

## 8.7 Indeterminate forms and L'Hôpital's Rule



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L'Hôpital's Rule:

$f$  and  $g$  are diff'ble on  $(a,b)$   
except possibly at  $c$

$g'(x) \neq 0$  for all  $x$  in  $(a,b)$   
except possibly at  $c$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow c} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$  is an indeterminate form  
( $0/0$ ,  $\infty/\infty$ , etc.)

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

$$\text{ex. } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 3x}{x}$$

$$\text{ex } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{2x} - 1}{x}$$

$$\text{ex } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln x}{x}$$

$$\text{ex. } \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^2}{e^{-x}}$$

$$\text{ex. } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^{-x} \sqrt{x}$$

$$\text{ex. } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x$$

ex.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (\sin x)^x$