

INDETERMINANT FORM: $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$

$$\text{Ex. 3) } \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sec x}{1 + \tan x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cancel{\sec x} + \tan x}{\cancel{\sec^2 x} \cdot \text{Sec } x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\tan x}{\sec x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{\cancel{\cos x}} \cdot \frac{\cancel{\cos x}}{1}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x$$

∴

Ex 4) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln x}{2\sqrt{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\frac{2}{\sqrt{x}}}$

" $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$ "

$2x^{\frac{1}{2}}$

$\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \leftarrow x^{\frac{1}{2}}$

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

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$

$= 0$

$||$

$$\text{Ex 1) } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1-3x^2}{2x^2+x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-6x}{4x+1}$$

$$\frac{-\infty}{\infty}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-6}{4}$$

$$= -\frac{3}{2}$$

O.T.L.

• TURN IN TODAY'S

• P.423-4 :

4, 9, 10, 14, 16, 18,

21-24, 31, 32