

Marquis de l'Hôpital

l'Hôpital's Rule

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \quad \frac{0}{0}$$

indeterminate form

$$f(a) = g(a) = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{g(x) - g(a)} \frac{\frac{1}{x-a}}{\frac{1}{x-a}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a}}{\frac{g(x) - g(a)}{x - a}} = \frac{f'(a)}{g'(a)}$$

Thm:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Eg: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} &= \frac{0}{0} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x}{1} = \frac{\cos 0}{1} \\ &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

Thm (l'Hôpital)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$$

f, g diff

① $f(a) = g(a) = 0$ $\frac{0}{0}$

② $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = \pm \infty$ $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = \pm \infty$

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

$$\text{Ex: } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln x}{\sqrt{x}} \quad \frac{\infty}{\infty}$$

$$\stackrel{\text{L'Hôpital}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1/x}{\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{x}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2\sqrt{x}}{x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}} = 0$$

$$\text{Eg: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(\frac{1}{\ln x} - \frac{1}{x-1} \right)$$

$\infty - \infty$

in determinate form

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x-1 - \ln x}{\ln x (x-1)} \quad \frac{0}{0}$$

L'Hôpital

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1 - \frac{1}{x}}{\frac{1}{x}(x-1) + \ln x} \quad \frac{x}{x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x-1}{x-1 + x \ln x} \quad \frac{0}{0}$$

2th Sp

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{1 + \ln x + x \cdot \frac{1}{x}}$$

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

~~4~~

$$\text{Eg: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^{\sin x} \quad x \geq 0$$

$$f(x) = x^{\sin x}$$

$$f(0) = 0^0 \quad \text{ind. form}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \ln(x^{\sin x}) = \ln A$$

if $\lim x^{\sin x} = A$ $e^{\ln A} = A$

$$\lim \ln x^{\sin x} = \ln A$$

remember - un log at end

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \sin x \cdot \ln x$$

0, -∞

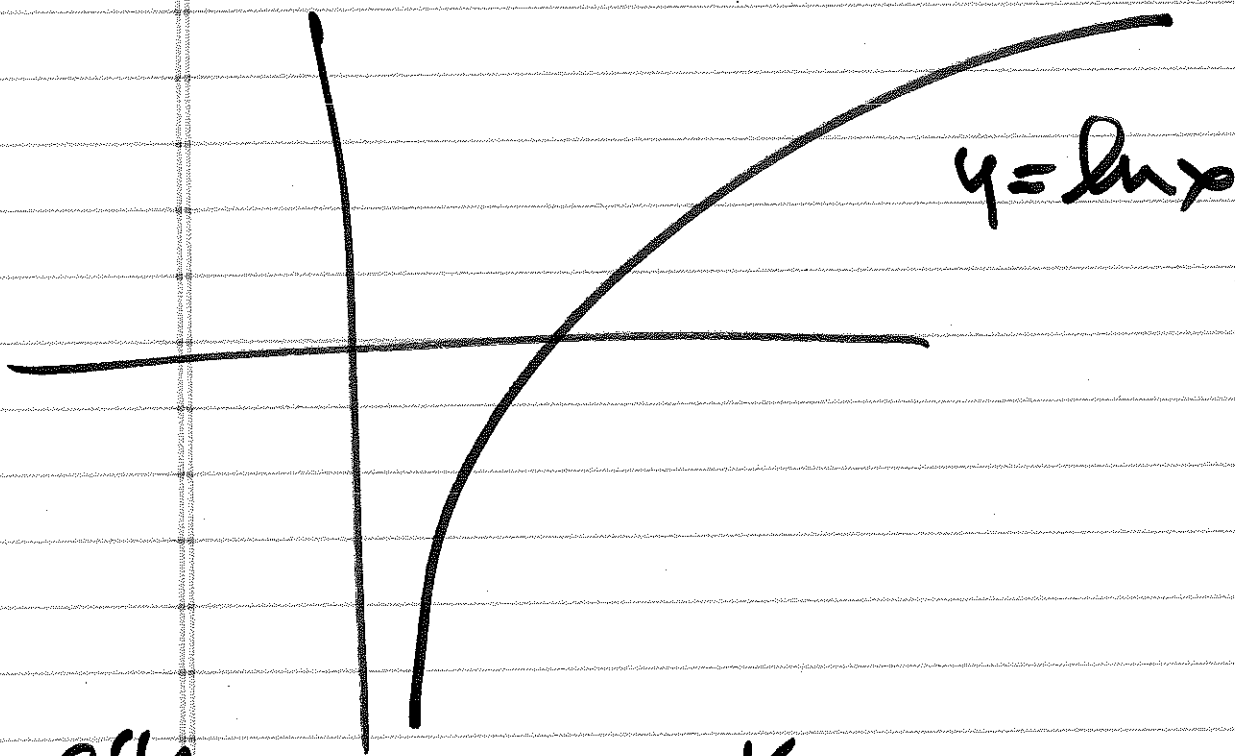
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln x}{\csc x}$$

