



# Ignatian Pedagogical Paradigm Lesson Plans

**Context**  
**Experience**  
**Reflection**  
**Action**  
**Evaluation**

<b>Lesson Title</b>	L'Hopital's Rule
<b>Discipline</b>	Calculus
<b>Contributor</b>	David Wright – Jesuit High School, New Orleans
<b>Context</b>	Create a desire to use precise mathematical methods in computing indeterminate limits by re-visiting the limits computed earlier in the year using intuitive or graphical analysis (called cowboy math).
<b>Experience</b>	<p>Computation of limits of rational algebraic expressions based on the intuition of relative rates and strength of growth of the numerator and denominator. Exs.</p> <p><math>\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3x^4 + 4x^2 + 5}{x^6 - x + 8} = 0</math> due to the dominance of the higher power of the denominator in the “race” to <math>\infty</math>.</p> <p><math>\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5x^3 - x}{3 - 7x^3} = \frac{-5}{7}</math> due to relative equality of the dominating powers of the numerator and denominator.</p> <p>How is the <math>\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{1}{n})^n = e</math> computed from Pre-Calculus classes?</p>
<b>Reflection</b>	How does the precise mathematics of L'Hopital's Rule reflect the intuitive analysis of earlier computations? Why does L'Hopital's Rule fail when it is not an indeterminate?
<b>Action</b>	Discovering and perfecting methods of calculation based on rewriting, simplifying, and logarithmic L'Hopital when the traditional applications fail to produce a result.
<b>Evaluation</b>	Appreciation of the “power” acquired with this procedure and the recognition that it is not always the only or best way of calculation. Execution of a variety of different types of limit calculations in a testing mode.