

## LIMITS

### EXERCISE 1(A)

$$1. \quad \text{LHL} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} x^2 = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} (1-h)^2 = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} (1+h^2-2h) = 1$$

$$\text{RHL} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} x = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} (1+h) = 1$$

$\therefore \text{LHL} = \text{RHL} = \text{a finite quantity.}$

$$\text{Hence, } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = 1$$

$$2. \quad \text{LHL} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{|2-h-2|}{(2-h)-2} = \frac{(-h)}{-h} = \frac{h}{-h} = -1$$

$$\text{RHL} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{|2+h-2|}{(2+h-2)} = \frac{|h|}{h} = \frac{h}{h} = 1$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{|x-2|}{x-2} = 1$$

$$3. \quad \text{LHL} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} \left( \frac{2}{5-x} \right) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{2}{5-(3-h)} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{2}{2+h} = 1$$

$$\text{RHL} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} f(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} [5-(3+h)] = 2$$

$$4. \quad \text{LHL} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} 3(1-h) = 3, \quad \text{RHL} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} 5-3(1+h) = 2$$

$$5. \quad \text{LHL} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{|h|}{h} = -1 \quad \text{RHL} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{|h|}{h} = 1$$

$$6. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (3x^2 + 4x + 5) = 3 + 4 + 5 = 12$$

$$7. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(3^{x/2} - 3)}{(3^{x/2} - 3)(3^{x/2} + 3)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{1}{(3^{x/2} + 3)} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$8. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x^5 - 4^5}{x - a} = 5a^4$$

$$9. \quad \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \left[ \frac{x - (x+h)}{(x+h)x} \right] = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-1}{x(x+h)} = \frac{-1}{x^2}$$

$$10. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\sqrt{1-x^2} - \sqrt{1+x^2})(\sqrt{1-x^2} + \sqrt{1+x^2})}{x^2(\sqrt{1-x^2} + \sqrt{1+x^2})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1-x^2) - (1+x^2)}{x^2(\sqrt{1-x^2} + \sqrt{1+x^2})}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2x^2}{2x^2} = -1$$

$$11. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{(x-3)(\sqrt{x-2} + \sqrt{4-x})}{(x-2)-(4-x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{1}{2}(2) = 1$$

$$12. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 \left( a + \frac{b}{x} + \frac{c}{x^2} \right)}{x^2 \left( d + \frac{e}{x} + \frac{f}{x^2} \right)} = \frac{a}{d}$$

$$13. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}} - \sqrt{x} \right) \frac{\left( \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}} + \sqrt{x} \right)}{\left( \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}} + \sqrt{x} \right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\left( x + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}} - x \right)}{\left( \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}} + \sqrt{x} \right)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\left( \sqrt{x} \left( 1 + \sqrt{\frac{1}{x}} \right)^{1/2} \right)}{\left( \sqrt{x} \left[ \left( 1 + \sqrt{\frac{1}{x} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{x^3}}} \right)^{1/2} + 1 \right] \right)} = \frac{(1)^{1/2}}{(1)^{1/2} + 1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$14. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = 2$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{(3 \sin x - \sqrt{3} \cos x)}{6 \left( x - \frac{\pi}{6} \right)}$$

$$= \frac{3}{6} \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{\left( \sin x - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \cos x \right)}{\left( x - \frac{\pi}{6} \right)} = \frac{1}{2} \lim$$

$$= \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{6} \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{\left( \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin x - \frac{1}{2} \cos x \right)}{\left( x - \frac{\pi}{6} \right)}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{6}} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right) \frac{\sin \left( x - \frac{\pi}{6} \right)}{\left( x - \frac{\pi}{6} \right)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$17. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{(x^3 - 27) - (x^2 - 9)}{(x-3)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{(x-3)}{(x-3)} \left[ (x^2 + 3x + 9) - (x+3) \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} (x^2 + 2x + 6) = 21$$

$$18. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x-2)(x^2 + 2x + 4)}{(x-2)(x+2)} = 2$$

$$19. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{1-x})}{(\sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt{1-x})(\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{1-x})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x\sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt{1-x}}{2x} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{(\sqrt{a+2x} - \sqrt{3x})(\sqrt{a+2x} + \sqrt{3x})(\sqrt{3a+x} + 2\sqrt{x})}{\sqrt{3a+x} - 2\sqrt{x}(\sqrt{3a+x} + 2\sqrt{x})(\sqrt{a+2x} + \sqrt{3x})} = \frac{(a-x)(a+2x) + \sqrt{3x}}{(a-x)(\sqrt{3a+x} + 2\sqrt{x})}$$

$$20. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{(a-x)(\sqrt{2a+x} + 2\sqrt{x})}{3(a-x)(\sqrt{a+2x} + \sqrt{3x})} = \frac{1}{3} \frac{4\sqrt{a}}{2\sqrt{3}\sqrt{a}} = \frac{2}{3\sqrt{3}}$$

$$21. \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n^{49} + n^{98} + \dots + 1^{99})(n-1)}{n^{180}(n-1)} = (n^{100} - 1)$$

