

## L'Hopital's Rule

— Evaluate the following Limits.

1.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^9 - 1}{x^5 - 1}$

2.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x + \tan x}{\sin x}$

3.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x}{(\ln x)^3}$

4.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x^3 e^{-x^2}$

5.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left( \frac{1}{\ln x} - \frac{1}{x-1} \right)$

6.  $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{3t} - 1}{t}$

7.  $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^t - 1}{t^3}$

8.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \left( e^{\frac{1}{x}} - 1 \right)$

9.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x e^{3x} - x}{1 - \cos(2x)}$

10.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^{-1} x}{x}$

11.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(\cos x)}{x^2}$

12.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \tan\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$

13.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{5^x - 3^x}{x}$

14.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1-x} - \sqrt{1-x^2}}{x}$

15.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^+} \frac{1 - \sin x}{\cos x}$

16.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\csc x - \cot x)$

Answers:

1.  $\frac{9}{5}$

2. 2

3.  $\infty$

4. 0

5.  $\frac{1}{2}$

6. 3

7.  $\infty$

8. 1

9.  $\frac{3}{2}$

10. 1

11.  $-\frac{1}{2}$

12. 1

13.  $\ln 5 - \ln 3 = \ln\left(\frac{5}{3}\right)$

14.  $-\frac{1}{2}$

15. 0

16. 0

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{xe^{3x} - x}{1 - \cos(2x)}$$

$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x}{(\ln x)^3}$$

$$(3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} [\ln(1 - \cos x) - \ln(x^2)]$$

$$(4) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\cos\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) - 1}{\cos\left(\frac{2}{x}\right) - 1}$$

$$(5) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1-x} - \sqrt{1-x^2}}{x}$$

$$(6) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{5x^4 - 7x^3 + x^2 - x + 2}{3x^4 - 8x^3 + 6x^2 - 1}$$

$$(7) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{9 - \sqrt{81 - 5x}}{x}$$

$$(8) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln(x^3 + 2)}{\ln(5x^3 - 1)}$$

$$(9) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(4x) - 2\sin(2x)}{x^3}$$

$$(10) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[ \frac{1}{\sin x} - \frac{1}{x} \right]$$

$$(11) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x(e^{1/x} - 1)$$

$$(12) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \sqrt[3]{x} \ln x$$

$$(13) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln\left(\frac{2x+1}{5x+1}\right)}{x}$$

$$(14) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(\cos x)}{x^2}$$

$$(15) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\ln(e^x + 1) - x)$$

Answers

$$1. \frac{3}{2} \quad 2. +\infty \quad 3. -\ln 2 \quad 4. \frac{1}{4} \quad 5. -\frac{1}{2} \quad 6. \frac{20}{0} \Rightarrow \text{limit does not exist.}$$

$$7. \frac{5}{18} \quad 8. 1 \quad 9. -8 \quad 10. 0 \quad 11. 1 \quad 12. 0 \quad 13. -3$$

$$14. -\frac{1}{2} \quad 15. 0$$

## L'Hopital's Rule for Indeterminate Forms - Homework

Basic Problems - calculate your answers and check on your calculators

1.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{2x^2 - x - 3}{x + 1}$

2.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^2 - x - 6}{x - 3}$

3.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^2 - x - 3}{x - 2}$

4.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x - 1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 3} - 2}$

5.  $\lim_{r \rightarrow 1} \frac{1 - r^3}{2 - \sqrt{r^2 + 3}}$

6.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^3 - 3x + 2}{x^3 - x^2 - x + 1}$

7.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1 - x + \ln x}{x^3 - 3x + 2}$

