

Exit Ticket L'Hopital

L'Hopital If both $f(x)$ and $g(x)$ are differentiable functions such that:

- $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = 0 = \lim_{x \rightarrow c} g(x)$ such that $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}$ exists then $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow c} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}$
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = \infty = \lim_{x \rightarrow c} g(x)$ such that $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}$ exists then $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow c} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}$

Identify when you can use L'Hopital. If you can, evaluate the limit:

1. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3x^3 + 4x^2 - 3x + 5}{5x^4 + 3x^2 - 1} \frac{\infty}{\infty}$
L'H x3
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{18}{120x} = 0$

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

3. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-6e^{2x} + 7}{3x^{2x} + 5} \frac{\infty}{\infty}$
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-12e^{2x}}{6e^{2x}}$
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} -2$
 $= -2$

4. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{2x} + 2e^x + 1}{e^x + 1}$
 $u = e^x$
 $= \lim_{u \rightarrow \infty} \frac{u^2 + 2u + 1}{u + 1} = \lim_{u \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(u+1)(u+1)}{(u+1)}$
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^x + 1$
 $= \infty$

5. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(x) - \sin(2x)}{\sin(x) + \sin(3x)} \frac{0-0}{0+0} = \frac{0}{0}$
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(x) - 2\cos(2x)}{\cos(x) + 3\cos(3x)}$
 $= \frac{1 - 2(1)}{1 + 3(1)}$
 $= \frac{-1}{-2}$
 $= \frac{1}{2}$

6. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} \infty^0$
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^{\ln((1+x)^{1/x})}$
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^{\frac{1}{x} \ln(1+x)} e^{\frac{\infty}{\infty}}$
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^{\frac{\frac{1}{1+x}}{1}}$
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^{\frac{1}{1+x}}$
 $= e^0 = 1$