}_{3x-1}}{sgn(4-x^{2})+|x-2|} = \lim_{x\to 2^{+}} \frac{-6+5}{-1+x-2} = \frac{-1}{-1} = 1$ 

3) 
$$\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{x^3 + 2x^2 - 3x}{x^2 - 1} = ?$$

Gozmi lin 
$$\frac{x^2+2x^2-3x}{x^2-1} \stackrel{\circ}{=} \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{x(x-1)(x+3)}{(x-1)(x+1)} = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{x(x+3)}{x+1} = \frac{4}{2}$$

10) 
$$\lim_{x\to 2} \frac{x^2-4}{x^3-8} = ?$$

Cozum: 
$$\lim_{x\to 2} \frac{x^2-4}{x^3-8} = \lim_{x\to 2} \frac{(x-2)(x+2)}{(x-2)(x^2+2x+4)} = \lim_{x\to 2} \frac{x+2}{x^2+2x+4}$$

$$= \frac{4}{12} = \frac{1}{3}$$

11) 
$$\lim_{h\to 0} \frac{\sqrt{9+h'-3}}{h} = ?$$

Cozóm: 
$$X = \sqrt{3+h}$$
 Jónúsumi gapilirsa ha 0 ich xà 3 olur.

lim  $\frac{\sqrt{9+h}-3}{h} = \lim_{x \to 3} \frac{x-3}{x^2-9} = \lim_{x \to 3} \frac{1}{x+3} = \frac{1}{6}$ 

$$\frac{1}{h} = \frac{1}{h} = \frac{1}{x+3} = \frac{1}{x^2-3} = \frac{1}{x+3} = \frac{1}{x+3} = \frac{3}{x+3} = \frac{3}{x$$

$$\frac{G_{020m}}{l_{m}} = \frac{3\sqrt{8+h} - 2}{h} = \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{x-2}{x^{3}-8} = \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{x-2}{(x-2)(x^{2}+2x+4)} = \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{1}{x^{2}+2x+4}$$

$$= \frac{1}{10}$$

13) 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2-1}}{\sqrt[3]{1+x^2-1}} = ?$$

$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2-1}}{\sqrt[3]{1+x^2-1}} = \lim_{t\to 1} \frac{t^3-1}{t^2-1} = \lim_{t\to 1} \frac{(t-1)(t^2+t+1)}{(t-1)(t+1)} = \frac{3}{2}$$

14) 
$$\lim_{x\to 2} \left(\frac{1}{x-2} - \frac{12}{x^2-8}\right) = ?$$

$$\frac{Co2xim}{x\to 2} \lim_{x\to 2} \left(\frac{1}{x-2} - \frac{12}{x^2-8}\right) = \lim_{x\to 2} \frac{x^2+2x-8}{x^2-8}$$

$$= \lim_{x\to 2} \frac{(x-2)(x+4)}{(x-2)(x^2+2x+4)} = \lim_{x\to 2} \frac{x+4}{x^2+2x+4} = \frac{6}{12} = \frac{1}{2}$$
15)  $\lim_{x\to 0} x \sin \frac{1}{x} = ?$ 

$$\lim_{x\to 0} x \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0 \quad \text{olur.}$$

$$\lim_{x\to 0} x \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0 \quad \text{olur.}$$

$$\lim_{x\to 0} x \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0 \quad \text{olur.}$$

$$\lim_{x\to 0} x \sin \frac{1}{x} \ge x \quad \text{olur.} \quad \lim_{x\to 0} (-x) = \lim_{x\to 0} x = 0 \quad \text{oldgraden}$$

$$\lim_{x\to 0} x \sin \frac{1}{x} \ge x \quad \text{olur.} \quad \lim_{x\to 0} (-x) = \lim_{x\to 0} x = 0 \quad \text{oldgraden}$$

$$\lim_{x\to 0} x \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0 \quad \text{olur.}$$

$$\lim_{x\to 0} x \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0 \quad \text{olur.}$$

$$\lim_{x\to 0} x \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0 \quad \text{olur.}$$

