

CLASS DISCUSSION 4 DECEMBER 2019

L'HÔPITAL'S RULE



Marquis Guillaume de l'Hôpital (1661 – 1704)

I Evaluate each of the following limits, using l'Hôpital's rule when appropriate:

$$(A) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{3x} - 1}{x}$$

$$(B) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2}{e^x}$$

$$(C) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^{-x} \sqrt{x}$$

$$(D) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x$$

$$(E) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x} - 1}{x}$$

$$(F) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x^{1/x}$$

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

$$(H) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1 - x}{x^2}$$

$$(I) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - 1 + x^2/2}{x^4}$$

$$(J) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(\cosh x - 1)}{\sinh x - x}$$

$$(K) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln(ax + b)}{\ln(cx + d)} \quad (\text{where } a, b, c, d \text{ are positive constants})$$

$$(L) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^{2017} - 1}{x - 1} \quad (M) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/2^-} \frac{\tan x}{\sec x + 1}$$

$$(N) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (\sin x)^x \quad (O) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln x}{x - 1}$$

$$(P) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x \ln x \quad (Q) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{5}{x}\right)^x$$

$$(R) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{\sin x} - \frac{1}{x}\right) \quad (S) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} x^{\frac{1}{x-1}}$$

$$(T) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\int_1^x \frac{t^4 + t + 1}{t^2 + 4t + 13 \ln t} dt}{(2x + 1)^3}$$

$$(U) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \left(\frac{1}{\ln x} - \frac{1}{x - 1}\right)$$

(V) Explain what happens if one tries to use l'Hopital's rule on the

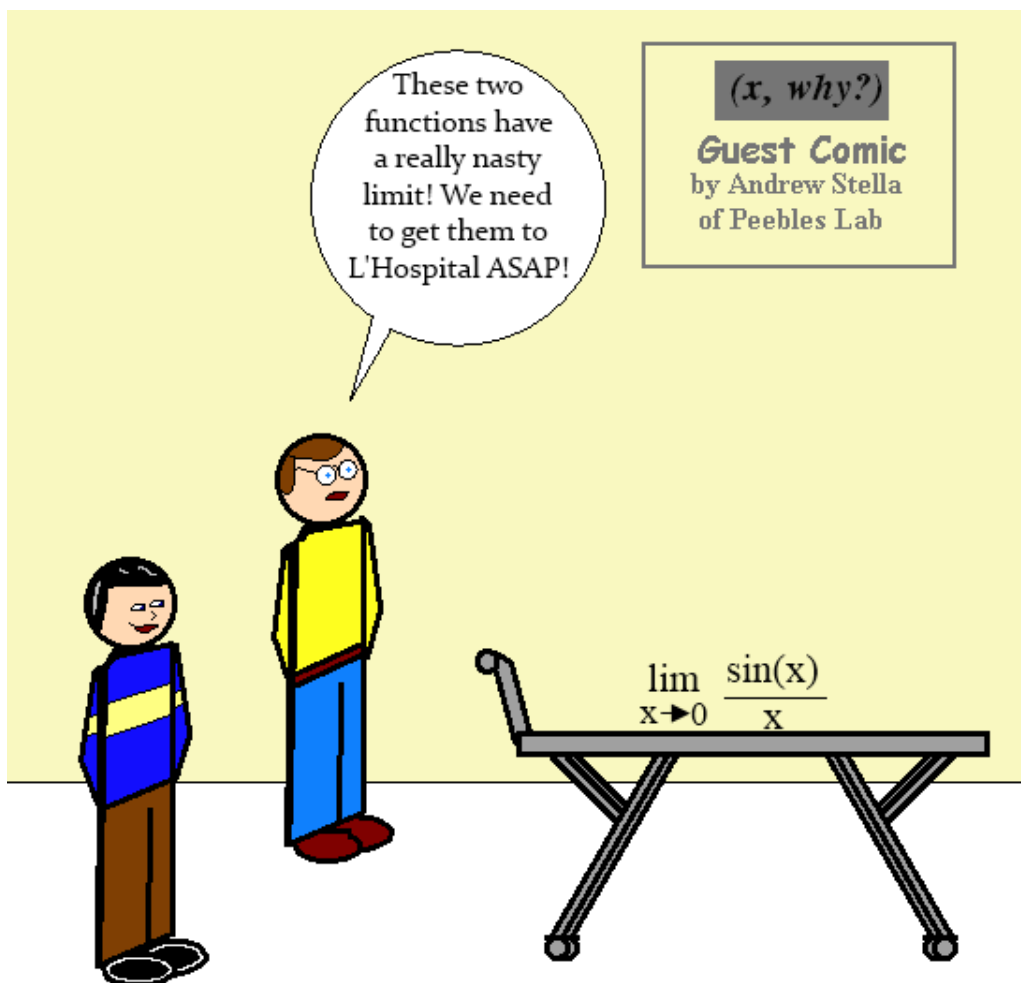
following: $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}}$

