

Evaluate each limit expression. L'Hospital's rule can be used for many of these problems, but remember:

- Ignore the conditions of L'Hospital's rule at your own peril.
- If L'Hospital's Rule fails to lead to a limit, nothing is learned about the original limit.
- More efficient strategies may exist for some problems even if L'Hospital's rule is effective.

1.  $\lim_{t \rightarrow \pi} \frac{\tan 3t}{\pi - t} =$

2.  $\lim_{p \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos p}{p^2} =$

3.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 5x}{x} =$

4.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5x^2 - 3x}{7x^2 + 1} =$

5.  $\lim_{b \rightarrow 3} \frac{b - 3}{b^2 - 3} =$

6.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x + \sin x}{3x} =$

7.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2x - \pi}{\cos x} =$

8.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^3 - 1}{4x^3 - x - 3} =$

9.  $\lim_{m \rightarrow -3} \frac{m + 3}{m^2 - 9} =$

10.  $\lim_{y \rightarrow 2} \frac{y^2 - y - 2}{y + 1} =$

11.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - (1 - x)}{x} =$

12.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln x^2}{x^2 - 1} =$

$$13. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2}{e^x} =$$

$$14. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^3}{x+2} =$$

$$15. \lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^a}{a^2} =$$

$$16. \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln y}{y^2} =$$

$$17. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arcsin x}{x} =$$

$$18. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3x^2 - 2x + 1}{2x^2 + 3} =$$

$$19. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 + 2x + 3}{x - 1} =$$

$$20. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{2x} - 1}{e^x} =$$

$$21. \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{2(x-3)}{x^2 - 9} =$$

$$22. \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{\sqrt{x+1} - 2}{x-3} =$$

$$23. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{x+3} - \sqrt{3}}{x} =$$

$$24. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - 1}{x} =$$

$$25. \lim_{x \rightarrow 9} \frac{x-9}{\sqrt{x}-3} =$$

$$26. \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1 - \sin x}{1 + \cos 2x} =$$

$$27. \lim_{h \rightarrow 2} \frac{h^2 - h - 2}{h - 2} =$$