

L'Hopital's rule:

Theorem: Let $f(x)$ and $g(x)$ be the functions that are differentiable on an open interval (a, b) containing c . Assume that $g'(x) \neq 0$ for all x in (a, b) . If the limit of $\frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$ as x approaches c produces the indeterminate form $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} \frac{0}{0}$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} \frac{\infty}{\infty}$, and $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} 0 \cdot \infty$, then

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow c} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow c} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}$$

Proof: Suppose $f(x)$ and $g(x)$ are differentiable function for $x \in R$.
and $f(c) = g(c) = 0$. ($\lim_{x \rightarrow c} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{0}{0}$)

$$f(x) \approx L(x) = f'(c)(x-c) + f(c)$$

$$g(x) \approx G(x) = g'(c)(x-c) + g(c)$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow c} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow c} \frac{L(x)}{G(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow c} \frac{f'(c)(x-c) + f(c)}{g'(c)(x-c) + g(c)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow c} \frac{f'(c)(x-c)}{g'(c)(x-c)} \\ \therefore \boxed{\lim_{x \rightarrow c} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow c} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}} = \frac{f'(c)}{g'(c)}$$

Example 1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x}$ ($\frac{0}{0}$)

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x}{1} = \frac{1}{1} = \boxed{1}$$

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4x - 3}{6x + 5} \left(\frac{\infty}{\infty} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4}{6} = \boxed{\frac{2}{3}}$$

Example 3) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 - \cos x) \sin 4x}{x^3 \cos x}$

$$= \boxed{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 - \cos x) \frac{(\frac{0}{0})}{x^2}}{x^3} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 4x}{x} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\cos x}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x \cdot (\frac{0}{0})}{2x} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4 \cos 4x}{1} \cdot 1$$

Example 4) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \sin \frac{1}{x}$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\cos x}{2} \cdot 4 \cdot 1 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 4 \cdot 1 = \boxed{2}$$

$(\infty \cdot \sin \frac{1}{\infty}) \Rightarrow (\infty \cdot 0)$

$y = \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{y}$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{4} \sin y = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin y}{4} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\frac{0}{0})}{4} = \boxed{\frac{0}{4}}$$

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$$\lim_{x \rightarrow c} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow c} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}$$

Proof: Suppose $f(x)$ and $g(x)$ are differentiable functions for $x \in R$. and $f(c) = g(c) = 0$. ($\lim_{x \rightarrow c} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{0}{0}$)

$$f(x) \approx L(x) = f'(c)(x-c) + f(c)$$

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$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow c} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow c} \frac{L(x)}{G(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow c} \frac{f'(c)(x-c) + f(c)}{g'(c)(x-c) + g(c)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow c} \frac{f'(c)(x \cancel{-c})}{g'(c)(x \cancel{-c})}$$

$$\therefore \boxed{\lim_{x \rightarrow c} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow c} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}} = \frac{f'(c)}{g'(c)}$$

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Example 3) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 - \cos x) \sin 4x}{x^3 \cos x}$

$$= \boxed{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 - \cos x) \frac{(\frac{0}{0})}{x}}{x^2} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 4x}{x} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\cos x}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x (\frac{0}{0})}{2x} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4 \cos 4x}{1} \cdot 1$$

Example 4) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \sin \frac{1}{x}$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\cos x}{2} \cdot 4 \cdot 1 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 4 \cdot 1 = \boxed{2}$$

$$(\infty \cdot \sin \frac{1}{\infty}) \Rightarrow (\infty \cdot 0)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} y = \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{y} \\ x \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow y \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right) \Rightarrow \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{4} \sin y = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 4 \left(\frac{0}{0} \right)}{4} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos y}{1} = \boxed{1}$$

Example 5) $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x = \boxed{\ln L}$

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right) = \ln L$$

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\left(\ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)\right)'}{\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{x}} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right)}{-\frac{1}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{x}} = \boxed{\frac{1}{1 + 0} = 1}$$

$$\boxed{L = \ln L}$$

Use l'Hopital's rule to find each limit. Show your work clearly and circle your final answer.

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

2. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^3 - 27}{x^2 - 9}$

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

4. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos^2 x}{\sin^3 x}$

5. $\lim_{t \rightarrow \pi} \frac{\cos \frac{\pi}{2}}{\pi - x}$

6. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2}$

7. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 3x \sin 2x}{x \sin 4x}$

8. $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2x}\right)^{3x}$

9. $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left(1 - \frac{3}{x}\right)^{2x}$

10. $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} (e^t + x)^{1/t}$

11. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{5x}\right)^{-x}$

12. $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (1 + x)^{1/x}$

13. $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(7 - \frac{1}{x}\right)^{6x}$