8.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{1 - e^x}$

$$9. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \cos x - \sin x}{x}$$

$$10. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2x \tan x}{3x}$$

$$11. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2x + \tan x}{6x}$$

$$12. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - x}{x - \sin x}$$

$$13. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - e^{-x} - 2x}{x - \sin x}$$

$$14. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{10^{2x} - 2x - 10^{-2x}}{10^{2x} - 10^{-2x}}$$

$$15. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 - 1}{4x^2 + x}$$

$$16. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x^2 + 4x - 7}{x^3 + 3x^2 - 5}$$

$$17. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^3}{e^x}$$

$$18. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}}{2x + 1}$$

$$19. \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^2}{x + 1}$$

$$20. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln x}{\frac{1}{x}}$$

$$21. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^x}{\ln x}$$

$$22. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x}}{e^x}$$

$$23. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x^2 e^{-3x}$$

$$24. \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sec x}{\sec^2 3x}$$

$$25. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (x^2 \ln x)$$

$$26. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\csc x - \cot x)$$

$$27. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[ \frac{1}{\sin x} - \frac{1}{x} \right]$$

$$28. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left[ \frac{1}{\ln x} - \frac{1}{x-1} \right]$$

More advanced L'Hopital's Rule Problems - Calculate your answers and check on your calculators

$$29. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^{(x^2)}$$

$$30. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1+x)^{1/x}$$

$$31. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left( \frac{1}{x} \right)^{\sin x}$$

$$32. \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/2^-} (\tan x)^{\cos x}$$

Limits of the type  $\frac{0}{\infty}$ ,  $\frac{\infty}{0}$ ,  $0^\infty$ ,  $\infty \cdot \infty$ ,  $\infty + \infty$  are **not** indeterminate forms. Find the following by inspection:

$$33. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x}{\ln x}$$

$$33. \lim_{x \rightarrow (\pi/2)^-} (\cos x)^{\tan x}$$

$$34. \lim_{x \rightarrow (\pi/2)^-} \left( \frac{2}{\pi - 2x} + \tan x \right)$$

## L'Hopital's Rule for Indeterminate Forms - Homework

Basic Problems - calculate your answers and check on your calculators

1. 
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{2x^2 - x - 3}{x + 1}$$
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{4x - 1}{1} = -5$$

2. 
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^2 - x - 6}{x - 3}$$
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{2x - 1}{1} = 5$$

3. 
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^2 - x - 3}{x - 2} = 3$$

4. 
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x - 1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 3} - 2}$$
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{2\sqrt{x^2 + 3}}{2x} = 2$$

5. 
$$\lim_{r \rightarrow 1} \frac{1 - r^3}{2 - \sqrt{r^2 + 3}}$$
$$\lim_{r \rightarrow 1} \frac{-3r^2}{2r} = \lim_{r \rightarrow 1} 3r\sqrt{r^2 + 3} = 6$$

6. 
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^3 - 3x + 2}{x^3 - x^2 - x + 1}$$
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{3x^2 - 3}{3x^2 - 2x - 1}$$
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{6x}{6x - 2} = \frac{3}{2}$$

7. 
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1 - x + \ln x}{x^3 - 3x + 2}$$
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{-1 + 1/x}{3x^2 - 3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{-1/x^2}{6x} = \frac{-1}{6}$$

8. 
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{1 - e^x}$$
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{-e^x} = -1$$

$$9. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \cos x - \sin x}{x} = 0$$

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

$$10. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2x \tan x}{3x} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2x \sec^2 x + 2 \tan x \cos 2x}{3} = 0$$

$$11. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2x + \tan x}{6x} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \cos 2x + \sec^2 x}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$12. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - x}{x - \sin x} = 2$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sec^2 x - 1}{1 - \cos x} = 2$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sec^2 x \tan x}{\sin x} = 2$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sec^2 x \sec^2 x + 4 \sec^2 x \tan^2 x}{\cos x} = 2$$

$$13. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - e^{-x} - 2x}{x - \sin x} = 2$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x + e^{-x} - 2}{1 - \cos x} = 2$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{\sin x} = 2$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{\cos x} = 2$$

$$14. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{10^{2x} - 2x - 10^{-2x}}{10^{2x} - 10^{-2x}} = \frac{4 \ln 10 - 2}{4 \ln 10} = \frac{2 \ln 10 - 1}{2 \ln 10}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \ln 10 \cdot 10^{2x} - 2 + 2 \ln 10 \cdot 10^{-2x}}{2 \ln 10 \cdot 10^{2x} + 2 \ln 10 \cdot 10^{-2x}} = \frac{4 \ln 10 - 2}{4 \ln 10} = \frac{2 \ln 10 - 1}{2 \ln 10}$$

