

అవధులు మరియు అవిచ్ఛిన్నత

Standard limits.

n అకరణీయసంఖ్య అయి $a > 0$ అయితే $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x^n - a^n}{x - a} = n.a^{n-1}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1,$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x}{x} = 1,$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^x - 1}{x} = \log_e a,$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x = e \text{ అయితే } \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x = e$$

అతిస్వల్ప సమాధాన ప్రశ్నలు

1 $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x^2 - a^2}{x - a}$ నుకనుగొనుము .

Sol: $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x^2 - a^2}{x - a} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{(x+a)(x-a)}{x-a} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} (x+a) = a+a = 2a$

2 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^2 \cos \frac{2}{x}$ నుకనుగొనుము

Sol: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^2 \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \cos \frac{2}{x} = 0 \cdot k$ Where $|k| \leq 1 = 0$

3. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\sqrt{x} + x^{5/2})(x > 0)$

Sol: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\sqrt{x} + x^{5/2}) = \sqrt{0} + 0^{5/2} = 0 + 0 = 0$

4. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(\frac{2}{x+1} - \frac{3}{x} \right)$

Sol : G.L.= $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \left(\frac{2}{x+1} - \frac{3}{x} \right) = \frac{2}{2+1} - \frac{3}{2} = \frac{2}{3} - \frac{3}{2} = \frac{4-9}{6} = \frac{-5}{6}$

5. క్రింది ఇచ్చిన ప్రమేయాలకు ఎడమ,కుడి అవధులను కనుగొనుము మరియు ఇచ్చిన బిందువు వద్ద అవధి వ్యవస్థితం అవుతుందో లేదో తెలపండి.

A. $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1-x & \text{if } x \leq 1 \\ 1+x & \text{if } x > 1 \end{cases} ; a = 1.$

Sol : LL at x=1 is $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} 1-x = 1-1 = 0$

RLat x=1 is $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} (1+x) = 1+1 = 2$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x)$

∴ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x)$ అవధి వ్యవస్థితం కాదు.

B. $f(x) = \begin{cases} x+2 & \text{if } -1 < x \leq 3 \\ x^2 & \text{if } 3 < x < 5 \end{cases} ; a = 3.$

Sol : L.L = $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} (x+2) = 3+2 = 5$

R.L = $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} x^2 = 3^2 = 9$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} f(x) \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} f(x)$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} f(x)$ అవధి వ్యవస్థితం కాదు

C. $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } x < 0 \\ 2x+1 & \text{if } 0 \leq x < 1 \\ 3x & \text{if } x > 1 \end{cases} ; a = 1.$

Sol :

L.L = $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} 2x+1 = 2(1)+1 = 3$

R.L = $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} 3x = 3(1) = 3$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = 3 \quad \therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = 3$$

D. $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 & \text{if } x \leq 1 \\ x & \text{if } 1 < x \leq 2 ; a = 2. \\ x - 3 & \text{if } x > 2 \end{cases}$

$$L.L = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} x = 2$$

$$R.L = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} (x - 3) = 2 - 3 = -1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x).$$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x)$ అవధి వ్యవస్థితం కాదు

6.. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{|x - 2|}{x - 2} = -1$ అని చూపుము

Sol: $x \rightarrow 2^- \Rightarrow x < 2 \Rightarrow x - 2 < 0$

$$\Rightarrow |x - 2| = -(x - 2)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{|x - 2|}{x - 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{-(x - 2)}{(x - 2)} = -1$$

7. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left(\frac{2|x|}{x} + x + 1 \right) = 3.$ అని చూపుము

Sol: $x \rightarrow 0^+ \Rightarrow x > 0 \Rightarrow |x| = x$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left(\frac{2|x|}{x} + x + 1 \right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left(\frac{2x}{x} + x + 1 \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (2 + x + 1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (2 + 0 + 1) = 3$$

8. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} ([x] + x)$ మరియు $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} ([x] + x)$. అనుకనుగొనుము

Sol: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \{[x] + x\} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \{[2 + h] + (2 + h)\} = [2 + 0] + 2 + 0 \quad (\because [2^+] = 2) = 2 + 2 = 4$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \{[x] + x\} = [2^-] + 2 = 1 + 2 = 3$$

9. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \sqrt{2-x}$ ($x < 2$). కనుగొనుము $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \sqrt{2-x}$? విలువ ఎంత

Sol: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \sqrt{2-x} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \sqrt{2-(2-h)} \left(\because \lim_{x \rightarrow a^-} f(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) \right)$
 $= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \sqrt{h} = 0$

$x \rightarrow 2^+ \Rightarrow x > 2 \Rightarrow x - 2 < 0$

అప్పుడు $\sqrt{x-2}$ వాస్తవం కాదు

కావున ప్రమేయము $x > 2$ అయినప్పుడు నిర్వచించబడదు. కావున $x > 2$ అయినప్పుడు కుడి

అవధిని పరిశీలించము.

కావున $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \sqrt{2-x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \sqrt{2-x} \quad \therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \sqrt{2-x} = 0$

10. $\lim_{x \rightarrow (-\frac{1}{2})^+} \sqrt{1+2x}$. కనుగొనుము $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2}} \sqrt{1+2x}$. విలువ ఎంత

Sol: $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2}^+} \sqrt{1+2x} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \sqrt{1+2\left\{\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)+h\right\}} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \sqrt{1-1+2h} = 0$

$x < -\frac{1}{2}$, అయినప్పుడు $\sqrt{1+2x}$ వాస్తవం కాదు. కావున ప్రమేయము $x < -\frac{1}{2}$ అయినప్పుడు

నిర్వచించబడదు. కావున $x < -\frac{1}{2}$ అయినప్పుడు left limit పరిశీలించము.

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

11. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x}{x - \frac{\pi}{2}}$ నుకనుగొనుము

Sol: $y = x - \frac{\pi}{2}$ అనుకొనుము అప్పుడు $x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}, y \rightarrow 0$ and

$$x = y + \frac{\pi}{2} \therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x}{x - \frac{\pi}{2}} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + y\right)}{y} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\sin y}{y} = -1$$

12. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin ax}{x \cos x}$ నుకనుగొనుము

Sol: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin ax}{x \cos x} = \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin ax}{ax} \cdot a}{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \cos x} = \frac{a}{1} = a$

13. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(2x^2 - 7x - 4)}{(2x - 1)(\sqrt{x} - 2)}$

Sol $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{2x^2 - 7x - 4}{(2x - 1)(\sqrt{x} - 2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x - 4)(2x + 1)}{(2x - 1)(\sqrt{x} - 2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(\sqrt{x} + 2)(2x + 1)}{(2x - 1)}$
 $= \frac{(\sqrt{2} + 2)(4 + 1)}{(4 - 1)} = \frac{5(2 + \sqrt{2})}{3}$

14. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sin(x - 1)}{x^2 - 1}$ నుకనుగొనుము

Sol. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sin(x - 1)}{x^2 - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sin(x - 1)}{(x - 1)(x + 1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sin(x - 1)}{(x - 1)} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{x + 1}$

$y = x - 1$ అనుకొనుము అప్పుడు $x \rightarrow 1, y \rightarrow 0$

$$= \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin y}{y} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + 1} = 1 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

15. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(a + bx) - \sin(a - bx)}{x}$ నుకనుగొనుము

Sol: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(a + bx) - \sin(a - bx)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \cos a \cdot \sin bx}{x}$
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 2 \cos a \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin bx}{bx} \cdot b = 2 \cos a \cdot b = 2b \cdot \cos a.$

16. $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\tan(x - a)}{x^2 - a^2} (a \neq 0)$ నుకనుగొనుము

