

DPP: 6

Subject: Mathematics

Topic: Limits

1.
$$\lim_{x\to 0} (1+ax)^{b/x}$$

2.
$$f(x) = \left(\frac{x}{2+x}\right)^{2x}, \text{ then}$$

(A)
$$\lim_{x \to a} f(x) = -4$$

(B)
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} f(x) = 2$$

(C)
$$\lim_{x\to\infty} f(x) = e^{-4}$$

(A)
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} f(x) = -4$$
 (B) $\lim_{x \to \infty} f(x) = 2$ (C) $\lim_{x \to \infty} f(x) = e^{-4}$ (D) $\lim_{x \to \infty} f(x) = \frac{1}{9}$

3. For
$$x \in R$$
, $\lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{x-3}{x+2} \right)^x =$

(B)
$$e^{-1}$$

(C)
$$e^{-5}$$

(D)
$$e^{\pm}$$

4.
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{x+1}{x+5} \right)^{2x}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{1 + 5x^2}{1 + 3x^2} \right)^{-1}$$

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{x + 1}{x + 5} \right)^{2x} \qquad 5. \qquad \lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{1 + 5x^2}{1 + 3x^2} \right)^{1/x^2} \qquad 6. \qquad \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{x^2 + 2x + 3}{2x^2 + x + 5} \right)^{\frac{3x - 2}{3x + 2}}$$

7.
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \left(1 + \sin \frac{a}{n} \right)^n$$
 8. $\lim_{x \to 0} (1 + x^2 + \sin x)^{3/\tan x}$

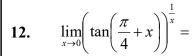
$$\lim_{x \to 0} (1 + x^2 + \sin x)^{3/\tan x}$$

9.
$$\lim_{r\to 1} (1+\sin \pi x)^{\cot \pi x} =$$

(A)
$$1/e$$

10.
$$\lim_{x\to 1} (\log_2 2x)^{\log_x 5}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 1} (2-x)^{\tan \frac{\pi x}{2}}$$





(B)
$$e^2$$

13.
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \left\{ \sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) + \cos\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \right\}^{x}$$
 NEET P14.
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{\tan x}{x}\right)^{\frac{1}{x}}$$
 Title

Prove
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \left(\frac{\tan x}{x}\right)^{\frac{1}{x}}$$

15.
$$\lim_{x \to a} \left(\frac{\sin x}{\sin a} \right)^{\frac{1}{x-a}} =$$

(A)
$$e^{\tan a}$$

(B)
$$e^{\sin a}$$

(C)
$$e^{\cot a}$$

16.
$$\lim_{X \to 0} \left(\frac{5}{2 + \sqrt{9 + x}} \right) \frac{1}{\sin x}$$

17.
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \left\{ \frac{p^x + q^x + r^x}{3} \right\}^{2/x}$$
 where p, q, r > 0

18.
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{1^x + 2^x + 3^x + ... + n^x}{n} \right)^{1/2}$$

$$\lim_{x\to 0} \left(\frac{1^x + 2^x + 3^x + \dots + n^x}{n}\right)^{1/x}$$
 19.
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} n^{-n^2} \left[(n+1) \left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right) \left(n + \frac{1}{2^2}\right) \dots \left(n + \frac{1}{2^{n-1}}\right) \right]^n.$$

Let $f(x) = \frac{\tan x}{x}$, then prove that $\lim_{x \to 0} ([f(x)] + x^2)^{\frac{1}{\{f(x)\}}} = e^3$. 20.

(where [.] and {.} denotes greatest integer and fractional part function respectively)

- If $\lim_{x\to 1} (1+ax+bx^2)^{\frac{3}{x-1}} = e^3$, then find condition on a, b and c. 21.
- If $\lim_{x \to a} (\cos x + a \sin bx)^{\frac{1}{x}} = e^2$ then values of a&b can be: 22.
- (A) a = 1, b = 2 (B) a = 2, b = 1 (C) $a = 2\sqrt{2}, b = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ (D) a = -2, b = -1
- Find the polynomial f(x) of degree 6, which satisfies $\lim_{x\to 0} \left(1 + \frac{f(x)}{x^3}\right)^{\frac{1}{x}} = e^2$ 23.
- $\lim_{n \to \infty} \sin^{2n} x =$ 24.
 - (A) 1 when $x \neq (2k+1)\frac{\pi}{2}, k \in I$
- (B) 0 when $x \neq (2k+1)\frac{\pi}{2}, k \in I$
- (C) 1 when $x = (2k+1)\frac{\pi}{2}, k \in I$
- (D) 0 when $x = (2k+1)\frac{\pi}{2}, k \in I$

- $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\left(x^{2n+2} \cos x\right)}{x^{2n} + 1} =$ 25.
 - (A) $-\cos x$, for -1 < x < 1

(B) $\left(\frac{1-\cos 1}{2}\right)$ for $x=\pm 1$

(C) x^2 for |x| > 1

- (D) N.O.T
- $_{n}$ is non-zero and finite number, where $n \in N$, is 26. Set of all values of x such that lim-

- (A) $\left[-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right]$ (B) $\left[0, \frac{1}{2}\right]$ (C) (-1, 1) (D) $\left[-\frac{1}{2}, 0\right]$
- 27.
- Find $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{|T_x|}{1+(2\sin x)^{2n}}$ | NEET | Pre-Foundation
- $\lim \lim (\cos m! \pi x)^{2n} =$ 28.
 - (A) 1 when $x \in \text{irrational}$

(B) 1 when $x \in \text{rational}$

(C) 0 when $x \in \text{rational}$

(D) 0when $x \in irrational$

Answer Key

- 1. e^{ab}
- **2.C**
- **3.C**
- 4. e^{-8}
- 7. e^X
- 8. e³
- 9.A

- log₂ 5
- 11. $e^{2/\pi}$
- **13.** 1
- **14.** 1
- 15.C
- 16. $e^{-1/30}$

- 17. $(pqr)^{\frac{2}{3}}$ 18. $(n!)^{\frac{1}{X}}$ 19. e^2

- **21.** a + b = 0, bc = 3.
- **22. ABCD**

- 24.BC
- **25.ABC**
- 26.A

12.B

- **23.** 1/2

- **27.** x when $|\sin x| < 1/2$; $x/2 |\sin x| = 1/2$; 0 when $|\sin x| \ge 1/2$