$$\lim_{x\to 0} x \cos (\frac{x}{x}) = ?$$

$$\lim_{x\to 0} x^{\frac{1}{x}} \cos (\frac{x}{x}) = 0 \quad \text{olur.}$$

$$\lim_{x\to 0} x^{\frac{1}{x}} \cos (\frac{x}{x}) = 0 \quad \text{olur.}$$

$$\lim_{x\to 0} x^{\frac{1}{x}} \cos (\frac{x}{x}) = 0 \quad \text{olur.}$$

$$\lim_{x\to 0} x^{\frac{1}{x}} \cos (\frac{x}{x}) = 0 \quad \text{olur.}$$

$$\lim_{x\to 0} x^{\frac{1}{x}} \cos (\frac{x}{x}) = 0 \quad \text{olur.}$$

$$\lim_{x\to 0} x^{\frac{1}{x}} \cos (\frac{x}{x}) = 0 \quad \text{olur.}$$

$$\lim_{x\to 0} x^{\frac{1}{x}} \cos (\frac{x}{x}) = 0 \quad \text{olur.}$$

$$\lim_{x\to 0} x^{\frac{1}{x}} \cos (\frac{x}{x}) = 0 \quad \text{olur.}$$

$$\lim_{x\to 0} x^{\frac{1}{x}} \cos (\frac{x}{x}) = 0 \quad \text{olur.}$$

$$\lim_{x\to 0} x^{\frac{1}{x}} \cos (\frac{x}{x}) = 0 \quad \text{olur.}$$

$$\lim_{x\to 0} x^{\frac{1}{x}} \cos (\frac{x}{x}) = 0 \quad \text{olur.}$$

$$\lim_{x\to 0} x^{\frac{1}{x}} \cos (\frac{x}{x}) = 0 \quad \text{olur.}$$

## Sonsuz Limitler:

1) 
$$\lim_{x \to T_{00}} \frac{1}{x^{n}} = 0$$
 (new)

1) 
$$\lim_{X \to 700} \frac{1}{x^n} = 0$$
  $(n \in \mathbb{N})$ 
 $\lim_{X \to 700} \frac{1}{x^n} = 0$   $(n \in \mathbb{N})$ 

2)  $\lim_{X \to 700} \frac{1}{x^n} = 0$   $\lim_{X \to 700} \frac{1}{x^n} = 0$ 

5) 
$$\lim_{x\to\infty} \left(1+\frac{1}{x}\right)^x = e$$

6) 
$$\lim_{x\to\infty} u(x) = 0$$
,  $\lim_{x\to\infty} u(x) = \infty$ ,  $\lim_{x\to\infty} u(x) \cdot u(x) = k$  ise,  $\lim_{x\to\infty} (1+u(x))^{u(x)} = k$  olur.

1) 
$$\lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{2x^2-3x+1}{-4x^2+2x-1} = \frac{2}{-4} = \frac{-1}{2}$$

1) 
$$\lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{2x^{3}x^{2}}{-4x^{2}+2x-1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

11. Yol:  $\lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{x^{2}(2-\frac{3}{x}+\frac{1}{x^{2}})}{x^{2}(-4+\frac{2}{x}-\frac{1}{x^{2}})} = \frac{-1}{2}$ 

2)  $\lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{5x^{3}-2x+1}{-x^{2}-4x} = +\operatorname{sgn}(\frac{5}{-1}), \infty = -\infty$ 

2) 
$$\lim \frac{5x^3-2x+1}{x^2+1}=+sgn(\frac{5}{-1}), \infty=-\infty$$

$$\frac{11 \cdot 40!}{x \cdot \infty} \cdot \frac{11 \cdot 40!}{x \cdot \infty} = -\infty$$

3) 
$$\lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{x}{[x]} = \lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{[x]^2 + k}{[x]} = \lim_{x\to\infty} (1 + \frac{k}{[x]}) = 1$$
  
 $x = [x] + k, k \in [0,1)$ 

4) 
$$\lim_{N\to\infty} \frac{2^{nH} + 3^{nH}}{2^{N} + 3^{n}} = ?$$

$$\frac{Goz_{n}}{2^{n} + 3^{n}} \lim_{N\to\infty} \frac{2^{nH} + 3^{nH}}{2^{n} + 3^{n}} = \lim_{N\to\infty} \frac{3^{nH} \left[ \left( \frac{2}{3} \right)^{n} + 1 \right]}{3^{n} \left[ \left( \frac{2}{3} \right)^{n} + 1 \right]} = \frac{3(oH)}{o+1} = 3$$
5)  $\lim_{N\to\infty} \frac{2 - 10^{15 - N}}{1 + \frac{2N}{3N}} = ?$ 

$$\frac{2 - 10^{15 - N}}{1 + \frac{2N}{3N}} = ?$$

$$\frac{2 - 10^{15 - N}}{1 + \frac{2N}{3N}} = \frac{2 - 0}{1 + 1} = 2$$
6)  $\lim_{N\to\infty} \frac{[N]^{2} - 25}{x + 5} = ?$ 

$$\frac{[N]^{2} - 25}{x + 5} = \lim_{N\to\infty} \frac{(-5)^{2} - 25}{x + 5} = \lim_{N\to\infty} 0 = 0$$

$$\lim_{N\to\infty} \frac{[N]^{2} - 25}{x + 5} = \lim_{N\to\infty} \frac{(-6)^{2} - 25}{x + 5} = \lim_{N\to\infty} \frac{11}{x + 5} = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{N\to\infty} \frac{[N]^{2} - 25}{x + 5} = ?$$