Sol: $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\tan(x - a)}{x^2 - a^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\tan(x - a)}{(x - a)(x + a)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\tan(x - a)}{(x - a)} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{1}{(x + a)}$

$x - a = h$ అనుకొనుము. అప్పుడు $x \rightarrow a, h \rightarrow 0$

G.L = $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan h}{h} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{a + a}\right) = 1 \cdot \frac{1}{2a} = \frac{1}{2a}$

17. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(2x - 1)(\sqrt{x} - 1)}{(2x^2 + x - 3)}$ కనుగొనుము

Sol: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(2x - 1)(\sqrt{x} - 1)}{2x^2 + x - 3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(2x - 1)(\sqrt{x} - 1)}{(x - 1)(2x + 3)}$
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(2x - 1)(\sqrt{x} - 1)}{(\sqrt{x} - 1)(\sqrt{x} + 1)(2x + 3)}$
 $= \frac{2 \cdot 1 - 1}{(\sqrt{1} + 1)(2 \cdot 1 + 3)} = \frac{1}{(1 + 1)5} = \frac{1}{10}$

18. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^2 + 3x + 2}{x^2 - 6x + 9}$ నుకనుగొనుము

Sol: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^2 + 3x + 2}{x^2 - 6x + 9} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^2 + 3x + 2}{(x - 3)^2} = \frac{9 + 9 + 2}{0} = \infty$

19. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3x^2 + 4x + 5}{2x^3 + 3x - 7}$ నుకనుగొనుము

Sol: $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3x^2 + 4x + 5}{2x^3 + 3x - 7} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\left(3 + \frac{4}{x} + \frac{5}{x^2}\right)x^2}{\left(2 + \frac{3}{x^2} - \frac{7}{x^3}\right)x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\left(3 + \frac{4}{x} + \frac{5}{x^2}\right)}{2 + \frac{3}{x^2} - \frac{7}{x^3}} \cdot \frac{1}{x}$

$x \rightarrow \infty, \frac{1}{x}, \frac{1}{x^2}, \frac{1}{x^3} \rightarrow 0$

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3x^2 + 4x + 5}{2x^3 + 3x - 7} = \frac{(3 + 0 + 0)}{2 + 0 - 0} \cdot 0 = 0$

20. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{6x^2 - x + 7}{x + 3}$ నుకనుగొనుము

Sol: $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{6x^2 - x + 7}{x + 3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 \left(6 - \frac{1}{x} + \frac{7}{x^2}\right)}{x \left(1 + \frac{3}{x}\right)}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{6 - \frac{1}{x} + \frac{7}{x^2}}{1 + \frac{3}{x}} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x = \frac{6 - 0 + 0}{1 + 0} \cdot \infty = \infty$

21. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{8|x| + 3x}{3|x| - 2x}$ నుకనుగొనుము

Sol: as $x \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow |x| = x$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{8|x| + 3x}{3|x| - 2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{8x + 3x}{3x - 2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{11x}{x} = 11$

22. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 + 5x + 2}{2x^2 - 5x + 1}$ నుకనుగొనుము

Sol: $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 + 5x + 2}{2x^2 - 5x + 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 \left[1 + \frac{5}{x} + \frac{2}{x^2}\right]}{x^2 \left(2 - \frac{5}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}\right)}$

As $x \rightarrow \infty, \frac{1}{x} \text{ and } \frac{1}{x^2} \rightarrow 0$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 + 5x + 2}{2x^2 - 5x + 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 + \frac{5}{x} + \frac{2}{x^2}}{2 - \frac{5}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}} = \frac{1 + 0 + 0}{2 - 0 + 0} = \frac{1}{2}$$

23. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \left(\frac{1}{x-2} - \frac{4}{x^2-4} \right)$ నుకనుగొనుము

