

Name: _____

Date: _____

3E Exercises-Solutions

L'Hôpital's Rule

Answer the following questions using the L'Hôpital's Rule

$$11. \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^2 - 2x - 3}{x - 3}$$

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

$$15. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - (1 - x)}{x}$$

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

$$21. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 3x}{\sin 5x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 3x}{\sin 5x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3 \cos 3x}{5 \cos 5x} = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$13. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{25 - x^2} - 5}{x}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{25 - x^2} - 5}{x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2}(25 - x^2)^{-1/2}(-2x)}{1} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-x}{\sqrt{25 - x^2}} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$16. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln x^2}{x^2 - 1}$$

To be graded on assignment

$$23. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arcsin x}{x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arcsin x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1/\sqrt{1 - x^2}}{1} = 1$$

30. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^3}{e^{x^2}}$

To be graded on assignment

51. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x^{1/x}$ (hint: set equal to y and take log)

(a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x^{1/x} = \infty^0$

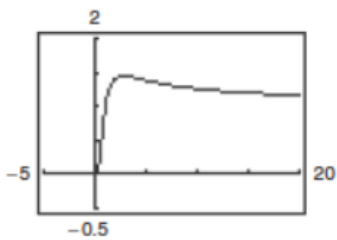
(b) Let $y = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x^{1/x}$.

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

So, $\ln y = 0 \Rightarrow y = e^0 = 1$. Therefore,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x^{1/x} = 1.$$

(c)

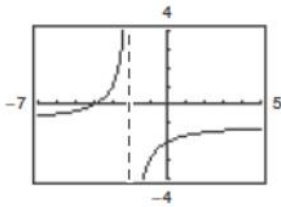


59. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \left(\frac{8}{x^2 - 4} - \frac{x}{x - 2} \right)$ (hint: Simplify expression)

(a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \left(\frac{8}{x^2 - 4} - \frac{x}{x - 2} \right) = \infty - \infty$

(b) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \left(\frac{8}{x^2 - 4} - \frac{x}{x - 2} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{8 - x(x + 2)}{x^2 - 4}$
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{(2 - x)(4 + x)}{(x + 2)(x - 2)}$
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{-(x + 4)}{x + 2} = \frac{-3}{2}$

(c)



CAPSTONE

88. Determine which of the following limits can be evaluated using L'Hôpital's Rule. Explain your reasoning. Do not evaluate the limit.

(a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x - 2}{x^3 - x - 6}$

(b) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 - 4x}{2x - 1}$

(c) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^3}{e^x}$

(d) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{e^{x^2} - e^9}{x - 3}$

(e) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\cos \pi x}{\ln x}$

(f) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1 + x(\ln x - 1)}{\ln x(x - 1)}$

a) Yes, approaches $\frac{0}{0}$

b) No, approaches $\frac{0}{1}$

c) Yes, approaches $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$

d) Yes, approaches $\frac{0}{0}$

e) No, approaches $\frac{1}{0}$

f) Yes, approaches $\frac{0}{0}$