

(5) Find $L_T (\sin x)^{\tan x}$
 $x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}$

Ans. $\rightarrow L_T (\sin x)^{\tan x} \left[\frac{\pi}{2} \right]$

Let $y = L_T (\sin x)^{\tan x}$
 $x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}$

Taking \log both sides, we have,

$$\log_e y = L_T \tan x \cdot \log \sin x$$

$$= L_T \frac{\log \sin x}{\cot x} \left[\frac{\pi}{2} \right]$$

Hence, from L'Hospital Rule, we have

$$\log_e y = Lf \frac{1}{\sin x} \times \cos x$$

$$x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} \quad - \operatorname{cosec}^2 x$$

$$= Lf \frac{\cos x}{\sin x}$$

$$x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} \quad - \frac{1}{\sin^2 x}$$

$$= Lf \frac{1}{\sin x} \cdot \cos x$$

$$x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} \quad - \sin x \cdot \cos x$$

$$= 1 \times 0 = 0$$

$$\therefore \log_e y = 0$$

$$\therefore y = e^0 = 1 \text{ Ans.}$$

(56) Evaluate $Lf \frac{(\sin x)^{24} \tan x}{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}}$.

$$\text{Ans.} \rightarrow Lf \frac{(\sin x)^{24} \tan x}{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} [1]$$

$$\text{Let } y = Lf \frac{(\sin x)^{24} \tan x}{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}}$$

Taking \log both sides, we have,

$$\log_e y = Lf \frac{24 \tan x \cdot \log \sin x}{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= Lf \frac{\log \sin x}{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} [0]$$

Hence, from L'Hospital's Rule, we have

$$\log_e y = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\frac{1}{\sin x} \times \cos x}{-2 \operatorname{cosec}^2 x}$$

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

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

$$= -2 \times 0 = 0$$

$$\therefore \log_e y = 0$$

$$\therefore y = e^0 = 1 \text{ Ans.}$$

(158) Evaluate $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \left(2 - \frac{x}{a}\right)^{\tan \frac{\pi x}{2a}}$.

$$\text{Ans.} \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \left(2 - \frac{x}{a}\right)^{\tan \frac{\pi x}{2a}} [1^\infty]$$

$$\text{Let } y = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \left(2 - \frac{x}{a}\right)^{\tan \frac{\pi x}{2a}}$$

Taking \log both sides, we have,

$$\log_e y = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \tan \frac{\pi x}{2a} \cdot \log \left(2 - \frac{x}{a}\right)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \log y = Lf \quad \frac{\log(2 - \frac{x}{a})}{\cot \frac{\pi x}{2a}} \quad \left[\frac{0}{0} \right]$$

Hence from, L' Hospital's Rule, we have,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \log y = Lf \quad \frac{1}{2 - \frac{x}{a}} \times -\frac{1}{a}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2a} \cdot \operatorname{cosec}^2 \frac{\pi x}{2a}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2 - \frac{a}{a}} \times -\frac{1}{a} \times \frac{2a}{\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{\operatorname{cosec}^2 \frac{\pi a}{2a}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2a - a} \times \frac{2}{\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{\operatorname{cosec}^2 \frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{a} \times \frac{2}{\pi} \cdot (1)^2 = \frac{2}{\pi}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \log y = \frac{2}{\pi}$$

$$\therefore y = e^{\frac{2}{\pi}} \text{ Ans.}$$

(59) Evaluate $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin x}{x} \right)^{1/x}$.

$$\text{Ans.} \rightarrow \text{Let } y = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin x}{x} \right)^{1/x} \quad [1^\infty]$$

Taking log both sides, we have,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \log y = Lf \quad \frac{1}{x} \log \left(\frac{\sin x}{x} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log \frac{\sin x}{x}}{x} \quad \left[\frac{0}{0} \right]$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \log_e y = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log \sin x - \log x}{x} \quad \left[\frac{0}{0} \right]$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{\sin x} \cdot \cos x - \frac{1}{x}}{1}$$

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \cos x - \sin x}{x \sin x} \quad \left[\frac{0}{0} \right]$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 \times \cancel{\cos x} - x \sin x - \cancel{\cos x}}{1 \times \sin x + x \cos x} \quad \left[\frac{0}{0} \right]$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-1 \times \sin x - x \cos x}{\cos x + 1 \times \cos x - x \sin x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\sin x - x \cos x}{\cos x + \cos x - x \sin x}$$

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

$$\therefore \log_e y = 0$$

$$\therefore y = e^0 = 1 \text{ Ans.}$$