

Quiz 10

This quiz is graded out of 10 marks. No books, calculators, notes or cell phones are allowed. You must show all your work, the correct answer is worth 1 mark the remaining marks are given for the work. If you need more space for your answer use the back of the page.

Question 1. (2 marks) §8.1 #7 Find a formula for the general term a_n of the sequence, assuming that the pattern of the first few terms continues.

$$\left\{ \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{4}{3}, \frac{9}{4}, -\frac{16}{5}, \frac{25}{6}, \dots \right\} \quad a_n = (-1)^{n+1} \frac{n^2}{n+1}$$

Question 2. (4 marks) §8.1 #30 Determine whether the sequence converges or diverges. If it converges, find the limit.

$$a_n = \frac{(\ln n)^2}{n}$$

Let $f(x) = \frac{(\ln x)^2}{x}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\ln x)^2}{x} \quad \text{l.f. } \frac{\infty}{\infty}$$

$$\stackrel{\text{H}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2 \ln x \cdot \frac{1}{x}}{1} \quad \text{l.f. } \frac{\infty}{\infty}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2 \ln x}{x} \quad \text{l.f. } \frac{\infty}{\infty}$$

$$\stackrel{\text{H}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2 \cdot \frac{1}{x}}{1} = 0$$

$\therefore a_n \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$

Question 3. (4 marks) §8.1 #31 Determine whether the sequence converges or diverges. If it converges, find the limit.

$$a_n = \ln(2n^2 + 1) - \ln(n^2 + 1) = \ln \left(\frac{2n^2 + 1}{n^2 + 1} \right)$$

$$\text{Let } f(x) = \ln \left(\frac{2x^2 + 1}{x^2 + 1} \right)$$

$$\therefore a_n \rightarrow \ln 2 \quad \text{as } n \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \ln \left(\frac{2x^2 + 1}{x^2 + 1} \right)$$

$$= \ln \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x^2 + 1}{x^2 + 1} \right)$$

$$= \ln(2)$$