

Larson 7.7 L'Hôpital's Rule

Name: _____

Copy exercises and show all work on separate paper.

In Exercises 1–6, evaluate the limit (a) using techniques from Chapters 1 and 3 and (b) using L'Hôpital's Rule.

1. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{2(x-3)}{x^2-9}$
2. $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{2x^2 - x - 3}{x+1}$
3. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{\sqrt{x+1} - 2}{x-3}$
4. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 4x}{2x}$
5. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5x^2 - 3x + 1}{3x^2 - 5}$
6. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x+1}{4x^2+3}$

In Exercises 7–26, evaluate the limit, using L'Hôpital's Rule if necessary. (In Exercise 13, n is a positive integer.)

7. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - x - 2}{x - 2}$
8. $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^2 - x - 2}{x + 1}$
9. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{4-x^2} - 2}{x}$
10. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sqrt{4-x^2}}{x-2}$
11. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - (1-x)}{x}$
12. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{e^x - (1+x)}{x^3}$
13. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{e^x - (1+x)}{x^n}$
14. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln x}{x^2 - 1}$
15. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2x}{\sin 3x}$
16. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin ax}{\sin bx}$
17. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arcsin x}{x}$
18. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\arctan x - (\pi/4)}{x-1}$
19. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3x^2 - 2x + 1}{2x^2 + 3}$
20. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x-1}{x^2 + 2x + 3}$
21. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 + 2x + 3}{x-1}$
22. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2}{e^x}$
23. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+1}}$
24. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin x}{x - \pi}$
25. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln x}{x}$
26. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^x}{x}$

In Exercises 27–40, describe the type of indeterminate form (if any) that is obtained with direct substitution. Then evaluate the limit, using L'Hôpital's Rule when necessary. (For a geometric approach to Exercise 27, see the article by John H. Mathews in the May, 1992 issue of *The College Mathematics Journal*.)

27. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (-x \ln x)$
28. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^2 \cot x$
29. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(x \sin \frac{1}{x} \right)$
30. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \tan \frac{1}{x}$
31. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^{1/x}$
32. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (e^x + x)^{1/x}$
33. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x^{1/x}$
34. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x} \right)^x$
35. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (1+x)^{1/x}$
36. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (1+x)^{1/x}$
37. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \left(\frac{8}{x^2-4} - \frac{x}{x-2} \right)$
38. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \left(\frac{1}{x^2-4} - \frac{\sqrt{x-1}}{x^2-4} \right)$
39. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \left(\frac{3}{\ln x} - \frac{2}{x-1} \right)$
40. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2} \right)$

41. Find differentiable functions f and g that satisfy the specified condition such that $\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} f(x) = 0$ and $\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} g(x) = 0$.

- a. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = 10$
- b. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = 0$
- c. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \infty$

(Note: There are many correct answers.)

42. Find differentiable functions f and g such that

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} g(x) = \infty \text{ and } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} [f(x) - g(x)] = 25.$$

(Note: There are many correct answers.)