

## 4.7 examples

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### 4.7 examples

**4.7 Examples – L'Hopital's Rule**  $\frac{(x-1)(x^2+x+1)}{x-1} = 3$

#### Example 1

Use L'Hopital's Rule to evaluate  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^3-1}{x-1} = \frac{0}{0} \xrightarrow{LR} \frac{3x^2}{1} = 3$

Example 2

Evaluate  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/2} \frac{\cos^2 x}{\sin x - 1}$       $\frac{\cos^2 \frac{\pi}{2}}{\sin \frac{\pi}{2} - 1} = \frac{0}{0}$

$\xrightarrow{LH}$   $\frac{2 \cos x (-\sin x)}{\cos x} = -2 \sin x = -2$

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Example 3 – Indeterminate Form  $\infty/\infty$

Evaluate  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x \ln x$

$0 \cdot -\infty$

rewrite as

$$\frac{\ln x}{\frac{1}{x}} \quad \frac{-\infty}{\infty}$$

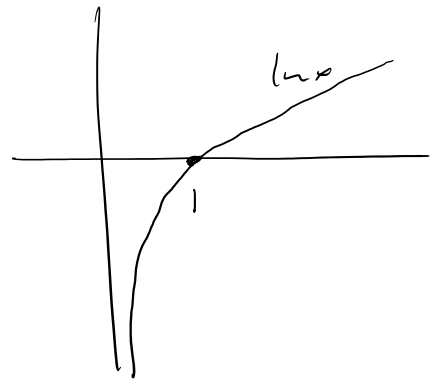
$$= \frac{\ln x}{x^{-1}}$$

LR  $\rightarrow$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{x}}{-x^{-2}}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{-\frac{1}{x^2}}$$

$$= -x \rightarrow 0$$



Example 4 – Using L'Hopital's Rule Twice

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Evaluate } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - x - 1}{\cos x - 1} & \frac{0}{0} \xrightarrow{\text{L'H}} \frac{e^x - 1}{-\sin x} \frac{0}{0} \\ \xrightarrow{\text{L'H}} \frac{e^x}{-\cos x} & = \frac{1}{-1} = -1 \end{aligned}$$

Example 5 – Assumptions Matter

Can L'Hopital's Rule be applied to  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2+1}{2x+1}$ ?  $\frac{2}{3}$

Example 6 – The Form  $\infty - \infty$

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

$$\frac{x - \sin x}{x \sin x} \quad \frac{0}{0}$$

$\xrightarrow{LR} \frac{1 - \cos x}{\sin x + x \cos x}$

$\frac{0}{0} \xrightarrow{LR} \frac{\sin x}{\cos x + \cos x - x \sin x}$

$$= \frac{0}{2} = 0$$

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Example 7 – The Form  $0^0$

Evaluate  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^x$

### Comparing Growth of Functions

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

#### Example 8

Does  $f(x) = x^2$  or  $g(x) = x \ln x$  grow faster as  $x \rightarrow \infty$ ?

↙

$$\frac{1}{x} \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{so } x^2 \gg x \ln x$$

choose divide both  
( $x \ln x$ )



Example 9

Jonathan is interested in comparing two computer algorithms whose average run times are approximately  $(\ln n)^2$  and  $\sqrt{n}$ . Which algorithm takes less time for large values of  $n$ ?

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