

Marshall Math - HW Solutions Course Calculus

#5  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{2(x-3)}{x^2-9}$

@ Method #1:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{2(x-3)}{x^2-9} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{2(x-3)}{(x+3)(x-3)}$$

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

ⓑ Method #2: L'Hôpital's

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{2}{2x} = \frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{3}$$

#7  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{\sqrt{x+1} - 2}{x-3}$

ⓐ Method #1:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{\sqrt{x+1} - 2}{x-3} \cdot \frac{(\sqrt{x+1} + 2)}{(\sqrt{x+1} + 2)} = \frac{1}{4}$$

ⓑ Method #2: L'Hôpital's Rule

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x+1}}}{1} = \frac{1}{4}$$

#9  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5x^2 - 3x + 1}{3x^2 - 5}$

ⓐ Method #1:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5 - (3/x) + (1/x^2)}{3 - (5/x^2)} = \frac{5}{3}$$

ⓑ Method #2: L'Hôpital's Rule

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{10x-3}{6x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{10}{6}$$

$$= \frac{5}{3}$$

#11  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - x - 2}{x - 2}$

<Apply L'Hôpital's>

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{2x-1}{1} = 4-1 = 3$$

#13  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{4-x^2} - 2}{x}$

<L'Hôpital's>

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{-x}{\sqrt{4-x^2}}}{1} = \frac{0}{1} = 0$$

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$$\#15) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - (1-x)}{x}$$

<Apply L'Hôpital's>

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 0 + 1}{1}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^x + 1 = 1 + 1 = 2$$

$$\#18) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln(x)}{x^2 - 1}$$

<Apply L'Hôpital's>

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(1/x)}{2x} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\#19) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2x}{\sin 3x}$$

<Apply L'Hôpital's>

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \cos(2x)}{3 \cos(3x)} = \frac{2(1)}{3(1)} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\#23) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3x^2 - 2x + 1}{2x^2 + 3}$$

<Apply L'Hôpital's>

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{6x - 2}{4x}$$

<Apply L'Hôpital's>

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{6}{4} = \frac{6}{4} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\#24) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x-1}{x^2+2x+3}$$

<Apply L'Hôpital's>

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2x+2} = 0$$

$$\#25) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2+2x+3}{x-1}$$

<Apply L'Hôpital's>

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x+2}{1} = \infty$$

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$$\#26 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2}{e^x}$$

<Apply L'Hôpital's Rule>

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x}{e^x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{e^x} = \frac{2}{\infty} = 0$$

$$\#29 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln x}{x}$$

<Apply L'Hôpital's Rule>

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1/x}{1} = 0$$

$$\#30 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^x}{x}$$

<Apply L'Hôpital's>

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^x}{1} = \infty$$