

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^{-x} \cos x = ?$$

$$\therefore x \rightarrow \infty \text{ when}$$

$$\text{let } x = \frac{1}{t} \quad \therefore x \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow \frac{1}{t} \rightarrow \infty \\ \Rightarrow t \rightarrow 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^{-x} \cos x = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} e^{-1/t} \cos \frac{1}{t}$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \cos\left(\frac{1}{t}\right) e^{-1/t} = ?$$

By using Result

if  $h(x) = f(x) \cdot g(x)$  be a fn with either one of  $f(x)$  or  $g(x)$  is bdd and one of  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 0$  or  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} g(x) = 0$

$$\text{then } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) \cdot g(x) = 0$$

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

By using squeeze theorem

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x} = 0 \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$\text{and } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x} = 0 \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

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

from (1) & (2) we get

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x} = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x} = 0$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x} = 0 \quad \text{--- (3)}$$

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The Sandwich Theorem (Squeeze theorem)

If  $g(x) \leq f(x) \leq h(x)$  be a fn &  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x)$

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} h(x) = l$  then  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = l$ .

this is also valid for infinite limit

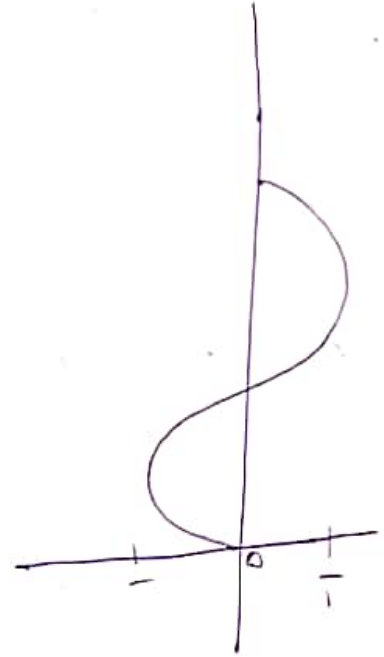
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin x}{x}$$

$\therefore \sin x$  is bdd fn &  $-1 \leq \sin x \leq 1$

but  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sin x =$  does not exist

$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) =$  exist (exist mean limit must be finite or infinity)

$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) =$  does not exist (it mean limit is not unique.)



$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sin x =$  not defined (oscillating finitly)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x}{x} = \frac{1}{0} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x}{x} = \frac{1}{0}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\cos x}{x} = 0 \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{0} \cdot \infty \\ \text{0} \cdot \infty \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\cos x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{0}{x} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{2 + \sin x/x}{1 + \cos x/x} \right] = \frac{2 + \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin x}{x}}{1 + \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\cos x}{x}}$$

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

Hence  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2 + \sin x}{x + \cos x} = 2$

Q7  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/4} \frac{\sec x}{\tan x - 1}$  [Do your self]

Q8  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\tan^{-1} x}{e^x}$  [Do your self]

Q9  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x}$  [Do your self]

Q10  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^p \cos \frac{1}{x^2} = \text{exist finity}$

for what value of  $p$  is  
[Do your self]

⇒ By squeeze theorem

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 0$$

Con  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \sin \frac{1}{x} = ?$

$$\text{Let } \frac{1}{x} = t \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{t}$$

$$\therefore x \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow t \rightarrow 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \sin \frac{1}{x} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin t}{t}$$

Now  $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin t}{t} \left[ \frac{0}{0} \text{ form} \right]$

Applying L-Hopital rule

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos t}{1} = \cos 0 = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin t}{t} = 1$$

Hence  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \sin \frac{1}{x} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin t}{t} = 1$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x + \sin x + x^2}{x^2 + \cos x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x}{x} \left[ \frac{2 + \sin x}{1 + \cos x} \right]$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{2 + \frac{\sin x}{x}}{1 + \frac{\cos x}{x}} \right] =$$

$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 0$  from limit con

$$\text{Hence } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\cos x}{x} = 0$$

$$\therefore -1 \leq \cos x \leq 1$$

$$\text{If } x \neq 0 \quad -\frac{1}{x} \leq \frac{\cos x}{x} \leq \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\text{But } g(x) = -\frac{1}{x} \quad f(x) = \frac{\cos x}{x} \quad \text{and } h(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} -\frac{1}{x} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} h(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x} = 0$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \cos\left(\frac{1}{t}\right) e^{-1/t} \quad \text{--- ①}$$

$\therefore \cos$  is bdd  $\forall x$

$\Rightarrow \cos \frac{1}{x}$  is also bdd  $\forall x$

$\Rightarrow \cos \frac{1}{t}$  is bdd  $\forall t$

Now  $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} e^{-1/t} = e^{-\infty} = 0$

$\Rightarrow \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} e^{-1/t} = 0$

By using Limit Result

$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \cos \frac{1}{t}$  is bdd  $\therefore \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} e^{-1/t} = 0$

$\Rightarrow \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \cos\left(\frac{1}{t}\right) e^{-1/t} = 0$

$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^{-x} \cos x = 0$