

## LIMIT OF SEQUENCES

Name : ..... School : .....

Time : 30 Minutes

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### MULTIPLE CHOICES SECTION (5 points)

**Câu 1.**  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n+1}{n+7}$  equals

- A.** 7.                      **B.**  $\frac{1}{7}$ .                      **C.** 1.                      **D.** 2.

**Câu 2.** Calculate the sum S of the infinite reverse multiplier with the first term  $u_1 = 1$  common ration  $q = -\frac{1}{2}$ .

- A.**  $S = 1$ .                      **B.**  $S = \frac{2}{3}$ .                      **C.**  $S = 2$ .                      **D.**  $S = \frac{3}{2}$ .

**Câu 3.** Calculate the limit  $I = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n^2 - 3n + 5}{2n + n^2}$ .

- A.** 2.                      **B.**  $+\infty$ .                      **C.** 0.                      **D.** 1.

**Câu 4.**  $\lim \sqrt[5]{200 - 3n^5 + 2n^2}$  equals

- A.**  $-\infty$ .                      **B.** 1.                      **C.**  $+\infty$ .                      **D.** 0.

**Câu 5.** Given  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n^3 + n^2 - 4}{2 + n + 4n^3} = L$ . Then  $1 - L^2$  equals

- A.**  $\frac{3}{4}$ .                      **B.** 0.                      **C.**  $\frac{1}{4}$ .                      **D.** 1.

**Câu 6.**  $\lim(-2n^{2019} + 3n^{2018} + 4)$  equals

- A.**  $-2$ .                      **B.**  $2019$ .                      **C.**  $-\infty$ .                      **D.**  $+\infty$ .

**Câu 7.** The sequence with a limit equal to 0 is

- A.**  $\left(\frac{5}{\pi}\right)^n$       **B.**  $\left(-\frac{5}{3}\right)^n$       **C.**  $\left(\frac{4}{\pi}\right)^n$       **D.**  $\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^n$

**Câu 8.**  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{n^3 - 2n + 5}}{3 + 5n}$  equals

- A.**  $+\infty$ .                      **B.**  $\frac{2}{5}$ .                      **C.**  $-\infty$ .                      **D.** 5.

**Câu 9.** Given  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n^3 + n^2 - 4}{an^3 + 2} = \frac{1}{2}$  as  $a$  is real parameter. Then  $a - a^2$  equals

- A.**  $-6$ .                      **B.**  $-12$ .                      **C.**  $-2$ .                      **D.**  $0$ .

**Câu 10.** Given an equilateral triangle  $ABC$  with sides equals to  $2a$ . Construct an equilateral triangle  $A_1B_1C_1$  with sides equal to the height of triangle  $ABC$ ; Construct an equilateral triangle  $A_2B_2C_2$  with sides equal to the height of triangle  $A_1B_1C_1$  continue in this manner indefinitely. Assuming this construction can proceed infinitely. If the total area of all triangles  $S$  equals  $ABC$ ,  $A_1B_1C_1$ ,  $A_2B_2C_2, \dots$  equals  $24\sqrt{3}$  then  $a$  equals

- A.** 3.                      **B.**  $\sqrt{6}$ .                      **C.**  $3\sqrt{3}$ .                      **D.**  $4\sqrt{3}$ .

**ESSAY SECTION (5 points)**

**Câu 1:** Given  $\lim u_n = a$ ;  $\lim v_n = b$ . Calculate  $\lim(u_n + v_n)$  and  $\lim(u_n \cdot v_n)$ .

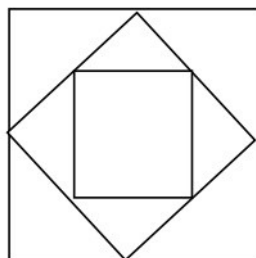
**Câu 2:** Calculate  $\lim u_n$ , with  $u_n = \frac{5n^2 + 3n - 7}{n^2}$ .

**Câu 3:** Calculate  $\lim \frac{3 \cdot 2^n - 5^n}{5 \cdot 4^n + 6 \cdot 5^n}$ .

**Câu 4:** Calculate  $\lim \frac{\sqrt{n^4 + 2n + 2}}{n^2 + 1}$ .

**Câu 5:** Calculate  $\lim \left( \sqrt[3]{2n - 3n^3} + n - 1 \right)$ .

**Câu 6:** Given a square  $ABCD$  with side length 1. Inside this square, a second square 2, whose vertices are the midpoints of the sides of the first square, is inscribed. This process is continued as shown in the diagram below. Calculate the total perimeter of all these squares.



**ANSWERS**