

Problem Set 25: L'Hôpital's Rule

Key skills: Derivatives, Limits

Practice Problems

Applying L'Hôpital's rule

Use L'Hôpital's rule to calculate the following limits.

$$\begin{array}{llll} a) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} & b) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\sin x} & c) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x}{x} & d) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x-1}{x^2-1} \\ e) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln x}{x} & f) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x+e^x}{xe^x} & g) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{x^4} - \frac{1}{x^2}}{\ln x} & h) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln(x^2)}{(\ln x)^2} \end{array}$$

Forbidden questions

Explain why you *cannot* apply L'Hôpital's rule for any of the following limits.

$$\begin{array}{lll} a) \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{\sin x}{x} & b) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x}{x} & c) \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x-1}{x^2-1} \\ d) \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{x^2-16}{e^x} & e) \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{x^2}{e^x} & f) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{-x}}{x} \end{array}$$

Answers**Answers to: Applying L'Hôpital's rule**

- a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x}{1} = 1$
- b) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\cos x} = 1$
- c) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sec^2 x}{1} = 1$
- d) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x-1}{x^2-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{2x} = \frac{1}{2}$
- e) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x} = 0$
- f) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1+e^x}{xe^x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^x}{xe^x + e^x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x+1} = 0$
- g) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{x^4} - \frac{1}{x^2}}{\ln x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-\frac{4}{x^5} + \frac{2}{x^3}}{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-\frac{4}{x^4} + \frac{2}{x^2}}{1} = 0$
- h) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln(x^2)}{(\ln x)^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{x^2} 2x}{2(\ln x) \frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\ln x} = 0$

Answers to: Forbidden questions

L'Hôpital's rule only applies to limits of the indeterminate forms $\frac{0}{0}$ and $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$. This does not describe any of the limits in this section. Specifically:

- a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{\sin x}{x} = \frac{0}{1} = 0$
- b) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x}{x}$ has the form $\frac{1}{0}$
- c) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x-1}{x^2-1}$ has the form $\frac{-2}{0}$
- d) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{x^2-16}{e^x} = \frac{0}{e^{16}} = 0$
- e) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{x^2}{e^x} = \frac{16}{e^{16}}$
- f) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{-x}}{x}$ has the form $\frac{0}{\infty}$