

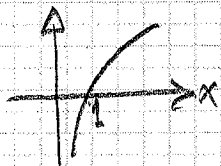
L'HOPITAL'S RULE (PART I)

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

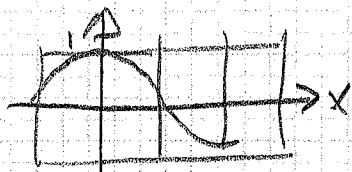
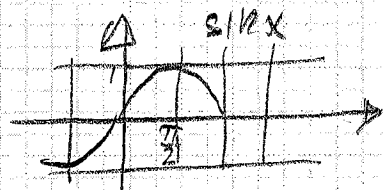
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x) \rightarrow \pm \infty}{g(x) \rightarrow \pm \infty} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}$$

Examples: calculate

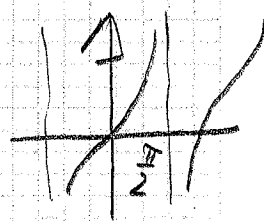
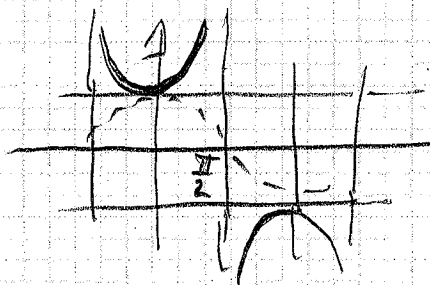
$$1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln x \rightarrow 0}{1-x \rightarrow 0} \stackrel{L'H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{-1} = \frac{1}{(-1)} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{x} = -1$$



$$2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x \rightarrow 0}{x \rightarrow 0} \stackrel{L'H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \cos x = 1$$



$$3) \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sec x}{1 + \tan x}$$



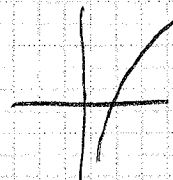
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} \frac{\sec x \rightarrow +\infty}{1 + \tan x \rightarrow \infty} \stackrel{L'H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} \frac{\sec x \cdot \tan x}{\sec^2 x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} \frac{\tan x}{\sec x}$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^+} \frac{\sec x}{1 + \tan x} \stackrel{LH}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^+} \sin x = 1$$

INDETERMINATE FORMS OF TYPE $0 \cdot \infty$

4) $L = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (x) \cdot (\ln x)$



TRICK: $a \cdot b = \frac{b}{\frac{1}{a}} = \frac{a}{\frac{1}{b}}$

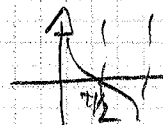
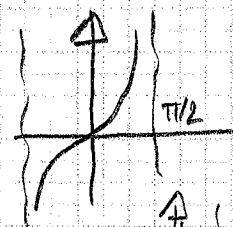
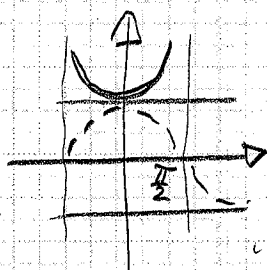
$$\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)' = (x^{-1})' = -1x^{-2} = -\frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$L = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left(\frac{\ln x}{\frac{1}{x}} \right) \stackrel{LH}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{-\frac{1}{x^2}} = - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left[\frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{x^2}{1} \right]$$

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

INDETERMINATE FORMS OF TYPE $\infty - \infty$

5) $L = \lim_{x \rightarrow (\frac{\pi}{2})^-} (\sec x - \tan x)$



$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow (\frac{\pi}{2})^-} \left(\frac{1}{\cos x} - \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \right) =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow (\frac{\pi}{2})^-} \frac{1 - \sin x}{\cos x} \stackrel{LH}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow (\frac{\pi}{2})^-} \frac{-\cos x}{-\sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \cot x = 0$$