Homework 9

Math-1400-es31

5.3.9 If this works,

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{2x^2 + 7}{5x^3 + 9} = \frac{2(\infty)^2 + 7}{5(\infty)^3 + 9} = \frac{2(\infty) + 7}{5(\infty) + 9} = \frac{(\infty) + 7}{(\infty) + 9} = \frac{\infty}{\infty}.$$

This doesn't quite work, but L'Hôpital's Rule applies:

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{2x^2 + 7}{5x^3 + 9} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}(2x^2 + 7)}{\mathrm{d}(5x^3 + 9)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{4x \,\mathrm{d}x}{15x^2 \,\mathrm{d}x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{4}{15x} = \frac{4}{15(\infty)} = \frac{4}{\infty} = 0.$$

5.3.31 If this works,

$$\lim_{x \to -2} \frac{x^2 + 2x + 1}{x^2 + x + 1} = \frac{(-2)^2 + 2(-2) + 1}{(-2)^2 + (-2) + 1} = \frac{1}{3}.$$

This works; L'Hôpital's Rule is neither applicable nor necessary.