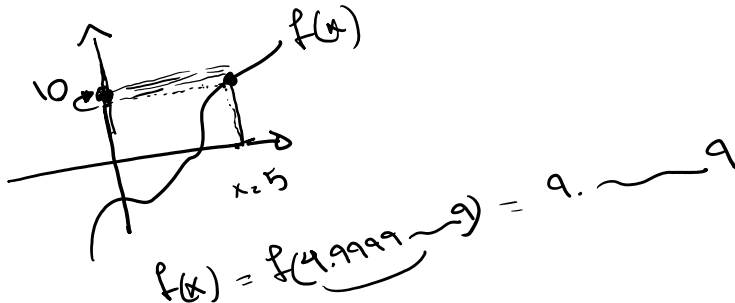


$$\begin{aligned}
 \textcircled{4} \left(\sqrt{\frac{\ln^2 x}{5 \log x^2 + 2}} \right)' &= (P^{1/2})' = \frac{1}{2} P^{-1/2} P' \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\ln^2 x}{5 \log x^2 + 2} \right)^{-1/2} \left(\frac{\ln^2 x}{5 \log x^2 + 2} \right)' \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{2 \ln x (1/x) (5 \log x^2 + 2) - (10 \frac{1}{(\ln^2 x)}) (\ln^2 x)}{(5 \log x^2 + 2)^2} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \textcircled{5} \left(\sqrt{x} \ln(x^2 + 5) \right)' &= (PS)' = P'S + S'P \\
 &= \left(\frac{1}{2} x^{-1/2} \right) (\ln(x^2 + 5)) + (2 \ln(x^2 + 5) (\ln(x^2 + 5))') (\sqrt{x}) \\
 &= \left(\frac{1}{2} x^{-1/2} \right) (\ln(x^2 + 5)) + \left(\frac{2x}{x^2 + 5} \right) (\sqrt{x})
 \end{aligned}$$

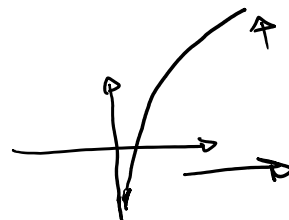
Limits

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 5^-} f(x) = 10$$

Examples:

$$\textcircled{1} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} 2x + 5 = +\infty$$

$$\textcircled{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \log x^5 = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} 5 \log x = +\infty$$



$$\textcircled{3} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \log x = \text{UND}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \log x = -\infty$$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{6x+2}{x^3+5x} = \frac{\infty}{\infty} \text{ or } \frac{0}{0} \quad \text{L'Hopital}$$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{6x+2}{x^3+5x} \Rightarrow \boxed{0 \times \infty} \Rightarrow \text{change to } \frac{0}{0} \text{ or } \frac{\infty}{\infty}$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f \cdot g = \boxed{0 \times \infty} = 0.1 \times 10^{20} = 10^{19} \rightarrow \infty$
 $\in 0.00 \dots \times 100 = \text{close to } 0$
 $= 0.0001 \times 10^4 = 1 \rightarrow \text{nr}$
 $\infty \text{ nr}$

In limits

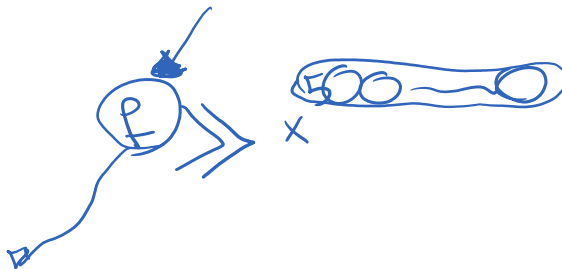
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) \Rightarrow \textcircled{1} \quad \frac{\infty}{\infty} \text{ or } \frac{0}{0} \Rightarrow \text{L'Hopital rule}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad 0 \times \infty \text{ change it to } \frac{\infty}{\infty} \text{ or } \frac{0}{0} \Rightarrow \text{L'Hopital rule}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{6x+2}{x^3+5x} \stackrel{1A}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{6}{3x^2+5} = 0$$

another way $\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{6x+2}{x^3+5x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{6x}{x^3} = 0$