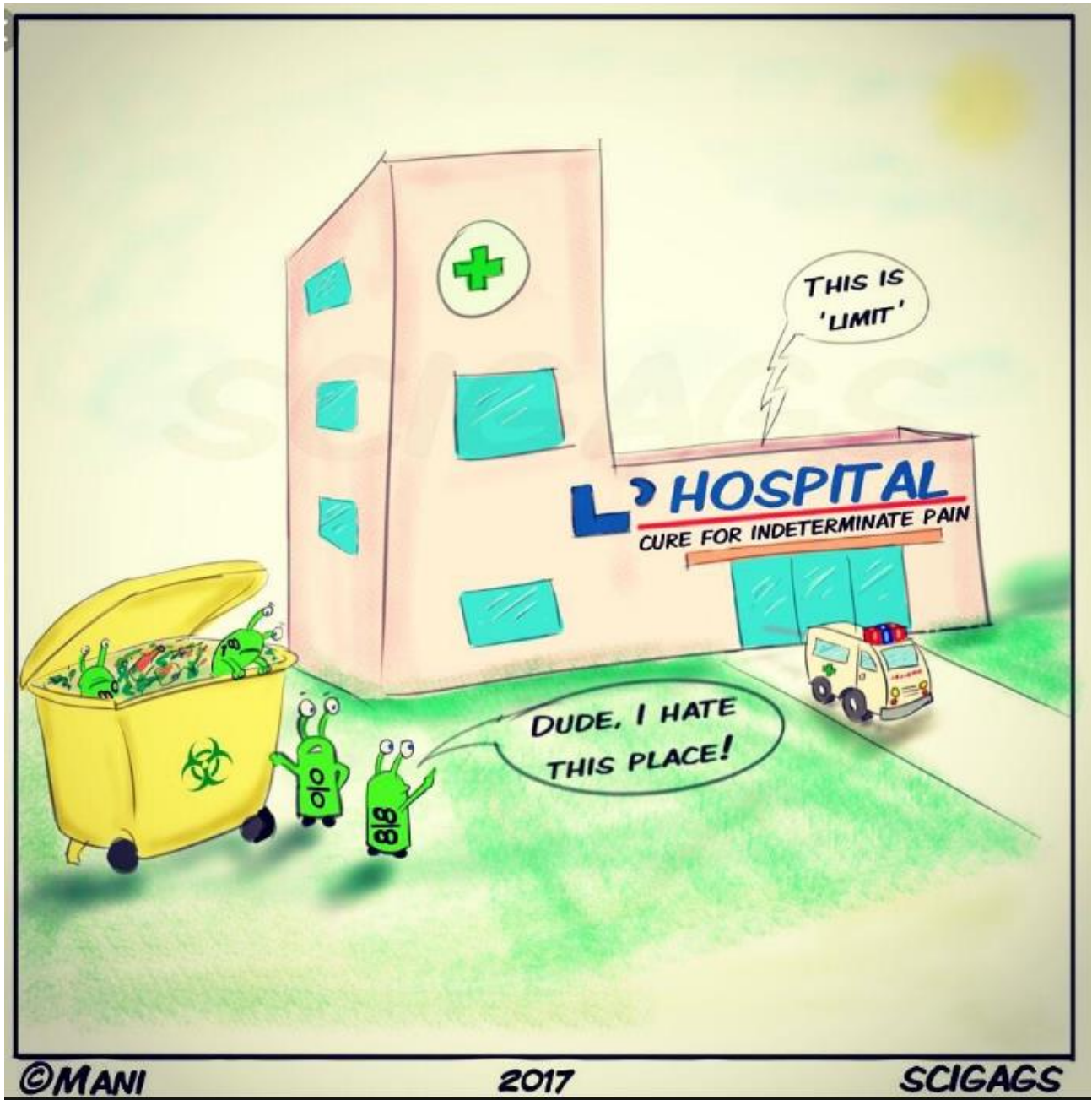
II For each of the following piecewise-defined functions, find the value for c that makes the function continuous at $x = 0$.

$$(A) f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{4x - 2 \sin 2x}{2x^3} & \text{if } x \neq 0 \\ c & \text{if } x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$(B) g(x) = \begin{cases} (e^x + x)^{1/x} & \text{if } x \neq 0 \\ c & \text{if } x = 0 \end{cases}$$

III The *Gamma Function*, $\Gamma(n)$, is defined in terms of the integral of the function $f(x) = x^{n-1}e^{-x}$ for $n > 0$. Show that for any fixed value of n , the limit of $f(x)$ as $x \rightarrow \infty$ is 0.





The notion of infinity is our greatest friend; it is also the greatest enemy of our peace of mind.

- James Pierpont