$$22. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 7} \frac{2 - \sqrt{x-3}}{(x^2 - 49)} \times \frac{(2 + \sqrt{x-3})}{(2 + \sqrt{x-3})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 7} \frac{(7-x)}{(x-7)(x+7)(x + \sqrt{x+3})} = \frac{-1}{6}$$

$$23. \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6n^3} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^3 \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) \left(2 + \frac{1}{n}\right)}{6n^3} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$24. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[ \left( \frac{4^x - 1}{x} \right) - \left( \frac{9^x - 1}{x} \right) \right] \frac{1}{(4^x + 9^x)} = \frac{1}{2} (\log 4 - \log 9) = \log \left( \frac{2}{3} \right)$$

$$25. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{2}{x-3} + \frac{x-3}{x+4} - \frac{2(2x+1)}{x^2+x-12} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{(2x+8-4x-2)}{(x^2+x-12)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{-2(x-3)}{(x^2+x+2)} = \frac{-2}{7}$$

$$26. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x + \log(1-x)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \frac{x^3}{3!} - x - \frac{x^2}{2!} - \frac{x^3}{3!}}{x^2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$27. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{x^3(1-a) + x^2(-b) + x(-a) + (a-b)}{x^2+1} \right] = 2$$

$$\therefore 1-a=0 \Rightarrow a=1$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-b + \left(\frac{-a}{x}\right) + \left(\frac{1-b}{x^2}\right)}{1 + \frac{a}{x^2}} = 2 \Rightarrow -b = 2$$

$$28. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^{10} \left[ \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{10} + \left(1 + \frac{2}{x}\right)^{10} + \left(1 + \frac{3}{x}\right)^{10} + \dots + \left(1 + \frac{100}{x}\right)^{10} \right]}{x^{10} \left[ 1 + \left(\frac{10}{x}\right)^{10} \right]} = 100$$

$$29. \quad \text{Lim}_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{xe^x - x}{x^2} + \left( \frac{x - \log(1+x)}{x^2} \right) \right) = L_1 + L_2$$

$$L_1 = \text{Lim}_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x} = 1, \quad L_2 = \text{Lim}_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \log(1+x)}{x^2}, \quad \text{let } \log(1+x) = t$$

$$\therefore L_2 = \text{Lim}_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^t - 1 - t}{(e^t - 1)^2} = \text{Lim}_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^t - t - 1}{t^2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$30. \quad \text{Lim}_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{\sin^{-1} x - x}{x^3} \right) + \text{Lim}_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{x - \tan^{-1} x}{x^3} \right) = L_1 + L_2$$

$$\text{Let } \sin^{-1} x = t_1 \Rightarrow L_1 = \text{Lim}_{t_1 \rightarrow 0} \frac{t_1 - \sin t_1}{\sin^3 t_1} = \text{Lim}_{t_1 \rightarrow 0} \frac{t_1 - \sin t_1}{t_1^3} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\text{Let } \tan^{-1} x = t_2 \Rightarrow L_2 = \text{Lim}_{t_2 \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan t_2 - t_2}{\tan^3 t_2} = \text{Lim}_{t_2 \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan t_2 - t_2}{t_2^2} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$31. \quad \text{RHL} = \text{Lim}_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sqrt{1 - \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + h\right)}}{2\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2} + h\right)} = \text{Lim}_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sqrt{1 - \cos h}}{2h} = \frac{\sqrt{2} \left| \ln \frac{h}{2} \right|}{4\left(\frac{h}{2}\right)} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\text{LHL} = \text{Lim}_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sqrt{2} \left| \sin \frac{h}{2} \right|}{(-2h)} = \frac{-1}{2\sqrt{2}}$$

$$32. \quad \text{Lim}_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[ \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{(2x)^2} \right] \left( \frac{\sin 5x}{5x} \right) \left( \frac{3x}{\sin 3x} \right) \times \left( \frac{4 \times 5}{3} \right) = \frac{10}{3}$$

$$33. \quad \text{Lim}_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x^2)}{\sin(x^2)} \times x = 1 \times 0 = 0$$

$$34. \quad \text{Lim}_{x \rightarrow 0} 3 \left( \frac{\sin 3x}{3x} \right) + \text{Lim}_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 4$$

$$35. \quad \text{Lim}_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+x)^8 - (1+8x)}{x^2} = \text{Lim}_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\left( 1 + 8x + \frac{8.7}{2}x^2 + \frac{8.7.6}{3!}x^3 + \dots \right) - (1+8x)}{x^2} = 28$$

$$36. \quad \text{LHL} = \text{Lim}_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin(-h)}{(-h)} = 1 \quad \text{RHL} = 0$$

$$37. \quad \text{Lim}_{x \rightarrow 0} 8 \cdot \left( \frac{\sin 2x}{2x} \right) \left[ \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{(2x)^2} \right] \left( \frac{1}{\cos 2x} \right) = 4$$

$$38. \quad \text{Lim}_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = \text{Lim}_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sin(e^{x-2} - 1)}{(e^{x-2} - 1)} \times \frac{(e^{x-2} - 1)}{(x-2)} \cdot \frac{(x-2)}{\log[1+(x-2)]} = 1$$

