

Math 113 – Homework 7 – Solutions

Due: 20 December 2005 Tuesday.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Q-1)} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{15 \tan x - 15x - 5x^3 - 2x^5}{24x \cos x - 24x + 12x^3 - x^5} &\stackrel{\text{Taylor}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{15(x + \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{2x^5}{15} + \frac{17x^7}{315} + \dots) - 15x - 5x^3 - 2x^5}{24x(1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{24} - \frac{x^6}{720} + \dots) - 24x + 12x^3 - x^5} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{17x^7}{21} + \dots}{-\frac{x^7}{30} + \dots} = -\frac{170}{7}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Q-2)} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x^3 \sec x}{2x - x^2 - 2 \ln(1+x)} &\stackrel{\text{Taylor}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x^3 \sec x}{2x - x^2 - 2(x - x^2/2 + x^3/3 - \dots)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x^3 \sec x}{-2x^3/3 + \dots} = -3. \quad (\text{Note here that } \sec 0 = 1.) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Q-3)} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(e^{\sin x} - 1) \sin x^3}{x^3 \tanh x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(e^{\sin x} - 1)}{\tanh x} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x^3}{x^3} \stackrel{\text{L'Hôpital}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\sin x} \cos x}{\text{sech}^2 x} \cdot 1 = 1.$$

$$\text{Q-4)} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arctan x}{\sinh x \cos x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arctan x}{\sinh x} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\cos x} \stackrel{\text{L'Hôpital}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{1+x^2}}{\cosh x} \cdot 1 = 1.$$

Q-5) Find $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{-1/x^2}}{x^n}$, where n is any integer.

If $n \leq 0$, then this limit is clearly 0. So we now assume that $n > 0$.

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{-1/x^2}}{x^n} &\stackrel{(t=\frac{1}{x})}{=} \lim_{t \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{t^n}{e^{t^2}} \stackrel{\text{L'Hôpital}}{=} \lim_{t \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{nt^{n-1}}{2te^{t^2}} \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{n}{2t} \lim_{t \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{t^{n-1}}{e^{t^2}} = \dots = \lim_{t \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{n!}{2^n t^n} \lim_{t \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{1}{e^{t^2}} = 0. \end{aligned}$$

Conclusion: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{-1/x^2}}{x^n} = 0$, where n is any integer.

Comments and questions to sertoz@bilkent.edu.tr