

The Weekly Rigor

51 Problems in Calculating Limits Using L'Hôpital's Rule with Solutions (Part 9)

APPENDIX

PROBLEMS IN RANDOM ORDER

Find the following limits.

- $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln(x^2+2x)}{\ln(x)}$
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \cdot 2^x}{2^x - 1}$
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{10^x - 2^x}{6x}$
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^x + x^2}{e^x - x}$
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x + e^{-x} - 2}{1 - \cos(2x)}$
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{\ln(\cos(x))}$
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln(x)}{\sqrt{x}}$
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln(x)}{\ln(x+1)}$
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x \ln(x)$
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{e^x - 1} - \frac{1}{x} \right)$
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{\sin(x)} \right)$
- $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{r}{n} \right)^{nt}$
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}}$
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \tan(x) \ln(\sin(x))$
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{x^2 + 3x} - x)$
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} (2x - \pi) \sec(x)$
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (1 + \sin(4x))^{\cot(x)}$
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos(x)}{\sin(x) - x + x^2}$
- $\lim_{\theta \rightarrow \infty} x^2 e^{-x}$
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1-x+\ln(x)}{1+\cos(\pi x)}$
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} (\sec(x) - \tan(x))$
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{3x}}{x^2}$
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{x^2 + x} - \sqrt{x^2 - x})$
- $\lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(\theta)}{\theta}$
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(x) - x}{x^3}$
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \cot(x)$
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (1 + 2x)^{\frac{1}{2 \ln(x)}}$
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^2 \ln(x)$
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^x$
- $\lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos(\theta)}{\theta}$
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^{\frac{-1}{\ln(x)}}$
- $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{x}{n} \right)^n$
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x^2}{x-1} - \frac{x^2}{x+1} \right)$
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (e^x + x)^{\frac{2}{x}}$
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \cos(\theta) - 2}{e^\theta - \theta - 1}$
- $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos(t)}{t^2}$
- $\lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(\theta)}{\theta}$
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan(2x)}{\ln(1+x)}$
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} x^{\frac{1}{1-x}}$
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \left(\frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{\ln(x)} \right)$
- $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (1 + hx)^{\frac{1}{h}}$
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} [\ln(x)]^{\frac{1}{x}}$
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln(x)}{x^{10}}$
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{4 \tan(x)}{1 + \sec(x)}$
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(x) + 2x - 1}{3x}$
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(x) - 2x}{x}$
- $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln(t)}{\csc(t)}$
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{\sin(2x)}$
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \sin(x) \ln(\sin(x))$
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(\frac{x}{x-1} - \frac{1}{\ln(x)} \right)$
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} [\ln(2x) - \ln(x+1)]$

ANSWERS

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|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. 1 (#21) | 18. $\frac{1}{2}$ (#15) | 35. -2 (#23) |
| 2. $\frac{1}{\ln(2)}$ (#20) | 19. 0 (#24) | 36. $\frac{1}{2}$ (#8) |
| 3. $\frac{\ln(5)}{6}$ (#18) | 20. $\frac{-1}{\pi^2}$ (#5) | 37. 1 (#6) |
| 4. 1 (#22) | 21. 0 (#33) | 38. 2 (#2) |
| 5. $\frac{1}{2}$ (#11) | 22. ∞ (#1) | 39. $\frac{1}{e}$ (#44) |
| 6. -2 (#19) | 23. 1 (#40) | 40. $\frac{-1}{2}$ (#38) |
| 7. 0 (#13) | 24. 1 (#6) | 41. e^x (#49) |
| 8. 1 (#14) | 25. $\frac{-1}{6}$ (#3) | 42. 1 (#45) |
| 9. 0 (#25) | 26. 1 (#31) | 43. 0 (#17) |
| 10. $\frac{-1}{2}$ (#34) | 27. $e^{\frac{1}{2}}$ (#47) | 44. 4 (#12) |
| 11. 0 (#36) | 28. 0 (#26) | 45. $\frac{2}{3}$ (#10) |
| 12. e^{rt} (#51) | 29. 1 (#42) | 46. -1 (#16) |
| 13. e (#43) | 30. 0 (#7) | 47. 0 (#9) |
| 14. 0 (#28) | 31. $\frac{1}{e}$ (#46) | 48. $\frac{1}{2}$ (#4) |
| 15. $\frac{3}{2}$ (#37) | 32. e^x (#50) | 49. 0 (#30) |
| 16. -2 (#27) | 33. 2 (#39) | 50. $\frac{1}{2}$ (#35) |
| 17. e^4 (#41) | 34. e^4 (#48) | 51. $\ln(2)$ (#32) |

“Only he who never plays, never loses.”