

Cx → 7

Q.1) Evaluate  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}} \frac{\cos^2 \pi n}{e^{2n} - 2n e}$

Ans →

~~Method 1~~ ~~Method 2~~  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}} \frac{\cos^2 \pi n}{e^{2n} - 2n e}$

∴ ~~Method 1~~  $\frac{\cos^2(\pi/2)}{e^{2 \cdot 1} - e} = \frac{0}{0}$

∴ L - Hospital rule

∴  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}} \frac{2 \cos(\pi n) \cdot (-\sin(\pi n)) \cdot \pi}{e^{2n} \cdot 2 - 2e}$

∴  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}} \frac{-2\pi \cdot \sin(\pi n) \cdot \cos(\pi n)}{2(e^{2n} - e)} \Rightarrow \frac{-\pi \cdot \sin(2\pi n)}{2(e^{2n} - e)}$

∴ L - Hospital rule

∴  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}} \frac{-\pi}{2} \left[ \frac{\cos(2\pi n) \cdot 2\pi}{e^{2n} \cdot 2} \right]$

∴  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}} \frac{-\pi^2}{2} \frac{\cos(2\pi n)}{e^{2n}}$

∴  $\frac{-\pi^2 \cos(\pi)}{2 e} = \frac{\pi^2}{2e}$

Q.2) show that  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \log_{\tan x} \tan 2x = 1$

Ans  $\rightarrow$

$$\text{So, } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \log_{\tan x} \tan 2x$$

$$\text{So, } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log \tan 2x}{\log \tan x}$$

$$\text{So, } \underset{n \rightarrow 0}{\cancel{\frac{\log}{\tan}}} \underset{n \rightarrow 0}{\cancel{\frac{0}{0}}} \text{ form}$$

So by L-Hospital rule

$$\text{So, } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{\tan 2x} \times \sec^2(2x) \cdot 2}{\frac{1}{\tan x} \times \sec^2 x}$$

$$\text{So, } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \cdot \sec^2(2x) \cdot \tan x}{\tan 2x \cdot \sec^2 x}$$

$$\text{So, } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \tan x \cdot \sec^2(2x)}{\left( \frac{2 \tan x}{1 - \tan^2 x} \right) \cdot \sec^2 x}$$

$$\text{So, } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \tan x \cdot \sec^2(2x) \cdot (1 - \tan^2 x)}{2 \tan x \cdot \sec^2 x}$$

$$\text{So, } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sec^2(2x) \cdot (1 - \tan^2 x)}{\sec^2 x}$$

$$\text{So, } \frac{1 (1-0)}{1} = 1$$

Hence proved

Q.3) Show that  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{1^{\frac{1}{n}} + 2^{\frac{1}{n}} + 3^{\frac{1}{n}} + 4^{\frac{1}{n}}}{4} \right]^{4n} = 24$

~~∴~~  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{1^{\frac{1}{n}} + 2^{\frac{1}{n}} + 3^{\frac{1}{n}} + 4^{\frac{1}{n}}}{4} \right]^{4n}$

∴ It is  $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$  form

∴ let  $y = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{1^{\frac{1}{n}} + 2^{\frac{1}{n}} + 3^{\frac{1}{n}} + 4^{\frac{1}{n}}}{4} \right]^{4n}$

∴  $\log y = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 4n \cdot \log \left( \frac{1^{\frac{1}{n}} + 2^{\frac{1}{n}} + 3^{\frac{1}{n}} + 4^{\frac{1}{n}}}{4} \right)$

∴  $\log y = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log \left( \frac{1^{\frac{1}{n}} + 2^{\frac{1}{n}} + 3^{\frac{1}{n}} + 4^{\frac{1}{n}}}{4} \right)}{\left( \frac{1}{4n} \right)}$

∴  $\frac{0}{0}$  form

L'Hospital rule

∴  $\log y = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4}{(1^{\frac{1}{n}} + 2^{\frac{1}{n}} + 3^{\frac{1}{n}} + 4^{\frac{1}{n}})} \times \frac{1}{4} \left( \frac{1^{\frac{1}{n}} \log(1) + 2^{\frac{1}{n}} \log(2) + 3^{\frac{1}{n}} \log(3) + 4^{\frac{1}{n}} \log(4)}{n^2} \right)$

$\frac{\frac{1}{4} \cancel{(-1)}}{\cancel{n^2}}$

∴  $\log y = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{-\frac{1}{n^2} (0 + 2^{\frac{1}{n}} \log(2) + 3^{\frac{1}{n}} \log(3) + 4^{\frac{1}{n}} \log(4))}{\frac{1}{4} \cancel{(-\frac{1}{n^2})}} \right]$

∴  $\log y = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 4 \left( \log(2) + \log(3) + \log(4) \right)$

$$\therefore \log y = 4 \log (2^4)$$

$$y = 2^4$$

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Q-4) prove that  $\lim_{n \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+n)^{\frac{1}{n}} - e}{n} = -\frac{e}{2}$

Ans  $\rightarrow$  by using  $(1+n)^m = 1 + mn + \frac{m(m-1)}{2!}n^2 + \dots$

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow 0} \left[ 1 + \frac{n}{n} + \frac{\frac{1}{n}(\frac{1}{n}-1)}{2!} n^2 + \dots \right] - e$$

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow 0} \left[ 1 + 1 + \frac{(1-n)}{2} + \dots \right] - e$$

by using  $(1+x)^{\frac{1}{n}} = e \left[ 1 - \frac{x}{2} + \frac{11x^2}{24} \dots \right]$

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow 0} \left\{ e - \frac{en}{2} + \frac{11n^2 e}{24} \dots \right\} - e$$

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\frac{en}{2} + \frac{11n^2 e}{24} \dots}{n}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow 0} -\frac{e}{2} + \frac{11ne}{24} \dots$$

$$\therefore -\frac{e}{2}$$