Growth	Terminology
$O(1)$	constant growth
$O(\log n)$	logarithmic growth
$O(n)$	linear growth
$O(n^k)$	polynomial growth
$O(n^b)$	polynomial growth
$\Omega(n^k)$ for every k	superpolynomial growth
$\Omega(b^n)$ for some $b > 1$	exponential growth



⑥ $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 + 5\sqrt{x}}{\log x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2}{\log x} = +\infty$

⑦ $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x\sqrt{x} + x^2 \log x}{x^2 \log^2 x^2 + x\sqrt{\log x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 \log x}{4x^2 \log^2 x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log x}{4 \log^2 x} = 0$

$\log^2 x^2 = (\log x^2)^2 = (2 \log x)^2 = 4 \log^2 x$

⑧ $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{\log x^5} + \log^2 x}{x^{0.1} + \log x} \approx \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\log x)^{1/2} + (\log x)^2}{x^{0.1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\log x)^2}{x^{0.1}} = 0$

$$\textcircled{9} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log^2 \log x + \sqrt{\log x}}{\log x^{10}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\cancel{\log x} + x^{1/4}}{10 \log x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^{1/4} \log x}{10 \log x} = \boxed{0}$$

$$\textcircled{10} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^{\log x^5} + 8^{\log x^{1/3}}}{2^{\log \log^2 x} + 6x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^5 + x}{\log^2 x + 6x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^5}{6x} = \boxed{+\infty}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{11} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^{\log x}}{2^x} &\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \log p \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \log \frac{x^{\log x}}{2^x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \log(x^{\log x}) - \log(2^x) \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \log x (\log x) - x \log 2 \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\cancel{\log^2 x} - x) = \boxed{-\infty} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \log p = -\infty \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} p = 2^{-\infty} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\infty} = \boxed{0}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \log p = -\infty \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} p = 2^{-\infty} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\infty} = \boxed{0}$$

log
def
↓

$$\text{log rules: } \log_p a = c \Leftrightarrow a = b^c$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f}{g} \quad \begin{cases} \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \log \frac{f}{g} \\ \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log f}{\log g} \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log f}{\log g}$$

← WRONG X

$$(12) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\log x)^{\log x}}{2^{x^2}} =$$

Ri-Rat:

$$\begin{aligned} (12) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\log x)^{\log x}}{2^{x^2}} &\Rightarrow \log((\log x)^{\log x}) - \log(2^{x^2}) \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\log x \cdot \log \log x - x^2 \log 2) \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\log x \cdot \log \log x - x^2) \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (-x^2) = -\infty \\ &\hookrightarrow \log p = -\infty \Rightarrow 2^{-\infty} = p \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2^{\infty}} = \boxed{0} \end{aligned}$$

$$(13) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x \Rightarrow$$

Note 1: $\log(a+b) \neq \log a + \log b$

Note 2: $0 \times \infty \Rightarrow \frac{0}{0} \text{ or } \frac{\infty}{\infty}$

Note 3: $2 = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \ln p = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \ln p = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\overset{\infty}{x} \cdot \overset{0}{\ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)}}{\overset{0}{\frac{1}{x}}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)}{\frac{1}{x}} = \frac{0}{0}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)'}{\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{x}}}{-\frac{1}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\cancel{-\frac{1}{x^2}}}{\cancel{-\frac{1}{x^2}}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{x}}}{1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{x}} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \ln(p) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x = 1$$

$$\log_e p = 1 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} p = e^1 = e \quad : D$$

$$(14) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\log x)^{\log^5 x}}{x^{x^x}} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\log^5 x \log \log x - \underbrace{x^x \log x} \right)$$

$$x \rightarrow \infty$$

$$= -\infty \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \log p = -\infty$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} p = 0 \quad \checkmark$$