

L'Hôpital's Rule

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History

- Method discovered by Johann Bernoulli
- Guillaume de L'Hôpital developed this method into L'Hôpital's Rule
- Published in the first textbook on differential calculus

Indeterminate Forms

Apply the rule

$$\frac{0}{0}, \frac{\infty}{\infty}$$

Rewrite and then apply

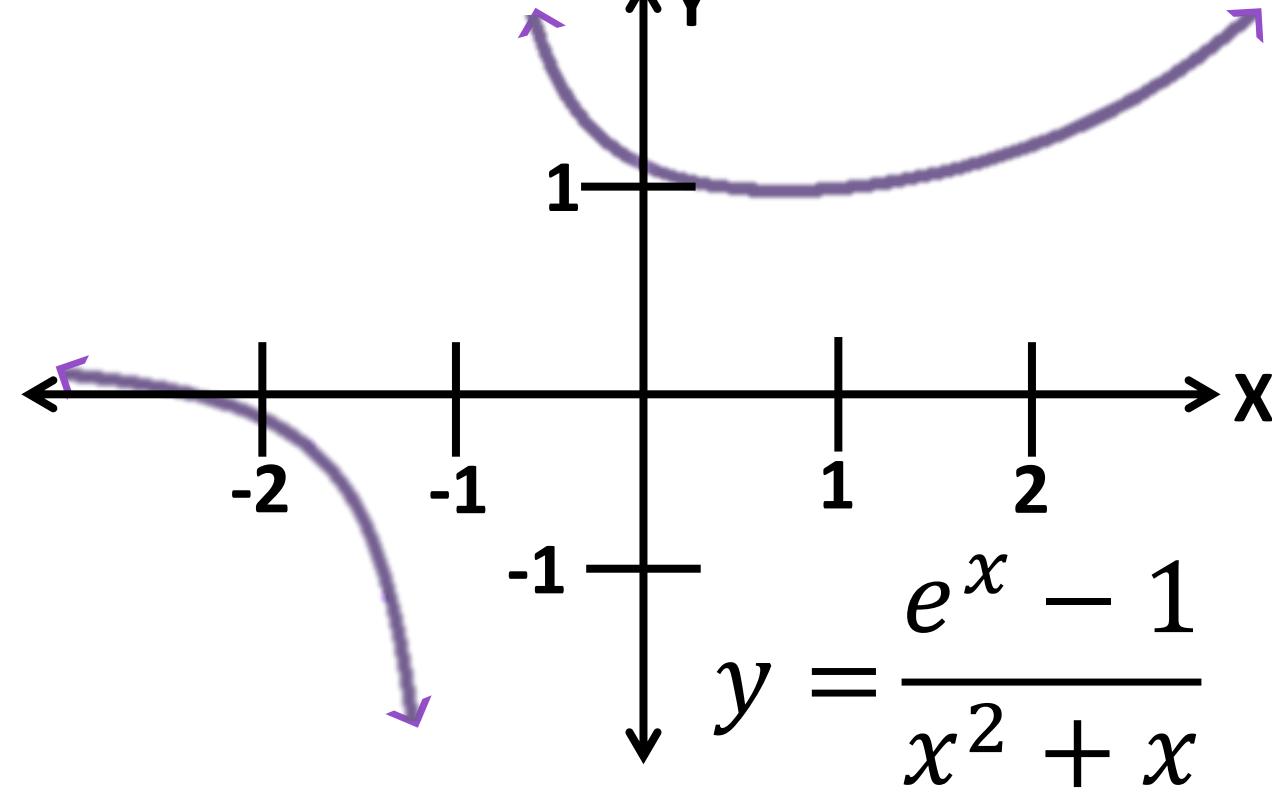
$$\infty - \infty, 0(\infty), 0^0, 1^\infty, \infty^0$$

Example

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

Apply L'Hôpital's Rule

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x^2 + x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{d}{dx}(e^x - 1)}{\frac{d}{dx}(x^2 + x)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x}{2x + 1} = 1. \end{aligned}$$



Resources

- Goh, PI Han, et al. "L'Hôpital's Rule." *Brilliant Math & Science Wiki*, brilliant.org/wiki/lhopitals-rule/
- Hughes-Hallett, Deborah, editor. Calculus. 4th ed, J. Wiley, 2005.
- Hosch, William. "L'Hôpital's Rule." Encyclopædia Britannica, Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc., 4 Aug. 2011, www.britannica.com/science/LHopital-s-rule.

