

# QUY TAÉC L'HOSPITALE

# PHẪU BIỂU ÑÒNH LYÙ

## 1. Ñònh lý 1: Cho $f$ kháù vi trong $(a, b)$ thoà

$$i. \lim_{x \rightarrow b} f(x) = 0, \lim_{x \rightarrow b} g(x) = 0$$

$$ii. g'(x) \neq 0, \forall x \in (a, b)$$

$$iii. \lim_{x \rightarrow b} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} = A$$

**Khi  
ñò:**

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow b} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = A$$

# PHÀÙT BIEÀU ÑÒNH LYÙ

## 2. Ñònh lyù : Cho $f$ khaù vi trong $(a, b)$ thoûa

$$i. \lim_{x \rightarrow b^-} f(x) = \infty, \lim_{x \rightarrow b^-} g(x) = \infty$$

$$ii. g'(x) \neq 0, \forall x \in (a, b)$$

$$iii. \lim_{x \rightarrow b^-} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} = A$$

**Khi  
ñoù:**

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow b^-} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = A$$

# LÖU YÙ AÙP DUÏNG

1. Quy tắc L'hopspitale chæ aùp  
duïng cho caùc daïng vô ñòngh

2. Caùc keát quaû trong ñòngh lyù vaãn  
ñuùng neáu thay  $x \rightarrow a^+$ ,  $x \rightarrow x_0$ ,  $x \rightarrow \infty$

3. Neáu  $\frac{f'}{g}$  không có giới  
hạn, không có kết luận gì cho

4. Keát hôip vôi VCB và VCL ñeã có  
keát quaû nhanh hôn

## Ví dụ

$$1 / \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \tan x}{x^3 + x^2 \sin x} \quad \left( \frac{0}{0} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \tan x}{2x^3}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - (1 + \tan^2 x)}{3x^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\tan^2 x}{3x^2} = -\frac{1}{6}$$

$$2 / \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[ \frac{1}{x(x+1)} - \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x^2} \right] \quad (\infty - \infty)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - (x+1)\ln(1+x)}{x^2(1+x)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - (x+1)\ln(1+x)}{x^2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \ln(1+x) - 1}{2x} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$3 / \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} - \frac{1}{x^2} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 - \sin^2 x}{x^2 \sin^2 x} \quad (\infty - \infty)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x - \sin x)(x + \sin x)}{x^4}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x - \sin x)2x}{x^4}$$

$$= 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \sin x}{x^3}$$

$$= 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{3x^2} = 2 \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$4 / \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x \ln x = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln x}{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-\frac{1}{x}}{\frac{-1}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (-x) = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{\sin x}{x} \right)^{\frac{1}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( 1 + \frac{\sin x - x}{x} \right)^{\frac{1}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( 1 + \frac{\sin x - x}{x} \right)^{\frac{1}{x^2}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[ \left( 1 + \frac{\sin x - x}{x} \right)^{\frac{x}{\sin x - x}} \right]^{\frac{\sin x - x}{x^3}}$$

$$= e^{-\frac{1}{6}} \quad \checkmark \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x - x}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - 1}{3x^2} = -\frac{1}{6}$$