

## 4.4 Indeterminate Forms and L'Hospital Rule

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## Example

Consider the following limits

- $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x-1}{x^2-1}$
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x}$
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln x}{x-1}$

## Definition

If we have a limit of the form

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

where both  $f(x) \rightarrow 0$  and  $g(x) \rightarrow 0$  as  $x \rightarrow a$ , then this limit may or may not exist.

It is called an indeterminate form of type

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If both  $f(x) \rightarrow \infty$  and  $g(x) \rightarrow \infty$  as  $x \rightarrow a$ , then the limit is called an indeterminate form of the type

$$\frac{\infty}{\infty}.$$

# L'Hospital Rule

## Fact

*Suppose  $f$  and  $g$  are differentiable and  $g'(x) \neq 0$  on an open interval  $I$  that contains  $a$  (except possibly at  $a$ ).*

*Suppose that*

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} g(x) = 0$$

*or that*

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = \infty \quad \text{and} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} g(x) = \infty$$

*Then*

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

*if the limit on the right exists.*

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- $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 + x - 6}{x - 2}$



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- $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln x}{\sin \pi x}$

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- $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln \ln x}{x}$
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln x}{\sin \pi x}$
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x^2 e^x$
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \tan(1/x)$

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

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- $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\csc x - \cot x)$



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Find the following limits

- $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left( \frac{x}{x-1} - \frac{1}{\ln x} \right)$
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\csc x - \cot x)$
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (\tan 2x)^x.$