

MORE L'HOPITAL'S RULE

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^2 \ln x = 0 \cdot -\infty$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{-\frac{2}{x^3}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{x^3}{-2} = \frac{0}{-2} = 0$$

Indeterminate forms

$$\frac{0}{0}, \frac{\infty}{\infty}$$

$$0 \cdot \infty, \infty - \infty$$

$$0^0, 1^\infty, \infty^0$$

must rearrange into
fraction form of
 $\frac{0}{0}$ or $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$

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

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

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1 - \cos x}{\underbrace{x \cdot \cos x}_0 + \sin x \cdot 1} = \frac{1 - 1}{0 \cdot 1 + 0 \cdot 1} = \frac{0}{0}$$

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

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

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^{\ln x^{1/x}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^{\frac{1}{x} \ln x}$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{\infty} = 0$$

$$= e^0 = \boxed{1}$$

Steps.

- 1) Rewrite as $e^{\ln x^{f(x)}} = e^{f(x) \cdot \ln x}$
- 2) Rearrange exponent to fraction form as $\frac{0}{0}$ or $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$
- 3) Perform L'Hopital's Rule
- 4) Write answer as e^*

$$\ln(1-x^2)$$

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

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^{x \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)}$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{(1 + \frac{1}{x})} \cdot \cancel{-1x^{-2}}}{\cancel{-x^{-2}}}$$

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

$$= e^1 = \boxed{e}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (\csc x)^{\sin x} = \infty^0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{\sin x \ln(\csc x)}$$

$$\sin x = \frac{1}{\csc x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln(\csc x)}{\csc x} = \frac{\infty}{\infty}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{1}{\csc x} \cdot \cancel{\csc x \cot x}}{\cancel{\csc x \cot x}} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\infty} = 0$$

$$e^0 = 1$$