Sol:
$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \left(\frac{1}{x-2} - \frac{4}{x^2-4} \right) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x+2-4}{x^2-4} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x-2}{x^2-4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x-2}{(x-2)(x+2)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x+2-4}{x^2-4} = \frac{1}{4} \end{aligned}$$

24. $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{5x^3+4}{\sqrt{2x^4+1}}$ నికనుగొనుము

Sol:
$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{5x^3+4}{\sqrt{2x^4+1}} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^3 \left(5 + \frac{4}{x^3} \right)}{x^2 \sqrt{2 + \frac{1}{x^4}}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x \cdot \frac{5 + \frac{4}{x^3}}{\sqrt{2 + \frac{1}{x^4}}} \end{aligned}$$

As $x \rightarrow -\infty, \frac{1}{x}, \frac{1}{x^2}, \frac{1}{x^3}, \frac{1}{x^4} \rightarrow 0$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{5x^3+4}{\sqrt{2x^4+1}} (-\infty) = (-\infty) \cdot \frac{5}{\sqrt{1}} = -\infty.$$

25. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x})$ కనుగొనుము

Sol:
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x}) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x})(\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{x})}{\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{x}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x+1-x}{\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}(\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x}} + 1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}(\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x}} + 1)} = \frac{0}{1+1} = 0$$

26. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2 + \sin x}{x^2 + 3}$ కనుగొనుము

Sol:
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2 + \sin x}{x^2 + 3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2 + \sin x}{x^2(1 + \frac{3}{x^2})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2 + \sin x}{x^2(1 + \frac{3}{x^2})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{2}{x^2} + \frac{\sin x}{x^2}}{(1 + \frac{3}{x^2})}$$

as $x \rightarrow \infty$, $\frac{1}{x^2}$ and $\frac{\sin x}{x^2} \rightarrow 0$. ($\because -1 \leq \sin x \leq 1$) $= \frac{0+0}{1+0} = 0$

27. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x-3}{\sqrt{x^2-9}} = 0$ అని చూపుము.

Sol: For $x^2 \neq 9$, $\left| \frac{x-3}{\sqrt{x^2-9}} \right| = \sqrt{\frac{|x-3|}{|x+3|}}$ (1)

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \sqrt{|x-3|} = 0$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \sqrt{|x+3|} = \sqrt{6}$

$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x-3}{\sqrt{x^2-9}} = 0$

28. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^x - 1}{b^x - 1}$ ($a > 0, b > 0, b \neq 1$). కనుగొనుము

Sol: For $x \neq 0$, $\frac{a^x - 1}{b^x - 1} = \frac{\left[\frac{a^x - 1}{x} \right]}{\left[\frac{b^x - 1}{x} \right]}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^x - 1}{b^x - 1} = \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^x - 1}{x}}{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{b^x - 1}{x}} = \frac{\log_e^a}{\log_e^b}$$

29. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2 + \cos^2 x}{x + 2007}$ నుకనుగొనుము

Sol. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2 + \cos^2 x}{x + 2007}$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{2 + \cos^2 x}{x}}{\frac{x + 2007}{x}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{2}{x} + \frac{\cos^2 x}{x}}{1 + \frac{2007}{x}} = \frac{0 + 0}{1 + 0} = 0$$

30. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - \sin x - 1}{x}$ నుకనుగొనుము

Sol. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - \sin x - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{e^x - 1}{x} - \frac{\sin x}{x} \right]$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{e^x - 1}{x} \right) - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x}$$

$$= 1 - 1 = 0$$

31. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log(1 + x^3)}{\sin^3 x}$

Sol. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log(1 + x^3)}{\sin^3 x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\log(1 + x^3)}{x^3}}{\frac{\sin^3 x}{x^3}}$

$$= \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \log(1 + x^3)^{\frac{1}{x^3}}}{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^3 x}{x^3}} = \frac{\log e}{1^3} = 1$$

32. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(\pi \cos^2 x)}{x^2}$

Sol. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(\pi \cos^2 x)}{x^2}$

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \pi - \sin(\pi \sin^2 x)}{x^2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{0 - \sin(\pi \sin^2 x)}{\pi \sin^2 x} * \frac{\pi \sin^2 x}{x^2}$$

$$= 1 \times \pi = \pi$$

33.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log(1+5x)}{x}$$

sol. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log(1+5x)}{x}$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \log(1+5x)^{\frac{1}{x}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^5$$

$$= 5 \times 1 = 5$$

స్వల్ప సమాధాన ప్రశ్నలు

1. $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \left[\frac{x \sin a - a \sin x}{x - a} \right]$ కనుగొనుము

Sol : $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x \sin a - a \sin x}{x - a} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{(x \sin a - a \sin a) - (a \sin x - a \sin a)}{(x - a)}$

(Adding and subtractin a sina in Nr.)

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{(x - a) \sin a - a(\sin x - \sin a)}{x - a} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{(x - a) \sin a}{x - a} - \lim_{x \rightarrow a} a \left(\frac{\sin x - \sin a}{x - a} \right)$$

$$= \sin a - a \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{2 \cos \frac{x+a}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{x-a}{2}}{x - a} = \sin a - a \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\cos(x+a)}{2} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\sin \left(\frac{x-a}{2} \right)}{\left(\frac{x-a}{2} \right)}$$

$$= \sin a - a \cos a - 1 = \sin a - a \cos a$$

2. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{\cos ax - \cos bx}{x^2} \right]$ కనుగొనుము

Sol : $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos ax - \cos bx}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin \frac{(a+b)x}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{(b-a)x}{2}}{x^2}$

$$= 2 \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(b+a) \frac{x}{2}}{x} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(b-a) \frac{x}{2}}{x}$$

$$= 2 \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(b+a) \frac{x}{2}}{\left(\frac{b+a}{2} \right) \frac{x}{2}} \times \frac{(b+a)}{2} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(b-a) \frac{x}{2}}{\left(\frac{b-a}{2} \right) \frac{x}{2}} \times \frac{(b-a)}{2}$$

$$= 2 \cdot \left(\frac{b+a}{2} \right) \left(\frac{b-a}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{2} (b^2 - a^2)$$

3. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{(1+x)^{\frac{1}{8}} - (1-x)^{\frac{1}{8}}}{x} \right]$ కనుగొనుము

Sol: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+x)^{\frac{1}{8}} - (1-x)^{\frac{1}{8}}}{x}$
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+x)^{\frac{1}{8}} - 1 + 1 - (1-x)^{\frac{1}{8}}}{x}$

$= \lim_{(1+x) \rightarrow 1} \frac{(1+x)^{\frac{1}{8}} - 1}{(1+x) - 1} + \lim_{(1-x) \rightarrow 1} \frac{(1-x)^{\frac{1}{8}} - 1}{(1-x) - 1}$
 $= \frac{1}{8} 1^{-7/8} + \frac{1}{8} 1^{-7/8} = \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8} = \frac{1}{4}$

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

5. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{3^x - 1}{\sqrt{1+x} - 1} \right]$ కనుగొనుము

Sol: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3^x - 1}{\sqrt{1+x} - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(3^x - 1)(\sqrt{1+x} + 1)}{1+x-1}$
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3^x - 1}{\sqrt{1+x} - 1} \times \frac{\sqrt{1+x} + 1}{\sqrt{1+x} + 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3^x - 1}{x} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\sqrt{1+x} + 1)$
(rationalise Dr.)
 $= (\log 3)(\sqrt{1+0} + 1) = 2 \cdot \log 3$

6. $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \left[\frac{(\sqrt{a+2x} - \sqrt{3x})}{(\sqrt{3a+x} - 2\sqrt{x})} \right]$ నుకనుగొనుము

Sol. $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \left[\frac{(\sqrt{a+2x} - \sqrt{3x})}{(\sqrt{3a+x} - 2\sqrt{x})} \right] =$

