

1.(1 pt) Evaluate the limit

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{x^2 + 8x + 4} - x$$

2.(1 pt) The function

$$\sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 7} - x$$

has one horizontal asymptote at  $y =$  \_\_\_\_\_

3.(1 pt)

Evaluate the limit using L'Hopital's rule

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{6x^3}{e^{2x}}$$

4.(1 pt)

Evaluate the limit using L'Hopital's rule

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} 9 \cos(-3x) \sec(-7x)$$

5.(1 pt) Compute the following limit using l'Hôpital's rule if appropriate. Use INF to denote  $\infty$  and MINF to denote  $-\infty$ .

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt[3]{x^3 - 6x^2} - x) =$$

6.(1 pt)

Evaluate the limit using L'Hospital's rule if necessary

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{\sin(12x)}$$

7.(1 pt)

Evaluate the limit using L'Hospital's rule if necessary

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(7x)}{\sin(10x)}$$

8.(1 pt)

Evaluate the limit using L'Hospital's rule

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(6x)}{\tan(7x)}$$

9.(1 pt)

Evaluate the limit using L'Hospital's rule if necessary

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{14^x - 7^x}{x}$$

10.(1 pt) Compute the following limits using l'Hôpital's rule if appropriate. Use INF to denote  $\infty$  and MINF to denote  $-\infty$ .

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{7^x - 7}{x^2 - 1} =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\tan^{-1}(x)}{(1/x) - 7} =$$

11.(1 pt) Compute the following limits using l'Hôpital's rule if appropriate. Use INF to denote  $\infty$  and MINF to denote  $-\infty$ .

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos(4x)}{1 - \cos(8x)} =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{9^x - 8^x - 1}{x^2 - 1} =$$

12.(1 pt) Compute the following limits using l'Hôpital's rule if appropriate. Use INF to denote  $\infty$  and MINF to denote  $-\infty$ .

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln(x^6 - 4)}{\ln(x) \cos(1/x)} =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{4x}}{e^{5x} - e^{-5x}} =$$

13.(1 pt) Compute the following limit using l'Hôpital's rule if appropriate. Use INF to denote  $\infty$  and MINF to denote  $-\infty$ .

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} 2 \sin(x) \ln(x) =$$

14.(1 pt) Find the following limits, using l'Hôpital's rule if appropriate

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\arctan(x^5)}{x^4} =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \sqrt[4]{x} \ln(x) =$$

15.(1 pt)

Evaluate the limit using L'Hospital's rule if necessary

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} 14xe^{1/x} - 14x$$

16.(1 pt)

Evaluate the limit using L'Hospital's rule if necessary

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{15x}{15x + 8} \right)^{8x}$$

17.(1 pt) Compute the following limit using l'Hôpital's rule if appropriate. Use INF to denote  $\infty$  and MINF to denote  $-\infty$ .

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 - \frac{7}{x} \right)^x =$$

18.(1 pt)

Evaluate the limit using L'Hospital's rule if necessary

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{11}{x} \right)^{\frac{x}{11}}$$

19.(1 pt)

Evaluate the limit using L'Hospital's rule if necessary

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (3x)^{\frac{\ln 9 + 1}{\ln(8x) + 1}}$$

20.(1 pt) For each of the following forms determine whether the following limit type is indeterminate, always has a fixed finite value, or never has a fixed finite value. In the first case answer IND, in the second case enter the numerical value, and in the third case answer DNE. For example

$$\underline{\text{IND}} \quad \frac{0}{0}$$

$$\underline{0} \quad \frac{0}{1}$$

$$\underline{\text{DNE}} \quad \frac{1}{0}$$

To discourage blind guessing, this problem is graded on the following scale

0-9 correct = 0

10-13 correct = .3

14-16 correct = .5

17-19 correct = .7

Note that l'Hôpital's rule (in some form) may ONLY be applied to indeterminate forms.

— 1.  $1^{-\infty}$

— 2.  $\frac{1}{-\infty}$

— 3.  $\infty^1$

— 4.  $\infty^\infty$

— 5.  $\infty \cdot \infty$

— 6.  $1 \cdot \infty$

— 7.  $0 \cdot \infty$

— 8.  $\infty^{-e}$

— 9.  $\pi^{-\infty}$

— 10.  $1^\infty$

— 11.  $\frac{0}{\infty}$

— 12.  $\pi^\infty$

— 13.  $1^0$

— 14.  $\frac{\infty}{0}$

— 15.  $\infty - \infty$

— 16.  $0^{-\infty}$

— 17.  $0^0$

— 18.  $\infty^0$

— 19.  $0^\infty$

— 20.  $\infty^{-\infty}$

---

**21.**(1 pt) Find the following limits, using L'Hôpital's rule, if appropriate. Use INF to denote  $\infty$  and MINF to denote  $-\infty$

(a)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\tan^{-1}(x/6)}{\sin^{-1}(1/x)} =$  \_\_\_\_\_

(b)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \cos^5(\pi e^{x^{11}})}{\ln(1+6x)} =$  \_\_\_\_\_