

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} y. \quad x=0. \quad (1+0)^{\frac{1}{0}}. \quad (1+0)^{\infty} = 1 \quad \times$$

Step 1

$$y = (1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}}$$

$$\log_e y = \log_e \left[(1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} \right] = \frac{1}{x} \log_e (1+x)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \log_e y = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \log_e (1+x)$$

Step 2 limit of log = log of limit.

$$\log_e \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} y \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log_e (1+x)}{x}$$

$$x=0. \quad \frac{\log(1+0)}{0} = \frac{0}{0} \quad \leftarrow$$

or $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$ \leftarrow

Step 3 apply L-Hospital's Rule.

$$\log_e \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} y \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{d}{dx} [\log_e (1+x)]}{\frac{d}{dx} (x)}$$

\leftarrow L-Hospital's Rule

$$\frac{d}{dx} \log_e x = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \log_e (1+x) = \frac{d(\log x)}{dx} = \frac{d \log x \cdot dx}{dx}$$

$$= \frac{1}{x} \cdot 1 = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{1+x} = 1$$

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

where $f(a) = 0, \infty$
 $g(a) = 0, \infty$

$$\log_e \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} y \right) = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} y = e^1 = e$$

Ans

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = e$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(\frac{x}{x-1} \right)^{\frac{1}{x-1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} y. \quad \left(\frac{1}{0} \right)^{\infty}$$

Step 1

$$\text{let } y = \left(\frac{x}{x-1} \right)^{\frac{1}{x-1}}$$

$$\log y = \frac{1}{x-1} \log \left(\frac{x}{x-1} \right) = \frac{1}{x-1} [\log x - \log(x-1)]$$

Step 2

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \log y = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\log(x) - \log(x-1)}{(x-1)}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \log(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\log x - \log(x-1)}{x-1}$$

steps

apply L Hospital

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \log(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x-1}}{1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x-1-x}{x(x-1)}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \log(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(-1)}{x(x-1)} = -\frac{1}{0} = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} y = e^{-\infty} = \frac{1}{e^{\infty}} = \frac{1}{\infty} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x}$$

$$x=0 \quad \frac{0}{0}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{d(\sin x)}{dx}}{\frac{d(x)}{dx}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x}{1} = 1$$

(a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x}$

(b) $\lim_{t \rightarrow 1} \frac{5t^4 - 4t^2 - 1}{10 - t - 9t^3}$

(c) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^x}{x^2}$ $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$

\downarrow
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{d(e^x)}{dx}}{\frac{d(x^2)}{dx}}$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 1} \frac{5t^4 - 4t^2 - 1}{10 - t - 9t^3} \quad t=1 \quad \frac{0}{0}$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 1} \frac{5 \cdot 4t^3 - 4 \cdot 2t}{-1 - 9 \cdot 3t^2}$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 1} \frac{20t^3 - 8t}{-1 - 27t^2} = \frac{20 - 8}{-1 - 27} = \frac{12}{-28} = -\frac{3}{7}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^x}{2x} \quad \frac{\infty}{\infty}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{d(e^x)}{dx}}{2 \frac{d(x)}{dx}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^x}{2} = \infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (x^2 + x + 1) \frac{1}{x(x+1)} \quad (1+0) \frac{1}{0}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \underbrace{[1 + \{x(x+1)\}]}_{y_1} \frac{1}{x(x+1)}$$

let $x(x+1) = y$
 when $x \rightarrow 0, y \rightarrow 0$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} [1 + \frac{y}{x}]^{\frac{1}{y}}$$

when $x \rightarrow 0, y \rightarrow 0$

$$= \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} [1 + y]^{\frac{1}{y}} = e.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} [x^2 - 5x + 5]^{\frac{1}{x^2 - 5x + 4}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} [1 + (x^2 - 5x + 4)]^{\frac{1}{x^2 - 5x + 4}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}}$$

$$x \rightarrow 1 \quad x^2 - 5x + 4 \rightarrow 0$$

$$= e.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (1 + e^x)^{\sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} y.$$

$$y = (1 + e^x)^{\sin x}.$$

$$\log y = \sin x \log(1 + e^x)$$

whenever $f(x)$ is in the power apply log.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \log y = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sin x \log(1 + e^x)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log(1 + e^x)}{\frac{1}{\sin x}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(1 + e^x)^{\frac{1}{\sin x}}}{- \cot x \operatorname{cosec} x}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sin x} = \operatorname{cosec} x.$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \operatorname{cosec} x = - \operatorname{cosec} x \cot x.$$

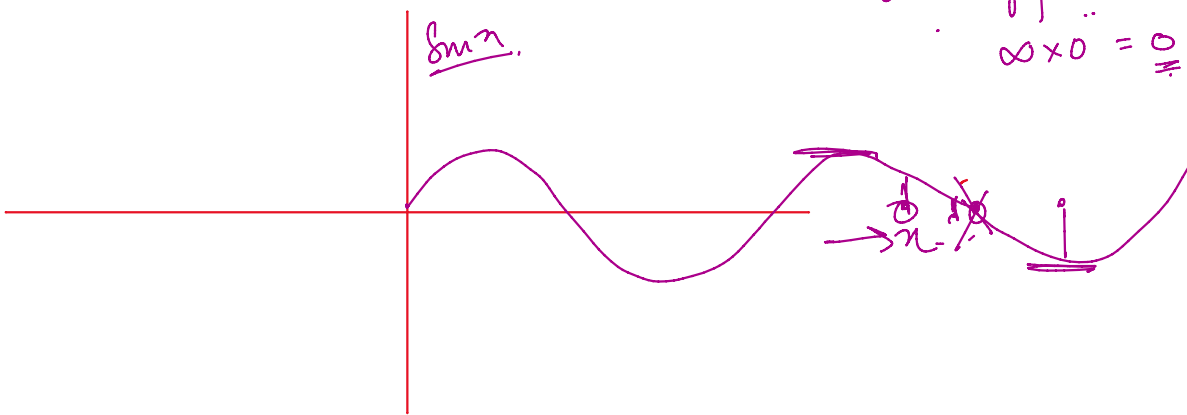
$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{u}{v} \right) = \frac{u'v - v'u}{v^2}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{\sin x} \right) = \frac{-\cos x}{\sin^2 x} = - \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} \cdot \frac{1}{\sin x}$$

$$= - \cot x \cdot \operatorname{cosec} x.$$

$$\infty \times \text{any finite value} = \infty$$

$$\infty \times 0 = 0$$



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + e^x)^{\sin x} \quad x=0 \quad 2^0 = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + \sin x)^{e^{\frac{1}{x}}}$$

$$(1+0)^{e^{\infty}} = (1+0)^{\infty}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \boxed{(1 + \sin x)^{e^x}} \quad (1+0)^e = (1+0)^\infty$$

$$y = (1 + \sin x)^{e^x}$$

$$\log y = e^x \log(1 + \sin x)$$

$$e^{-1/0} = e^{-\infty} = \frac{1}{e^\infty} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \log y = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^x \log(1 + \sin x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log(1 + \sin x)}{e^{-x}} \quad \frac{0}{0}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{-1}{x} \right) = -(-1)x^{-2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log(1 + \sin x)}{e^{-x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\left(\frac{1}{1 + \sin x} \right) \cos x}{e^{-x} \cdot x^{-2}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 \cos x}{e^{-x} (1 + \sin x)}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \log y = 0$$

$$\boxed{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} y = 1}$$