Seminar 7

1. Compute the following limits using Riemann integrals:

(a)
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n} \right)$$
. (c) $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\sqrt[n]{n!}}{n}$.

(c)
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\sqrt[n]{n!}}{n}$$

(b)
$$\bigstar \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\sqrt[n]{e} + 2\sqrt[n]{e^2} + \dots + n\sqrt[n]{e^n}}{n^2}.$$
 (d)
$$\bigstar \lim_{n \to \infty} \sqrt[n]{\sin \frac{\pi}{2n} \sin \frac{2\pi}{2n} \dots \sin \frac{(n-1)\pi}{2n}}.$$

2. Study the Riemann integrability of the function $f:[0,1]\to\mathbb{R}$,

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } x \in \mathbb{Q} \\ 0, & \text{if } x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}. \end{cases}$$

3. Compute the following improper integrals:

(a)
$$\int_{1}^{2} \frac{1}{x(x-2)} \, \mathrm{d}x$$
.

(c)
$$\int_0^1 \frac{\ln x}{\sqrt{x}} \, \mathrm{d}x.$$

(b)
$$\int_0^\infty xe^{-x^2} dx.$$

(d)
$$\star \int_0^\infty e^{-x} \sin x \, dx$$
.

4. Study the convergence of the following improper integrals:

(a)
$$\int_{1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx$$
. (b) $\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{\cos x} dx$.

(b)
$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{\cos x} \, \mathrm{d}x$$
.

(c)
$$\int_1^\infty \frac{\ln x}{x\sqrt{x^2 - 1}} \, \mathrm{d}x.$$

5. Using the integral test, study the convergence of the following series:

(a)
$$\sum_{n\geq 1} \frac{1}{n^p}$$
, $p>0$.

(b)
$$\sum_{n>2} \frac{1}{n(\ln n)^2}$$
.

(c)
$$\sum_{n>2} \frac{\ln n}{n^2}.$$

6. \bigstar [Python] The Gaussian integral $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-x^2} dx$ is linked to the normal distribution and has a wide range of applications. Considering intervals of the form [-a,a] and using the trapezium rule, show numerically that $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \sqrt{\pi}$.

7. * Show that
$$\int_0^\infty \frac{\sin x}{x} \, \mathrm{d}x = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

Homework questions are marked with ★. Bonus questions are marked with *. Solutions should be handed in at the beginning of next week's lecture.