

WED 5-31-06

P.420

$$e^{\ln 2} = x \quad \underline{\underline{2}}$$

$$\ln(e^{\ln 2}) = \ln x$$

$$\ln 2 \cdot \ln e = \ln x$$

$$\ln 2 = \ln x$$

$$\underline{\underline{2 = x}}$$

$$e^{\ln 3} =$$

*

$$e^{\ln f(x)} = f(x)$$

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

$$f(x) = \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x$$

$$\ln(f(x)) = x \cdot \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)$$

$$\ln(f(x)) = \frac{\ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)}{\frac{1}{x}}$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \ln(f(x)) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)}{\frac{1}{x}} \quad \leftarrow \text{TAKE } \frac{dy}{dx}$$

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

Extend Page

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

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

$$= 1$$

$e^{(1)}$ 2.718281828

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

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^{\ln(f(x))}$$

$$= e^1$$

$$= e$$

$$\approx 2.718281828$$

$$e^{\ln(f(x))} = f(x)$$

Plot1 Plot2 Plot3
 $V_1 = (1 + 1/x)^x$
 $V_2 =$
 $V_3 =$
 $V_4 =$
 $V_5 =$
 $V_6 =$
 $V_7 =$

X	V1	
1000	2.71828	
100	2.71828	
10	2.71828	
1	2.71828	
1	1	$E \approx 2.71828$

$V_1 = 2.71828182846$

X	V1	
1000	2.71828	
100	2.71828	
10	2.71828	

$V_1 = 2.7182818271$

$$(22) \lim_{y \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} (\frac{\pi}{2} - y) \tan y = \lim_{y \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{(\frac{\pi}{2} - y) \cdot \sin y}{\cos y}$$

$$= \lim_{y \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{(\frac{\pi}{2} - y) \cdot (\cos y) + (-1) \cdot \sin y}{-\sin y}$$

$$= \lim_{y \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \cos y - y \cdot \cos y - \sin y}{-\sin y}$$

$$= \frac{-1}{-1} = 1$$

$$\textcircled{24} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \cdot \tan \frac{1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\tan \frac{1}{x}}{\frac{1}{x}}$$

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