

Evaluate each limit.

DATE: _____

1. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(7x)}{x}$

- (A) 1
- (B) 0
- (C) 7**
- (D) ∞
- (E) None of these

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 7x}{x} \rightarrow \frac{0}{0}$ L'Hôpital Rule applies
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{7 \cos 7x}{1}$
 $= \frac{7(1)}{1}$
 $= \boxed{7}$

2. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/3} \frac{\cos(x) - \frac{1}{2}}{x - \frac{\pi}{3}}$

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

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/3} \frac{\cos x - \frac{1}{2}}{x - \frac{\pi}{3}} \rightarrow \frac{\cos \pi/3 - \frac{1}{2}}{\pi/3 - \pi/3} \rightarrow \frac{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}}{0} \rightarrow \frac{0}{0}$ \therefore L'Hôpital Rule applies
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/3} \frac{-\sin x}{1}$
 $= -\sin \pi/3$
 $= \boxed{-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}$

3. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3\pi} \frac{1 + \tan(\frac{x}{4})}{\cos(\frac{x}{2})}$

- (A) -2
- ~~(B) -1~~
- (C) 1**
- (D) 0
- (E) ∞

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3\pi} \frac{1 + \tan(\frac{x}{4})}{\cos(\frac{x}{2})} \rightarrow \frac{1 + \tan \frac{3\pi}{4}}{\cos \frac{3\pi}{2}} \rightarrow \frac{1 - 1}{0} \rightarrow \frac{0}{0}$ \therefore L'Hôpital Rule applies
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3\pi} \frac{\frac{1}{4} \sec^2(\frac{x}{4})}{-\frac{1}{2} \sin(\frac{x}{2})}$
 $= \frac{\frac{1}{4} (\cos \frac{3\pi}{4})^2}{-\frac{1}{2} \sin \frac{3\pi}{2}}$
 $= \frac{\frac{1}{4} (-\sqrt{2})^2}{-\frac{1}{2} (-1)}$
 $= \frac{\frac{1}{4} (2)}{+\frac{1}{2}} = \boxed{+1}$

Notes:
 $\frac{x}{4} = \frac{1}{4}x$
 $\frac{x}{2} = \frac{1}{2}x$

4. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - x}{x^3}$

- (A) 0
- (B) $\frac{1}{3}$**
- (C) 1
- (D) ∞
- (E) None of these

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - x}{x^3} \rightarrow \frac{0-0}{0} \rightarrow \frac{0}{0}$ \therefore L'Hôpital Rule applies
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sec^2 x - 1}{3x^2} \rightarrow \frac{1-1}{0} \rightarrow \frac{0}{0}$ \therefore L'Hôpital again
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sec x \tan x \cdot 2 \sec x}{6x}$
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sec^2 x \tan x}{6x} \rightarrow \frac{2(1)(0)}{0} \rightarrow \frac{0}{0}$ \therefore L'Hôpital again!!!
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x (2 \sec x \tan x \cdot 2 \sec x) + 2 \sec^2 x \cdot \sec^2 x}{6}$
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4 \sec^2 x \tan^2 x + 2 \sec^4 x}{6} = \frac{0 + 2(1)}{6} = \frac{2}{6} = \boxed{\frac{1}{3}}$