Definition

Suppose f and g are differentiable functions such that

1. $g'(x) \neq 0$ on an open interval I containing a ;
2. $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = 0$ and $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = 0$, or $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = \pm\infty$ and $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = \pm\infty$;
3. $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}$ exists.

Then, $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}$

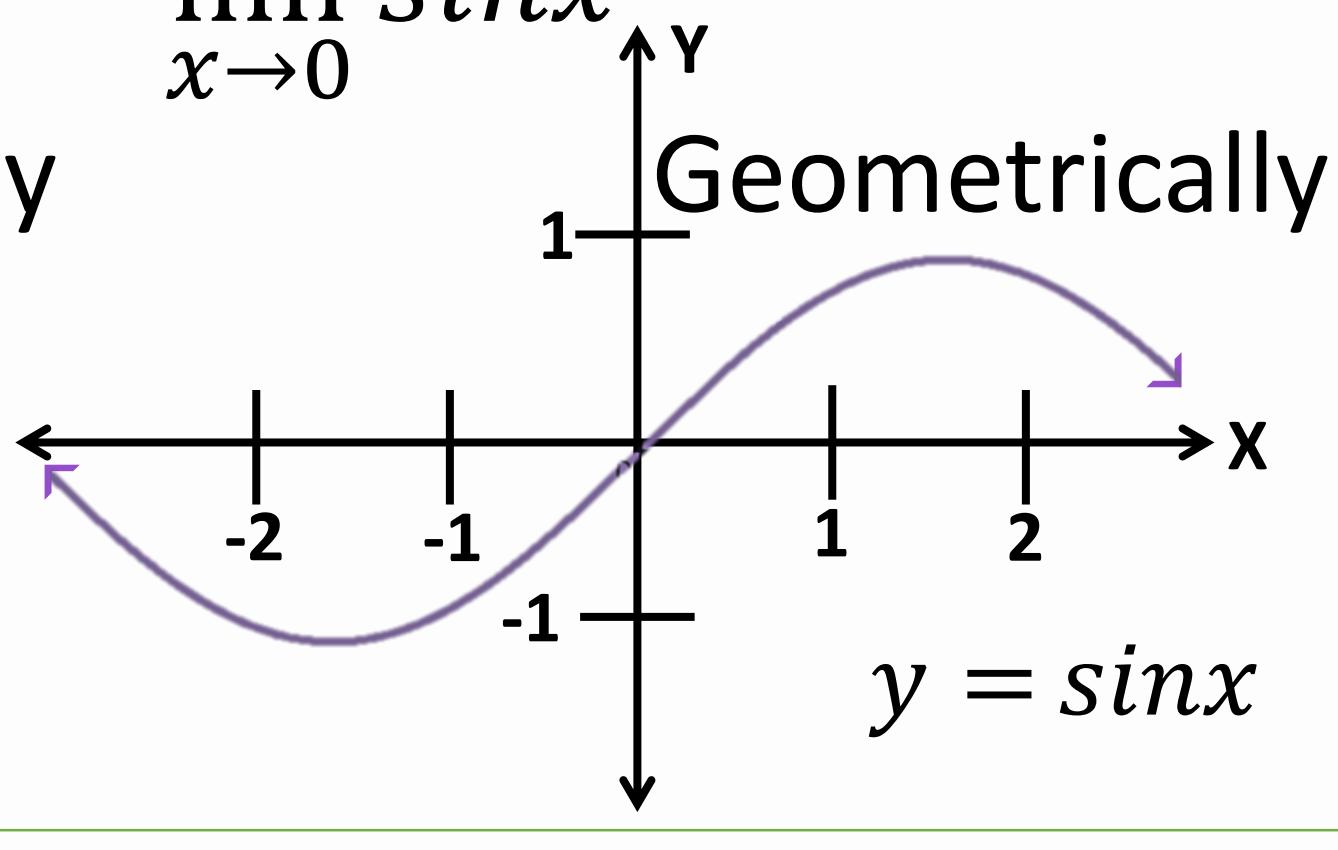
Solving a Limit

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sin x$$

Algebraically

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sin x &= \sin 0 \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

Geometrically



Example

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

Rewrite

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x &= e^{\ln(\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{1}{x})^x)} \\ &= e^{(\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \ln(1 + \frac{1}{x})^x)} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \ln(1 + \frac{1}{x})} \end{aligned}$$

$$= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln(1 + \frac{1}{x})}{\frac{1}{x}}} = 0$$

Apply L'Hôpital's Rule

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln(1 + \frac{1}{x})}{\frac{1}{x}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{d}{dx}(\ln(1 + \frac{1}{x}))}{\frac{d}{dx}(\frac{1}{x})}}$$

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