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{(\sqrt{a+2x} - \sqrt{3x})(\sqrt{a+2x} + \sqrt{3x})}{(\sqrt{a+2x} + \sqrt{3x})} \\ & \quad \times \frac{(\sqrt{3a+x} + \sqrt{4x})}{(\sqrt{3a+x} - \sqrt{4x})(\sqrt{3a+x} + \sqrt{4x})} \\ & = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{a+2x-3x}{\sqrt{a+2x} + \sqrt{3x}} \times \frac{\sqrt{3a+x} + \sqrt{4x}}{3a+x-4x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{(a-x)(\sqrt{3a+x} + \sqrt{4x})}{(\sqrt{a+2x} + \sqrt{3x})3(a-x)} = \frac{2(2a)}{2(\sqrt{3a})3} = \frac{2}{3\sqrt{3}} \end{aligned}$$

7. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[3]{1+x} - \sqrt[3]{1-x}}{x}$ నుకనుగొనుము

Sol: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[3]{1+x} - \sqrt[3]{1-x}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+x)^{\frac{1}{3}} - (1-x)^{\frac{1}{3}}}{x}$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+x)^{\frac{1}{3}} - 1 + 1 - (1-x)^{\frac{1}{3}}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+x)^{\frac{1}{3}} - 1}{(1+x) - 1} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1-x)^{\frac{1}{3}} - 1}{(1-x) - 1} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot 1^{-2/3} + \frac{1}{3} \cdot 1^{-2/3}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$$

8. $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\sin(x-a) \tan^2(x-a)}{(x^2 - a^2)^2}$ నుకనుగొనుము

Sol: $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\sin(x-a) \tan^2(x-a)}{(x^2 - a^2)^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\sin(x-a)}{x-a} \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\tan(x-a)}{(x-a)} \right)^2 + \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{(x-a)}{(x+a)^2}$

$$= 1 \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{0}{(2a)^2} = 0$$

9. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos 2mx}{\sin^2 nx}$ ($m, n \in \mathbb{R}$) నుకనుగొనుము

Sol: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos 2mx}{\sin^2 nx} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin^2 mx}{\sin^2 nx}$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin^2 mx}{\sin^2 nx} \times \frac{x^2}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \frac{\sin^2 mx}{x^2}}{\frac{\sin^2 nx}{x^2}} = 2 \frac{\left(\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin mx}{mx} \right)^2}{\left(\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin nx}{nx} \right)^2} \times \frac{m^2}{n^2} = \frac{2m^2}{n^2}$$

10. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{x^2 + x} - x)$ కనుగొనుము

Sol: $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{x^2 + x} - x$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\sqrt{x^2 + x} - x)(\sqrt{x^2 + x} + x)}{\sqrt{x^2 + x} + x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 + x - x^2}{x(\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x}} + 1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x}{x(\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x}} + 1)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + 0 + 1}} = \frac{1}{1 + 1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

11. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{e^x - 1}{\sqrt{1 + x} - 1} \right]$. కనుగొనుము

Sol: For $0 < |x| < 1$.

$$\frac{e^x - 1}{\sqrt{1 + x} - 1} = \frac{e^x - 1}{\sqrt{1 + x} - 1} \times \frac{\sqrt{1 + x} + 1}{\sqrt{1 + x} + 1} = \frac{e^x - 1(\sqrt{1 + x} + 1)}{14x - y} = \frac{e^x - 1}{x}(\sqrt{1 + x} + 1)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{\sqrt{1 + x} - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x}$$

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

12. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos mx}{1 - \cos nx}$, $n \neq 0$ కనుగొనుము

Sol. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin^2 \frac{mx}{2}}{2 \sin^2 \frac{nx}{2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\sin^2 \frac{mx}{2}}{\left(\frac{mx}{2}\right)^2} \left(\frac{mx}{2}\right)^2}{\frac{\sin^2 \frac{nx}{2}}{\left(\frac{nx}{2}\right)^2} \left(\frac{nx}{2}\right)^2}$

