

4.4 AP Practice Problems (p. 301)

* L'Hopital's Rule

Key

1. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{4x} - 1}{\sin(2x)} = \frac{0}{0}$

- (A) 0 (B) 2 (C) 4 (D) does not exist

(L'H) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{4x}(4) - 0}{\cos(2x) \cdot 2} \rightarrow \frac{4e^0}{2\cos(0)} \rightarrow \frac{4(1)}{2(1)} \rightarrow \boxed{2}$

* $\sin 2x = 2 \sin x \cos x$

2. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos^2(3x)}{x^2} =$

- (A) 18 (B) 9 (C) 0 (D) 3

* $1 - \cos^2 \theta = \sin^2 \theta$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2(3x)}{x^2} \rightarrow \frac{0}{0}$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{[\sin(3x)]^2}{x^2}$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2[\sin(3x)] \cdot \cos(3x) \cdot 3}{2x}$

$\rightarrow \frac{2 \sin(0) \cos(0) \cdot 3}{0} \rightarrow \frac{0}{0}$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{6 \sin(3x) \cos(3x)}{2x} \rightarrow \frac{3 \sin(2 \cdot 3x)}{2x}$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3 \cdot \cos(6x) \cdot 6}{2} \rightarrow \frac{18(1)}{2} = \boxed{9}$

3. Find $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^{-3/2}}{\sin \frac{1}{x}}$

- (A) $\frac{3}{2}$ (B) 1 (C) 0 (D) ∞

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x^{3/2} \sin(\frac{1}{x})} = \boxed{0}$

4. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln x^3}{x^2 - 1} =$

- (A) 0 (B) 1 (C) $\frac{3}{2}$ (D) 3

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{3 \ln x}{x^2 - 1} \rightarrow \frac{0}{0} \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\frac{3}{x}}{2x} \rightarrow \frac{\frac{3}{1}}{2} = \boxed{\frac{3}{2}}$

5. For any positive integer k , $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln x}{x^k} =$

- (A) 0 (B) 1 (C) $k+1$ (D) ∞

* comparative growth Rates $L < R < P < E$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\text{logs}}{\text{polynomial}} \rightarrow 0$$

6. $\lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos(2\theta)}{3\sin\theta} =$

- (A) -2 (B) $\frac{2}{3}$ (C) 0 (D) $-\frac{1}{3}$

$$\lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos(2\theta)}{3\sin\theta} \rightarrow \frac{0}{0} \rightarrow \lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\sin(2\theta) \cdot 2}{3\cos\theta} \rightarrow \frac{0}{3} \rightarrow 0$$

7. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} \frac{\ln(\cos x)}{\tan x} =$

- (A) $-\infty$ (B) 0 (C) 1 (D) ∞

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} \frac{\ln(\cos x)}{\tan x} \rightarrow \frac{-\infty}{\infty} \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} \frac{-\sin x}{\sec^2 x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} \frac{-\sin x}{\cos x} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \rightarrow \frac{-\sin x}{\cos^3 x} \cdot \frac{1}{0.001}$$

$$\rightarrow 0$$

8. Which of the following are indeterminate forms at 0?

I $\frac{x}{\ln(x+1)} \rightarrow \frac{0}{0}$ II $\frac{e^x}{x^2 - 2x} \rightarrow \frac{\infty}{0}$ III $\frac{x}{1 - \cos(\pi x)} \rightarrow \frac{0}{0}$

(A) I only

(B) I and III only

(C) II and III only

(D) I, II, and III

II. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^x}{x^2 - 2x} \rightarrow \infty$ X