$$\lim_{N\to\infty} \frac{[N]^{2} - 25}{x + 5} = ?$$

$$\lim_{N\to\infty} \frac{[N]^{2} - 25}{x + 5} = \lim_{N\to\infty} \frac{24 - 25}{x + 5} = \lim_{N\to\infty} \frac{-1}{x + 5} = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{N\to\infty} \frac{[N]^{2} - 25}{x + 5} = \lim_{N\to\infty} \frac{24 - 25}{x + 5} = \lim_{N\to\infty} \frac{-1}{x + 5} = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{N\to\infty} \frac{[N]^{2} - 25}{x + 5} = \lim_{N\to\infty} \frac{24 - 25}{x + 5} = \lim_{N\to\infty} \frac{-1}{x + 5} = -\infty$$

8)  $\lim_{x\to 0} (1+3x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = ?$   $\frac{Gozim:}{\lim_{x\to 0} (1+3x)^{\frac{1}{x}}} = \lim_{t\to \infty} (1+\frac{1}{t})^{3t} = \lim_{t\to \infty} (1+\frac{1}{t})^{3t} = e^{3t}$   $\lim_{x\to 0} (1+3x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{t\to \infty} (1+\frac{1}{t})^{3t} = e^{3t}$ 

 $\lim_{x \to -5^{-}} \frac{\mathbb{Z}^2 - 25}{x + 5} = \lim_{x \to -5^{-}} \frac{25 - 25}{x + 5} = \lim_{x \to -5^{-}} 0 = 0$   $(x < -5 \Rightarrow x^2 > 25)$ 

S) 
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{4n+1}{4n}\right)^{2n+\frac{1}{2}} = ?$$
 $\lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{4n+1}{4n}\right)^{2n+\frac{1}{2}} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \left(1+\frac{1}{4n}\right)^{2n+\frac{1}{2}}$ 
 $\lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{4n+1}{4n}\right)^{2n+\frac{1}{2}} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \left(1+\frac{1}{4n}\right)^{2n+\frac{1}{2}} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \left(1+\frac{1}{x}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \lim_{n\to\infty}$ 

Trigonometrik Fonksiyonların Limiti: lim sinx = 1 yardımıyla Erigonometrik fonksiyonların limiti hesaplanır. lim sinu(x) = 1 dir. lyn tarx = lyn sinx. I = lyn sinx. lyn = 1 dic. Ornekler: 1)  $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sin 3x}{\sin 5x} = ?$  $\frac{C_{1020M!}}{x_{10}} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin 3x}{\sin 5x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin 3x}{3x} \cdot 3 = \frac{3}{5} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin 3x}{3x}$   $= \frac{3}{5}$   $= \frac{3}{5}$ 2)  $\lim_{x\to\infty} x. \sin\left(\frac{5}{x}\right) = ?$ Ciózum: t= 5 denisem yapılırsa t-0 olur. lun x sin = lun = sint = 5. lun sint = 5 3)  $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1-\cos 2x}{x^2} = ?$  $\frac{1-\cos 2x}{x^2} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1-(1-2\sin^2x)}{x^2} = 2 \cdot \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{(\sin x)^2}{x} = 2$ 4)  $\lim_{x\to 2} \frac{\sin(x^2-4)}{x-2} = ?$  $\frac{C_{1023m!} \lim_{x\to 2} \frac{s_{1}(x^{2}-4)}{x-2} \cdot \frac{x+2}{x+2} = \lim_{x\to 2} \frac{s_{1}(x^{2}-4)}{x^{2}-4} \cdot \lim_{x\to 2} (x+2)$   $= 4 \cdot \lim_{t\to 0} \frac{s_{1}(x^{2}-4)}{t} = 4$ 

5) 
$$\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1-\sin x}{\cos^2 x} = ?$$
 $\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1-\sin x}{\cos^2 x} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1-\sin x}{1-\sin^2 x} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{1+\sin x} = \frac{1}{2}$ 

6)  $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\arcsin x}{x} = ?$ 
 $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\arcsin x}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1-\cos x}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1-\cos x}{x^2} = \frac{1}{1+\cos x}$ 
 $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1-\cos x}{x^2} = ?$ 
 $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1-\cos x}{x^2} = \frac{1}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1-\cos^2 x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1-\cos^2 x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1-\cos^2 x}{x^2} = \frac{1}{x}$ 