$$15. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 - 1}{4x^2 + x} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$16. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x^2 + 4x - 7}{x^3 + 3x^2 - 5} = 0$$



$$17. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^3}{e^x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3x^2}{e^x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{6x}{e^x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{6}{e^x} = 0$$

$$18. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}}{2x + 1} = \frac{1}{2} \quad (\text{Note: L'Hopital won't work})$$

$$19. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}}{2x + 1} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2}{x + 1} = -\infty$$

$$20. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln x}{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{\frac{-1}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} -x = 0$$

$$21. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^x}{\ln x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^x}{1/x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x e^x = \infty$$

$$22. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x}}{e^x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}e^x} = 0$$

$$23. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x^2 e^{-3x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2}{e^{3x}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x}{3e^{3x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{9e^{3x}} = 0$$

$$24. \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sec x}{\sec^2 3x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^2 3x}{\cos x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{-6 \cos 3x (-\sin 3x)}{-\sin x} = 0$$

$$25. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (x^2 \ln x)$$

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

$$26. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\csc x - \cot x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{1 - \cos x}{\sin x} \right)$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 27. \quad & \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[ \frac{1}{\sin x} - \frac{1}{x} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[ \frac{x - \sin x}{x \sin x} \right] \\
 & \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[ \frac{1 - \cos x}{x \cos x + \sin x} \right] \\
 & \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[ \frac{-\sin x}{x(-\sin x) + \cos x + \cos x} \right] = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 28. \quad & \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left[ \frac{1}{\ln x} - \frac{1}{x-1} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left[ \frac{x-1-\ln x}{(x-1)\ln x} \right] \\
 & \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left[ \frac{1-1/x}{\frac{(x-1)}{x} + \ln x} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left[ \frac{x-1}{x-1+\ln x} \right] \\
 & \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left[ \frac{1}{1+1/x} \right] = \frac{1}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

More advanced L'Hopital's Rule Problems - Calculate your answers and check on your calculators

$$\begin{aligned}
 29. \quad & \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^{(x^2)} \Rightarrow y = x^{(x^2)} \\
 & \ln y = x^2 \ln x \\
 & \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln x}{1/x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1/x}{-1/x^3} = 0 \\
 & \ln y = 0 \Rightarrow y = 1 \\
 & \text{Technically, this is a right - sided limit}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 30. \quad & \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1+x)^{1/x} \Rightarrow y = (1+x)^{1/x} \\
 & \ln y = \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} \\
 & \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{1+x} = 0 \\
 & \ln y = 0 \Rightarrow y = e
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 31. \quad & \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left( \frac{1}{x} \right)^{\sin x} \Rightarrow y = \left( \frac{1}{x} \right)^{\sin x} \\
 & \ln y = \sin x \ln \left( \frac{1}{x} \right) = -\sin x \ln x \\
 & \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-\ln x}{1/\sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-1/x}{-\cos x / \sin^2 x} \\
 & \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x \cos x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{2 \sin x \cos x}{x(-\sin x) + \cos x} = 0 \\
 & \ln y = 0 \Rightarrow y = 1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 32. \quad & \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/2^-} (\tan x)^{\cos x} \Rightarrow y = (\tan x)^{\cos x} \\
 & \ln y = \cos x \ln \tan x \\
 & \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/2^-} \frac{\ln \tan x}{1/\cos x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/2^-} \frac{\sec^2 x / \tan x}{\sin x / \cos^2 x} \\
 & \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/2^-} \frac{\sec^2 x}{\sin} \cdot \frac{\cos^2 x}{\tan x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/2^-} \frac{\cos x}{\sin^2 x} = 0 \\
 & \ln y = 0 \Rightarrow y = 1
 \end{aligned}$$

Limits of the type  $\frac{0}{\infty}$ ,  $\frac{\infty}{0}$ ,  $0^\infty$ ,  $\infty \cdot \infty$ ,  $\infty + \infty$  are **not** indeterminate forms. Find the following by inspection:

$$33. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x}{\ln x} = 0$$

$$33. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow (\pi/2)^-} (\cos x)^{\tan x} = 0$$

$$34. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow (\pi/2)^-} \left( \frac{2}{\pi - 2x} + \tan x \right) = \infty$$