$$39. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{a^{\cos x} (a^{\cot x - \cos x} - 1)}{\cot x - \cos x} = \ln(a)$$

$$40. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \begin{vmatrix} \sin x & \cos^2 x & \tan x \\ x & 1 & 1/x \\ 2x & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{\begin{vmatrix} \sin x & \cos x & \tan x \\ x^2 & x & 1 \\ 2x & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}}{x} \right)$$

$$41. \quad = \begin{vmatrix} \cos x & \cot x & \tan x \\ 2x & x & 1 \\ 2x & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} \sin x & -\sin x & \tan x \\ x^2 & 1 & 1 \\ 2x & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} \sin x & \cos x \\ x^2 & x \\ 2x & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$42. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{\tan x}{x} \right) \times \frac{1}{(1 + \tan x)} \times \left( \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} \right) = 1 \times 1 \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$43. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[ 2(a-2) - \frac{\tan x}{x} \right] \frac{\sin 2x}{x} = 0 \Rightarrow 2[2a-4-1] = 0 \Rightarrow a = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$44. \quad \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log_e \frac{(1+4h)}{(1+2h)^2}}{h^2} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln \left( 1 + \left( \frac{1+4h}{(1+2h)^2} - 1 \right) \right)}{\left( \frac{1+4h}{(1+2h)^2} - 1 \right)} \times \frac{\left( \frac{1+4h}{(1+2h)^2} - 1 \right)}{h^2}$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-4h^2}{h^2} = -4$$

$$45. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\ln(1+(x-a))}{(x-a)} = 1$$

$$46. \quad \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+h)}{h} \times \log_{10} e = \log_{10} e$$

$$47. \quad k = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log \left( 1 + \frac{3+2x}{3-2x} - 1 \right)}{\left( \frac{4x}{3-2x} \right)} \times \frac{4x}{(3-2)x} = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$48. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(e^x - 1)^2}{(x)^2} + \left( \frac{e^x - x - 1}{x^2} \right) = 1 + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$49. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - x - 1}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\left( 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \dots \right) - (x+1)}{x^2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$50. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(2^x - 1)(\sqrt{1+x} + 1)}{(\sqrt{1+x} - 1)(\sqrt{1+x} + 1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 2 \frac{(2^x - 1)}{x} = \ln 4$$

$$51. \quad e \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (x+3) \left( \frac{x+4}{x+1} - 1 \right) = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 3} = e^3$$

$$52. \quad e \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (c+dx) \left( \frac{1}{a+bx} \right) = e^{\frac{d}{b}}$$

$$53. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (2x)^{3x} = 1$$

$$54. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( 1 + 1 + \frac{1}{x} \left( \frac{1}{x} - 1 \right) x^2 + \dots \right) + \left( \frac{x}{2} - 1 \right) \left( 1 + 1 + \frac{1}{2!} + \frac{1}{3!} + \dots \right)$$

$$55. \quad e^{\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} m} \left( \cos \frac{x}{m} - 1 \right) = e^{\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\left( \cos \frac{x}{m} - 1 \right)}{\left( \frac{x^2}{m^2} \right)} \times \left( \frac{x^2}{m^2} \right)} \times m = 1$$

$$56. \quad e^{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n(n-1)} \frac{(2)}{(n^2 - n - 1)} = e^2$$

$$57. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{1 - \cos mx}{m^2 x^2} \right) \times \left( \frac{n^2 c^2}{1 - \cos nx} \right) \times \frac{m^2}{n^2} = \frac{m^2}{b^2}$$

$$58. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{8}} \frac{\sin \left( 2x - \frac{\pi}{4} \right)}{2 \left( x - \frac{\pi}{8} \right)} (\sqrt{2}) = 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$59. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x^3 - a^3}{x - a} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} x^2 + xa + a^2 = 3a^2$$

$$60. \quad \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \left\{ \left[ 1 + \frac{\sin h}{4} \right]^{1/2} - 1 \right\}}{h} = \ln 2 \frac{\left[ \frac{1}{8} \sin h + \dots \right]}{h} =$$

$$61. \quad \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow \beta} \frac{\sin(\alpha + \beta)}{(\alpha + \beta)} \frac{\sin(\alpha - \beta)}{(\alpha - \beta)} = \frac{\sin(2\beta)}{(2\beta)}$$

$$62. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{\tan 4x}{x} - 2 \right) / \left( 6 - \frac{\sin 3x}{x} \right) = (4 - 2) / (6 - 3) = 2/3$$

$$63. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(5 - \sqrt{26 - x^2})(5 + \sqrt{26 - x^2})}{(5 + \sqrt{26 - x^2})(x - 1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x^2 - 1)}{(x - 1)} \frac{1}{10} = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$64. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{|x| \left( 1 - \frac{1}{x^2} + \sqrt{1 - \frac{2}{x^2}} \right)}{x \left( 1 + \frac{1}{x} \right)} = (-1) \times 2 = -2$$

$$65. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 1} + \sqrt{x^2 - 2}}{x + 1} = - \lim_{y \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sqrt{1 - y^2} + \sqrt{1 - 2y^2}}{1 + y} = 2$$