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

9)  $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x \sin x}{1-\cos x} = ?$ 
 $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x \sin x}{1-\cos x} = ?$ 
 $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x \sin x}{1-\cos x} = ?$ 
 $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x \sin x}{1-\cos x} = ?$ 
 $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x \sin x}{1-\cos x} = ?$ 
 $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x \sin x}{1-\cos x} = ?$ 
 $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x \sin x}{1-\cos x} = ?$ 
 $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x \sin x}{1-\cos x} = ?$ 
 $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x \sin x}{1-\cos x} = ?$ 
 $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x \sin x}{1-\cos x} = ?$ 
 $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x \sin x}{1-\cos x} = ?$ 
 $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x \sin x}{1-\cos x} = ?$ 
 $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x \sin x}{1-\cos x} = ?$ 
 $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x \sin x}{1-\cos x} = ?$ 
 $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x \sin x}{1-\cos x} = ?$ 
 $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x \sin x}{1-\cos x} = ?$ 
 $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x \sin x}{1-\cos x} = ?$ 
 $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x \sin x}{1-\cos x} = ?$ 
 $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x \sin x}{1-\cos x} = ?$ 
 $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x \sin x}{1-\cos x} = ?$ 
 $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x \sin x}{1-\cos x} = ?$ 
 $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x \sin x}{1-\cos x} = ?$ 
 $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x \sin x}{1-\cos x} = ?$ 
 $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x \sin x}{1-\cos x} = ?$ 
 $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x \sin x}{1-\cos x} = ?$ 
 $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x \sin x}{1-\cos x} = ?$ 
 $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x \sin x}{1-\cos x} = ?$ 
 $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x \sin x}{1-\cos x} = ?$ 
 $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x \sin x}{1-\cos x} = ?$ 

lm <u>xsinx</u> · lm (1+cosx)= 2, lm <u>x</u> = 2

10) 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sin x - \tan x}{x^3} = ?$$
 $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sin x - \tan x}{x^3} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sin x - \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}}{x^3}$ 
 $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot \frac{1 - \frac{1}{\cos x}}{x^2} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sin x}{x^3} \cdot \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\cos x - 1}{x^2} \cdot \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1}{x^2} \cdot \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\cos x - 1}{x^2} \cdot \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1}{x^2} \cdot \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\cos x - 1}{x^2} \cdot \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1}{x^2} \cdot \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\cos x - 1}{x^2} \cdot \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1}{x^2} \cdot \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\cos x - 1}{x^2} \cdot \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\cos x - 1}{x^2} \cdot \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\cos x - 1}{x^2} \cdot \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\cos x - 1}{2x} \cdot \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\cos x - 1}{x^2} \cdot \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\cos x - 1}{2x} \cdot \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\cos x - 1}{x^2} \cdot \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\cos x - 1}{2x} \cdot \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\cos x - 1}{x^2} \cdot \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\cos x - 1}{2x} \cdot \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\cos x - 1}{x^2} \cdot \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sin x - 1}{x^2} \cdot \lim_{x\to 0}$ 

 $\lim_{x\to 1} (1-x) \cdot \tan\left(\frac{\pi x}{2}\right) = \lim_{x\to 1} \pm \cdot \cot\left(\frac{\pi x}{2}\right) = \lim_{x\to 1} \frac{\pm}{\sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{2}\right)} \cdot \cos\left(\frac{\pi x}{2}\right) \cdot \frac{\pi x}{\pi x}$   $= \lim_{x\to 1} \frac{\pi x}{\sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{2}\right)} \cdot \lim_{x\to 1} \cos\left(\frac{\pi x}{2}\right) \cdot \frac{\pi x}{\pi x} = \frac{2}{\pi}$ 

124) 
$$\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x + \cos x - 1}{1 - \sin x + \cos x} = ?$$
 $\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1 - \sin x + \cos x}{1 - \sin x + \cos x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\cos x + \sin x - 1}{1 - \cos x + \sin x + \cos x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\cos x + \sin x + \cos x}{1 - \cos x + \sin x + \cos x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\cos x + \sin x + \cos x}{1 - \cos x + \sin x + \cos x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{2\sin x - \sin x}{1 - \cos x + \sin x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{2\sin x - \sin x}{x - a} = ?$ 

Cosum:  $\frac{\sin x - \sin a}{x - a} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin(x + a) - \sin a}{x - a} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin(x + a) - \sin a}{x - a} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin(x + a) - \sin a}{x - a} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin(x + a) - \sin a}{x - a} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin(x + a) - \sin a}{x - a} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin(x + a) - \sin a}{x - a} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin(x + a) - \sin a}{x - a} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin(x + a) - \sin a}{x - a} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin(x + a) - \sin a}{x - a} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin x - \sin a}{x - a} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin x - \sin a}{x - a} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\cos x - a}{x - a} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\cos x - a}{x - a} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\cos x - a}{x - a} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\cos x - a}{x - a} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\cos x - a}{x - a} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\cos x - a}{x - a} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\cos x - a}{x - a} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\cos x - a}{x - a} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\cos x - a}{x - a} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\cos$