

Evaluate each limit.

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

1.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(7x)}{x} = \frac{0}{0}$   $\therefore$  L'Hôpital

(A) 1

(B) 0

**(C) 7**

(D)  $\infty$

(E) None of these

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(7x) \cdot 7}{1} = \frac{1(7)}{1} = 7$$

2.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/3} \frac{\cos(x) - \frac{1}{2}}{x - \frac{\pi}{3}} = \frac{\cos \pi/3 - \frac{1}{2}}{\pi/3 - \pi/3} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}}{0} = \frac{0}{0}$   $\therefore$  L'Hôpital

(A)  $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

**(B)  $-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$**

(C)  $-\sqrt{3}$

(D)  $\frac{1}{2}$

(E) 0

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/3} \frac{-\sin x}{1} = -\sin \pi/3 = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

3.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{x^2 + 6x} - x = \infty - \infty$

**(A) 3**

(B) -3

(C) 6

(D) 0

(E)  $\infty$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 6x} - x}{1} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 6x} + x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 6x} + x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 + 6x - x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + 6x} + x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{6x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 6x} + x} = \frac{\infty}{\infty}$$

$\therefore$  L'Hôpital

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{6}{\frac{1}{2}(x^2 + 6x)^{-1/2}(2x + 6) + 1} \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{6x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 6x} + x} \quad \text{exp N = exp D, Look @ coefficients}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{6}{x+3 + \sqrt{x^2 + 6x}} = \frac{6}{1+1} = 3$$

*L'Hôpital did not make problem better, so...*

4.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + \frac{3}{x^4})^x = \infty^0$

(A) 3

(B) 6

**(C) 1**

(D)  $\infty$

(E) None of these

$$f(x) = (1 + \frac{3}{x^4})^x$$

$$\ln f(x) = x \ln(1 + \frac{3}{x^4})$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \ln f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \ln(1 + \frac{3}{x^4}) = 0 \cdot \infty$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1 + \frac{3}{x^4})}{\frac{1}{x}} = \frac{\infty}{\infty} \quad \therefore \text{L'Hôpital}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{1 + 3x^{-4}} \cdot -12x^{-5}}{-x^{-2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{(1 + 3x^{-4})(-12)} \cdot -x^2$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-x^2}{-12(1 + \frac{3}{x^4})} = \frac{0}{-12} = 0$$

$\therefore e^0 = 1$