

Limits

Engineering Mathematics-I

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Calculus for single variable

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- ▶ Intermediate Form

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- ▶ Taylor and Maclaurin series
- ▶ Riemann Integration
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- ▶ Beta and Gamma functions and their properties

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$$0 \times \infty \qquad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x}{x^3 - 1} \cdot \ln x$$

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

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Theorem (L'Hospital Rule)

For a limit $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$ of the indeterminate form $\frac{0}{0}$ or $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}$$

if $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}$ exists or equals to $\pm\infty$.

Examples

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$$3. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sec x - x}{\sin x} = 0$$

$$4. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^3 - x^2 \ln x + \ln x - 1}{x^2 - 1}$$

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5. If $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x^2 - 1}{x + 1} - ax - b \right) = 0$, then find the values of a and b .

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$$5. \text{ If } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x^2 - 1}{x + 1} - ax - b \right) = 0, \text{ then find the values of } a \text{ and } b.$$

$$6. \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \left(t + \frac{1}{t} \right) \left((4 - t)^{3/2} - 8 \right)$$

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$$6. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 2x \tan \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x \right)$$

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