

Problem 1. Determine limits. (L'Hopital works for some limits but may not work for others)

$$(1) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - 4}{x^{1/3} - 8}$$

$$(2) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{\cos x + 1}{\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{\pi}}$$

$$(3) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/2} \frac{\sin x - 1}{x - \pi}$$

$$(4) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - 1}{x^2}$$

$$(5) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x + \sin x}{x - \cos x}$$

$$(6) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln x}{\ln(\ln x)}$$

$$(7) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x \ln x$$

(Hint: This is $0 \cdot \infty$ type. Rewrite as $\frac{\ln x}{\frac{1}{x}}$ and apply l'Hopital)

$$(8) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \left(\tan^{-1} x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$$

Problem 2. A cylinder-shaped container with top and bottom is made of paper. If its volume is 4m^3 , what is the smallest possible amount of paper to use? (Given: volume of cylinder $V = \pi r^2 h$, side area of cylinder $S = 2\pi r h$)

Problem 3. A rectangle lies inside the region bounded by $x = 0$, $y = 0$, $2x + y = 1$, and its sides are parallel to the coordinate axes. Find the largest possible area of the rectangle.