

$$19. \text{ This limit has the form } \infty \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x}{\ln(1+2e^x)} \stackrel{H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\frac{1}{1+2e^x} \cdot 2e^x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1+2e^x}{2e^x} \stackrel{H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2e^x}{2e^x} = 1$$

$$20. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - e^{-2x}}{\sec x} = \frac{1 - 1}{1} = 0. \text{ L'Hospital's Rule does not apply.}$$

21. This limit has the form  $0 \cdot (-\infty)$ . We need to write this product as a quotient, but keep in mind that we will have to differentiate both the numerator and the denominator. If we differentiate  $\frac{1}{\ln x}$ , we get a complicated expression that results in a more difficult limit. Instead we write the quotient as  $\frac{\ln x}{x^{-1/2}}$ .

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \sqrt{x} \ln x = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln x}{x^{-1/2}} \stackrel{H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1/x}{-\frac{1}{2}x^{-3/2}} \cdot \frac{-2x^{3/2}}{-2x^{3/2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (-2\sqrt{x}) = 0$$

$$22. \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x^2 e^x = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^2}{e^{-x}} \stackrel{H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{2x}{-e^{-x}} \stackrel{H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{2}{e^{-x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} 2e^x = 0$$

$$23. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^{-x} \ln x = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln x}{e^x} \stackrel{H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1/x}{e^x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{xe^x} = 0$$

$$24. \lim_{x \rightarrow (\pi/2)^-} \sec 7x \cos 3x = \lim_{x \rightarrow (\pi/2)^-} \frac{\cos 3x}{\cos 7x} \stackrel{H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow (\pi/2)^-} \frac{-3 \sin 3x}{-7 \sin 7x} = \frac{3(-1)}{7(-1)} = \frac{3}{7}$$

$$25. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x^3 e^{-x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^3}{e^{x^2}} \stackrel{H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3x^2}{2xe^{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3x}{2e^{x^2}} \stackrel{H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3}{4xe^{x^2}} = 0$$

$$26. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} (x-1) \tan(\pi x/2) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{x-1}{\cot(\pi x/2)} \stackrel{H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{1}{-\csc^2(\pi x/2) \frac{\pi}{2}} = -\frac{2}{\pi}$$

$$27. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{1}{x} - \csc x \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{\sin x} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x - x}{x \sin x}$$

$$\stackrel{H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - 1}{x \cos x + \sin x} \stackrel{H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\sin x}{2 \cos x - x \sin x} = \frac{0}{2} = 0$$

$$28. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\csc x - \cot x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{1}{\sin x} - \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{\sin x} \stackrel{H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} = 0$$

29. As  $x \rightarrow \infty$ ,  $1/x \rightarrow 0$ , and  $e^{1/x} \rightarrow 1$ . So the limit has the form  $\infty - \infty$  and we will change the form to a product by factoring out  $x$ .

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (xe^{1/x} - x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x(e^{1/x} - 1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{1/x} - 1}{1/x} \stackrel{H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{1/x}(-1/x^2)}{-1/x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^{1/x} = e^0 = 1$$

$$30. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left( \frac{1}{\ln x} - \frac{1}{x-1} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x-1 - \ln x}{(x-1) \ln x} \stackrel{H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1 - 1/x}{(x-1)(1/x) + \ln x} \cdot \frac{x}{x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x-1}{x-1+x \ln x} \stackrel{H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{1+1+\ln x} = \frac{1}{2+0} = \frac{1}{2}$$