0 · ∞

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

$$\sin x \cdot \ln x = \frac{\ln x}{\frac{1}{\sin x}}$$

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



$$L'_{\text{hop}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{y'_x}{- \csc x \cot x}$$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{x}}{\frac{1}{\sin x} \cdot \frac{\cos x}{\sin x}} \quad \frac{x}{\sin x} \cdot \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x \cos x} \quad \frac{0}{0}$$

$$\stackrel{\text{L'Hôpital}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{2 \sin x \cos x}{\cos x - x \sin x} \quad \frac{0}{1}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} 2 \sin x = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} 0 = \ln A \\ e^0 = A \\ 1 = A \end{cases}$$

Graphing

$$g(x) = \frac{48}{x^2 + 12}$$

- ① asymptotes
no vert

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} g(x) = 0$$

$$y = 0$$

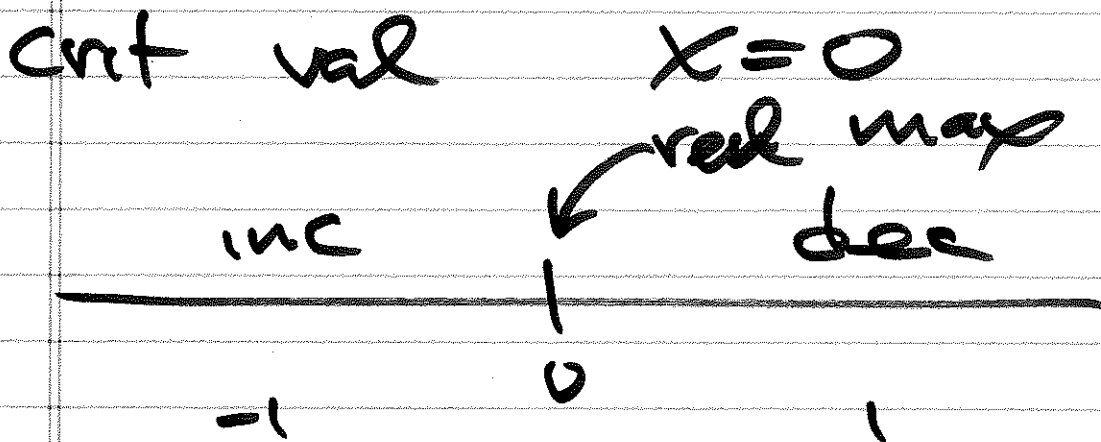
- ② inc / dec

- ③ concavity

$$f(x) = 48(x^2 + 12)^{-1}$$

$$f'(x) = -48(x^2 + 12)^{-2} \cdot 2x$$

$$= -\frac{96x}{(x^2 + 12)^2}$$



$$f'(-1) = \frac{96}{13^2}$$

$$f'(1) = -\frac{96}{13^2}$$

$$g(0) = \frac{48}{12} = 4$$

