



DERSİN ADI: L'HOPITAL

ÖĞRENCİNİN

Adı Soyadı :

Numarası :

İmzası :

ÖĞRETİM ÜYESİNİN

Adı Soyadı :

İmzası :

1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
TOPLAM	
YAZI İLE:	

DİKKAT: Cep telefonunuzu görünmeyen bir yerde ve kapalı tutunuz.

$$\textcircled{1} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} \stackrel{\left(\frac{0}{0}\right)}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{2x} \stackrel{\left(\frac{0}{0}\right)}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x + (\sin x + x \cos x)}{\sin x} \stackrel{\left(\frac{0}{0}\right)}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x + \cos x + \cos x - x \sin x}{\cos x}$$

$$= \frac{1 + 1 + 1 - 0}{1} = 3.$$

$$\textcircled{3} \lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{3^{\sin \theta} - 1}{\theta} = \lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{3^{\sin \theta} (\ln 3) (\cos \theta)}{1} = \frac{3^0 (\ln 3) (1)}{1} = \ln 3.$$

$$\textcircled{4} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x 2^x}{2^x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1)(2^x) + (x)(\ln 2)(2^x)}{(\ln 2)(2^x)}$$

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

$$\textcircled{5} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(e^x - 1)^2}{x \sinh x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2(e^x - 1)e^x}{x \cosh x + \sinh x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2e^x - 2e^x}{x \cosh x + \sinh x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4e^{2x} - 2e^x}{-x \sinh x + 2 \cosh x} = \frac{2}{2} = 1.$$

$$\textcircled{6} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} x^{1/(1-x)} \quad (1^\infty)$$

$$f(x) = x^{1/(1-x)} \Rightarrow \ln f(x) = \ln(x^{1/(1-x)}) = \frac{\ln x}{1-x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \ln f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{\ln x}{1-x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{(\frac{1}{x})}{-1} = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow \cancel{\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} x^{1/(1-x)}} =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} x^{1/(1-x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} e^{\ln f(x)} = e^{-1} = \frac{1}{e}$$

$$\textcircled{7} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\ln x)^{1/x} \quad (\infty^0)$$

$$f(x) = (\ln x)^{1/x} \Rightarrow \ln f(x) = \ln(\ln x)^{1/x} = \frac{\ln(\ln x)}{x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \ln f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln(\ln x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\frac{1}{x \ln x})}{1} = 0$$

$$(\ln x)' = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$[\ln(\ln x)]' = \frac{1}{\ln x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\ln x)^{1/x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^{\ln f(x)} = e^0 = 1$$

$$\textcircled{8} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^{-1/\ln x} \quad (0^0) = \frac{\ln x}{x}$$

$$f(x) = x^{-1/\ln x} \Rightarrow \ln f(x) = -\frac{\ln x}{\ln x} = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^{-1/\ln x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{\ln f(x)} = e^{-1} = \frac{1}{e}$$

$$\textcircled{9} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^x \quad (0^0)$$

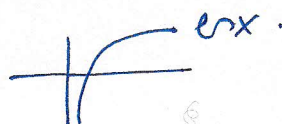
$$f(x) = x^x \Rightarrow \ln f(x) = x \ln x \Rightarrow \ln f(x) = \frac{\ln x}{\frac{1}{x}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \ln f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln x}{(1/x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{(-1/x^2)}{(1/x^2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (-1) = -1$$

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

$$\textcircled{1} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \ln x = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \ln x = \infty$$





T.C.
ESKİŞEHİR OSMANGAZİ ÜNİVERSİTESİ
MÜHENDİSLİK MİMARLIK FAKÜLTESİ

Kağıt No :

Görevli İmzası :

DERSİN ADI:

ÖĞRENCİNİN

Adı Soyadı :

Numarası :

İmzası :

ÖĞRETİM ÜYESİNİN

Adı Soyadı :

İmzası :

1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
TOPLAM	
YAZI İLE:	

DİKKAT: Cep telefonunuzu görünmeyen bir yerde ve kapalı tutunuz.

NOT

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^x}{x^2}$$

burada e^x daha yavaş
sonuçta x^2 dir.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^x}{\frac{1}{x}}$$

burada da.

(10) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x \quad (\infty^0)$

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

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right) = (\infty \cdot 0) \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)}{\frac{1}{x}} \quad \left(\frac{0}{0}\right)$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x = e^0 = 1.$$

$$\textcircled{11} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\cos x)^{1/x^2} \quad (1^\infty)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{1/x^2 \ln(\cos x)}$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\cos x)^{1/x^2} = e^{-1/2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{e}} = \frac{\sqrt{e}}{e}$$

$$\textcircled{12} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (x - \sqrt{x^2 + x}) \quad (\infty - \infty)$$

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

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

$$\downarrow$$

$$\frac{-x}{x + \sqrt{x^2(1 + \frac{1}{x})}}$$

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