

## LIST 1 Sequences

**1.1.** Show that the given sequences are monotone and bounded.

$$(a) a_n = \frac{n}{2n+1}, \quad (b) b_n = \frac{2^n}{3^n+2}, \quad (c) c_n = \frac{(n!)^2}{(2n)!}, \quad (d) d_n = \sin \frac{\pi}{2n+1},$$

$$(e) e_n = \frac{(n+2)^2}{2^{n+2}}, \quad (f) f_n = \sqrt{n+8} - \sqrt{n+3}, \quad (g) g_n = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{2^3} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2^n}.$$

**1.2.** Using the definition of a limit of a sequence, show that

$$(a) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{n+2} = 1, \quad (b) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2+1}{2n} = +\infty, \quad (c) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n+4}{n+2} \neq 2.$$

**1.3.** By giving the appropriate examples, show that the following expressions are not well defined

$$\frac{0}{0}, \quad \frac{\infty}{\infty}, \quad 0 \cdot \infty, \quad \infty - \infty, \quad 1^\infty, \quad \infty^0, \quad 0^0.$$

**1.4.** Find the limits of the sequences

$$(a) a_n = \frac{2n-3}{3n+4}, \quad (b) b_n = \frac{n^2+3n-8}{2n+5}, \quad (c) c_n = \frac{n^2+n-3}{n^3+2n+1},$$

$$(d) d_n = \frac{(2n^3+3)^8}{(2n^4+7)^6}, \quad (e) e_n = \frac{n+\sqrt{n^3+7}}{\sqrt[3]{n^2+5}+4n}, \quad (f) f_n = \frac{8^{n+2}+2^n}{2^{3n+1}+3^n+4},$$

$$(g) g_n = \frac{1+2+3+\cdots+n}{n^2}, \quad (h) h_n = \sqrt{n+8} - \sqrt{n+3},$$

$$(i) i_n = \sqrt{n^2+4n+1} - \sqrt{n^2+3}, \quad (j) j_n = \sqrt{2n+1} - \sqrt{n+23},$$

$$(k) k_n = \sqrt{9^n+4 \cdot 3^n+1} - \sqrt{9^n+3}, \quad (l) l_n = n^{30} - 2 \cdot n^{21} - 3 \cdot n^9 + 3,$$

$$(m) m_n = 7^n - 2 \cdot 5^{2n} + 3 \cdot 9^{n+5} + 4, \quad (n) m_n = \left(\frac{n+4}{n+1}\right)^{n+3}, \quad (o) o_n = \left(\frac{n^2+3}{n^2+1}\right)^{n^2},$$

$$(p) p_n = \left(\frac{2n+1}{2n+5}\right)^{1-3n}, \quad (r) r_n = \left(\frac{4n+1}{2n-1}\right)^{n+6}, \quad (s) s_n = \left(\frac{3^n+2^n}{5^n+3^n}\right)^n.$$

**1.5.** For a given sequence  $(a_n)$  find a sequence  $(b_n)$  of the form  $b_n = n^p$  or  $b_n = \alpha^n$  such that  $(a_n)$  i  $(b_n)$  are of the same order. (We say that the sequences  $(a_n)$ ,  $(b_n)$  are of the same order if  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = c$ , for a certain positive number  $c$ .)

$$(a) a_n = \frac{1}{n^2+4n+3}, \quad (b) a_n = \frac{n^2}{n^3+7}, \quad (c) a_n = \sqrt{n+9} - \sqrt{n+1},$$

$$(d) a_n = \frac{1}{3 \cdot 2^n + 2 \cdot 3^n}, \quad (e) a_n = \frac{3^n}{4^n+5^n}, \quad (f) a_n = \frac{4^{n+2}}{5 \cdot 2^{n+1} + 2 \cdot 3^n}.$$