As $x \rightarrow 0$, $\frac{mx}{2} \rightarrow 0$, $\frac{nx}{2} \rightarrow 0$

$$= \frac{\lim_{\frac{mx}{2} \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin \frac{mx}{2}}{\frac{mx}{2}} \right)^2}{\lim_{\frac{nx}{2} \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin \frac{nx}{2}}{\frac{nx}{2}} \right)^2} \times \frac{m^2}{n^2} = (1) = \frac{m^2}{n^2}$$

13. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(e^x - 1)}{1 - \cos x}$ నుకనుగొనుము

Sol. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2(e^x - 1)}{x \cdot 2 \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}$

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

$$\lim_{\frac{x}{2} \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{x^2}{4} \times 4}{2 \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}} \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x} \right)$$

$$= \frac{4}{2} \lim_{\frac{x}{2} \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\frac{x}{2}}{\sin \frac{x}{2}} \right) \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x}$$

$$= 2(1)(1) = 2$$

14.. $f(x) = \frac{a_n x^n + \dots + a_1 x + a_0}{b_m x^m + \dots + b_1 x + b_0}$ ఐతే $a_n > 0, b_m > 0$ అయినప్పుడు $n > m$. కు $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \infty$ అనిచూపుము

Sol. $f(x) = \frac{a_n x^n + \dots + a_1 x + a_0}{b_m x^m + \dots + b_1 x + b_0}$

$$= \frac{x^n \left(a_n + \frac{a_n - 1}{x} + \dots + \frac{a_1}{x^{n-1}} + \frac{a_0}{x^n} \right)}{x^m \left(b_m + \frac{b_m - 1}{x} + \dots + \frac{b_1}{x^{m-1}} + \frac{b_0}{x^m} \right)}$$

$$= x^{n-m} \left(\frac{a_n + \frac{a_n - 1}{x} + \dots + \frac{a_1}{x^{n-1}} + \frac{a_0}{x^n}}{b_m + \frac{b_m - 1}{x} + \dots + \frac{b_1}{x^{m-1}} + \frac{b_0}{x^m}} \right)$$

$$x \rightarrow \infty \text{ వల్ల, } \frac{a_{n-i}}{x^i}, \frac{b_{m-i}}{x^i} \rightarrow 0$$

$$\text{కాని } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x^{n-m} = \infty$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \infty$$

$$15. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \tan 2x - 2x \tan x}{(1 - \cos 2x)^2} \text{ నుకనుగొనుము}$$

$$\text{Sol. } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \tan 2x - 2x \tan x}{(1 - \cos 2x)^2}$$

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x \tan \left[\frac{1}{1 - \tan^2 x} - 1 \right]}{4 \sin^2 x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x \tan x}{4 \sin^2 x} \left[\frac{1 - 1 + \tan^2 x}{1 - \tan^4 x} \right]$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x \tan^3 x}{4 \sin^4 x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x^4 \tan^3 x}{x^3 4 \sin^4 x} dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{4} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^4}{\sin^4 x} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan^3 x}{x^3}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (1)(1) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$16. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{e^x - 1}{\sqrt{1+x} - 1} \right]$$

సాధన

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{\sqrt{1+x} - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{\sqrt{1+x} - 1} \times \frac{\sqrt{1+x} + 1}{\sqrt{1+x} + 1}$$

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

$$= 1.(\sqrt{1+0} + 1) = (1+1) = 2$$

17. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^x - 1}{b^x - 1}$ ($a > 0, b > 0, b \neq 1$). కనుగొనుము

సాధన: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^x - 1}{b^x - 1} = \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^x - 1}{x}}{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{b^x - 1}{x}} = \frac{\log_e^a}{\log_e^b}$

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