

DO NOW

Answers: pg 245

28. -1
30. 3
32. 3
34. 1
36. 2

Worksheet 4.5

1. $y = 7$
2. $y = 0$
3. $y = 1/6$
4. $y = 0$
5. none
6. $y = -1$
7. $y = 3/4$
8. none
9. $y = 0$
10. none

8.7 Indeterminate Forms and L'Hôpital's Rule

Simplifying with Infinity: Let r be a number larger than 0.

$$\begin{aligned} \infty + r &= \infty & \infty - r &= \infty \\ \infty + \infty &= \infty & -\infty - \infty &= -\infty \\ r\infty &= \infty & -r\infty &= -\infty \\ \infty(\infty) &= \infty & \infty(-\infty) &= -\infty \\ 0^\infty &= 0 & 0^{-\infty} &= \infty \end{aligned}$$

Indeterminate Forms: obtained in context of limits
- does not give enough information to determine limits

$$\frac{\infty}{\infty} \quad \frac{0}{0} \quad 0 \cdot \infty \quad 1^\infty \quad \infty^0 \quad 0^0$$

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L'Hôpital's Rule:

If $f(x)$ and $g(x)$ are differentiable on (a,b) , except possibly at some fixed point c in (a,b) and $g'(x) \neq 0$ on (a,b) except possibly at $x=c$ and $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$ has indeterminate form $\frac{0}{0}$ or $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$ and that the limit exists

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

Find the limit:

$$1. \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{2x^2 - 2}{x + 1} \quad \frac{0}{0}$$

Chpt 2: $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{2(x^2 - 1)}{x + 1}$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{2(x+1)(x-1)}{x+1}$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{2(x-1)}{1}$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{2(x-1)}{1} = -4$

L'Hôpital's:
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{4x}{1}$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{4x}{1} = -4$

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

Sec 4.5: $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{3x^2}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^2}}{\frac{2x^2}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^2}}$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3 - \frac{1}{x^2}}{2 + \frac{1}{x^2}}$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3}{2} = \frac{3}{2}$

L'Hôpital's:
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{6x}{4x} = \frac{\infty}{\infty}$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{6}{4} = \frac{3}{2}$

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$$3. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{2x} - 1}{e^x - 1} \quad \frac{0}{0}$$

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

L'Hôpital's:
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2e^{2x}}{e^x}$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2e^0}{e^0} = 2$

$$4. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{2x} - 1}{x} \quad \frac{0}{0}$$

No OLD WAY

L'Hôpital's:
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2e^{2x}}{1}$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2e^0}{1} = 2$

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

$$5. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln x}{x} \quad \frac{\infty}{\infty}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{1}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2e^{1/x}} = 0$$

$$6. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2}{e^x} \quad \frac{\infty}{\infty}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x}{e^x} = \frac{\infty}{\infty}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\arctan x - \pi/4}{x - 1} = \frac{0}{0}$$

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

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HOMEWORK

pg 574; 5 - 27 odd, 33, 35