

L'Hôpital problems

#12 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (e^x + x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = e^2$

$\frac{1}{\infty}$

exponentiate

New problem

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln(e^x + x)}{x} \stackrel{L'H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{e^x + 1}{e^x + x}}{1} = 2$

$\frac{0}{0}$

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

$\frac{1}{\infty}$

exponentiate

New problem

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln(1-x)}{x} \stackrel{L'H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{-1}{1-x}}{1} = -1$

$\frac{0}{0}$

#20 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (x - \ln x) \cdot \frac{x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \cdot \left(\frac{x}{x} - \frac{\ln x}{x} \right)$

$\infty - \infty$

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

what happens to this term?
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln x}{x} \stackrel{L'H}{=} \frac{1/x}{1} = 0$

#23 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (\tan 2x)^x = e^0$ ← exponentiate

$0^0 \rightarrow 1$

New problem

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln(\tan 2x)}{\frac{1}{x}}$ $\stackrel{L'H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{2 \cdot \sec^2 2x}{-\frac{1}{x^2}}$

$\frac{-\infty}{\infty} \rightarrow$

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

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

$\frac{0}{0} \rightarrow$

$\stackrel{L'H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-4x}{\sin x \cdot (-\sin x) + \cos x \cdot \cos x}$

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-4x}{\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x}$

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-4x}{\cos 2x}$ ← Double Angle identity for cosine

$= 0$

$$\boxed{\#24} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{2x-3}{2x+5} \right)^{2x+1} = e^{-8} = \frac{1}{e^8}$$

$\boxed{100} \rightarrow$

exponentiate

New problem

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \ln \left(\frac{2x-3}{2x+5} \right)^{2x+1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \ln \left(\frac{2x-3}{2x+5} \right)$$

$$\boxed{\frac{0}{0}} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2x+1}$$

$$\stackrel{L'H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{2x+5}{2x-3} \cdot \frac{(2x+5)(2) - (2x-3)(2)}{(2x+5)^2}}{-2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{\cancel{2x+5}}{2x-3} \cdot \frac{\cancel{16}8}{(2x+5)^{\cancel{2}}}}{\cancel{-2}-1} = \frac{-8(2x+1)^2}{(2x-3)(2x+5)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-8(2x+1)^2}{(2x-3)(2x+5)} = \frac{-32}{4} = -8$$