

L'Hospital's Rule (2)

Day 6 Curve Sketching

7. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{a}{x}\right)^{bx}$

$y = \left(1 + \frac{a}{x}\right)^{bx}$

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

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

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln \left(1 + \frac{a}{x}\right)}{\frac{1}{bx}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln(1+ax^{-1})}{\frac{1}{bx}}$

$\stackrel{LH}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{1+ax^{-1}} \cdot -ax^{-2}}{\frac{-\frac{1}{b}x^{-2}}{bx}}$

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a}{1+ax^{-1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{ba}{1+\frac{a}{x}}$

$= \frac{ba}{1+0}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \ln y = ba$

e^{ba}

8. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} x^{\frac{1}{1-x}}$

$y = x^{\frac{1}{1-x}}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \ln y = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \ln x^{\frac{1}{1-x}}$

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{1}{1-x} \cdot \ln x$

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{\ln x}{1-x}$

$\stackrel{LH}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{-1}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \ln y = -1$

e^{-1}

9. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (\cos x)^{\frac{1}{x^2}}$

$y = (\cos x)^{\frac{1}{x^2}}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \ln y = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \ln (\cos x)^{\frac{1}{x^2}}$

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x^2} \cdot \ln \cos x$

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln \cos x}{x^2}$

$\stackrel{LH}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{1}{\cos x} \cdot -\sin x}{2x}$

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-\sin x}{\cos x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-\sin x}{2x \cos x}$

$\stackrel{LH}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-\cos x}{2x(-\sin x) + 2 \cos x} = \frac{-1}{2}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \ln y = -\frac{1}{2}$

$e^{-1/2}$

10. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (\tan 2x)^x$

$y = (\tan 2x)^x$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \ln y = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \ln (\tan 2x)^x$

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x \ln (\tan 2x)$

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

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{1}{\tan 2x} \cdot 2 \sec^2 2x}{-x^{-2}}$

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{2 \sec^2 2x}{\tan 2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-2x^2 \sec^2 2x}{\tan 2x}$

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-2x^2(2) \sec(2x) \sec(2x) \tan x + \sec^2(2x)(-4x)}{2 \sec^2(2x)}$

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-4x^2 \sec^2(2x) \tan(2x) - 4x \sec^2(2x)}{2 \sec^2(2x)}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \ln y = 0$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} y = 1$

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1-10: Find the limit. Use L'Hospital's Rule where appropriate. If there is a more elementary method, consider using it. If L'Hospital's Rule doesn't apply, explain why.

$$1. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(\frac{x}{x-1} - \frac{1}{\ln x} \right) \left(\frac{x-1}{x-1} \right)$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x \ln x - x + 1}{\ln x (x-1)} \stackrel{LH}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x \cdot \frac{1}{x} + \ln x - 1}{\ln x \cdot 1 + (x-1) \cdot \frac{1}{x}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln x}{\ln x + 1 - x^{-1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{\frac{1}{x} + x^{-2}} = \frac{1}{1+1} = \boxed{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$2. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\csc x - \cot x)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{\sin x} - \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{\sin x}$$

$$\stackrel{LH}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} = \boxed{0}$$

$$3. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{e^x - 1} \right) \left(\frac{x}{x} \right)$$

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

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

$$\stackrel{LH}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{e^x}{x e^x + e^x - e^x} = \frac{1}{0+1+1} = \boxed{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$4. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left(\cot x - \frac{1}{x} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left(\frac{\cos x}{\sin x} - \frac{1}{x} \right) \frac{\sin x}{\sin x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x \cos x}{x \sin x} - \frac{\sin x}{x \sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x \cos x - \sin x}{x \sin x}$$

$$\stackrel{LH}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-x \sin x + \cos x - \cos x}{x \cos x + \sin x} = \frac{0}{0}$$

$$\stackrel{LH}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-x \cos x + \sin x - \sin x + \sin x}{x(-\sin x) + \cos x + \cos x} = \frac{0}{2} = \boxed{0}$$

$$5. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (4x+1)^{\cot x}$$

$$y = (4x+1)^{\cot x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \ln y = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \ln(4x+1)^{\cot x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \cot x \ln(4x+1)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln(4x+1)}{\tan x}$$

$$\stackrel{LH}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{4x+1} \cdot 4$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{4}{4x+1} \cdot \frac{1}{\sec^2 x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \ln y = 4$$

$$y = e^4$$

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

$$y = (1-2x)^{\frac{1}{x}}$$

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \ln(1-2x)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1-2x)}{x}$$

$$\stackrel{LH}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{1-2x} \cdot -2$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2}{1-2x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \ln y = -2$$

$$y = e^{-2}$$