

$$46. (a) \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos x \, dx = \sin x \Big|_0^{\pi/2} = 1$$

$$(b) \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos^2 x \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi/2} (1 + \cos 2x) \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \left[x + \sin x \cos x \right]_0^{\pi/2} = \frac{\pi}{4} \approx 0.78$$

(c) Simpson's Rule ($n = 4$)

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \cos(x^2) \, dx = \frac{\pi}{24} \left[1 + 4 \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{8}\right)^2 + 2 \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)^2 + 4 \cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{8}\right)^2 + \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^2 \right] \approx 0.85$$

(d) Simpson's Rule ($n = 4$)

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \cos \sqrt{x} \, dx = \frac{\pi}{24} \left[1 + 4 \cos \sqrt{\pi/8} + 2 \cos \sqrt{\pi/4} + 4 \cos \sqrt{3\pi/8} + \cos \sqrt{\pi/2} \right] \approx 1.01$$

$$47. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left[\frac{(\ln x)^2}{x-1} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left[\frac{2(1/x) \ln x}{1} \right] = 0$$

$$48. \lim_{x \rightarrow k} \left(\frac{x^{1/3} - k^{1/3}}{x - k} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow k} \left(\frac{1/3x^{-2/3}}{1} \right) = \frac{1}{3\sqrt[3]{k^2}}$$

$$49. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{2x}}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2e^{2x}}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4e^{2x}}{2} = \infty$$

$$50. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \left(\frac{2}{\ln x} - \frac{3}{x-1} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \left[\frac{2x - 2 - 3 \ln x}{(\ln x)(x-1)} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \left[\frac{2 - (3/x)}{(x-1)(1/x) + \ln x} \right] = -\infty$$

$$51. y = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\ln x)^{2/x}$$

$$\ln y = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2 \ln(\ln x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{2}{\frac{x \ln x}{1}} \right] = 0$$

Since $\ln y = 0$, $y = 1$.

$$52. y = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (x-1)^{\ln x}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \ln y &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} [(\ln x) \ln(x-1)] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left[\frac{\ln(x-1)}{\frac{1}{\ln x}} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left[\frac{\frac{1}{x-1}}{\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \frac{-1}{\ln^2 x}} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left[\frac{-\ln^2 x}{x-1} \right] \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left[\frac{-2(1/x)(\ln x)}{1/x^2} \right] \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} 2x(\ln x) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

Since $\ln y = 0$, $y = 1$.

$$53. \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 1000 \left(1 + \frac{0.09}{n} \right)^n = 1000e^{0.09} \approx 1094.17$$

$$54. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x e^{-x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x}{e^{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2x e^{x^2}} = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} 55. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \csc 3x \tan \pi x &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan \pi x}{\sin 3x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\pi \sec^2 \pi x}{3 \cos 3x} = \frac{\pi}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$56. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \pi x}{\sin 2\pi x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\pi \cos \pi x}{2\pi \cos 2\pi x} = \frac{\pi}{2\pi} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$57. s = \int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{1 + \cos^2 x} \, dx \approx 3.82$$

$$58. s = \int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{1 + \sin^2 2x} \, dx \approx 3.82$$