

Exam 3 grading in progress.  
See email announcements  
or Canvas announcements page.

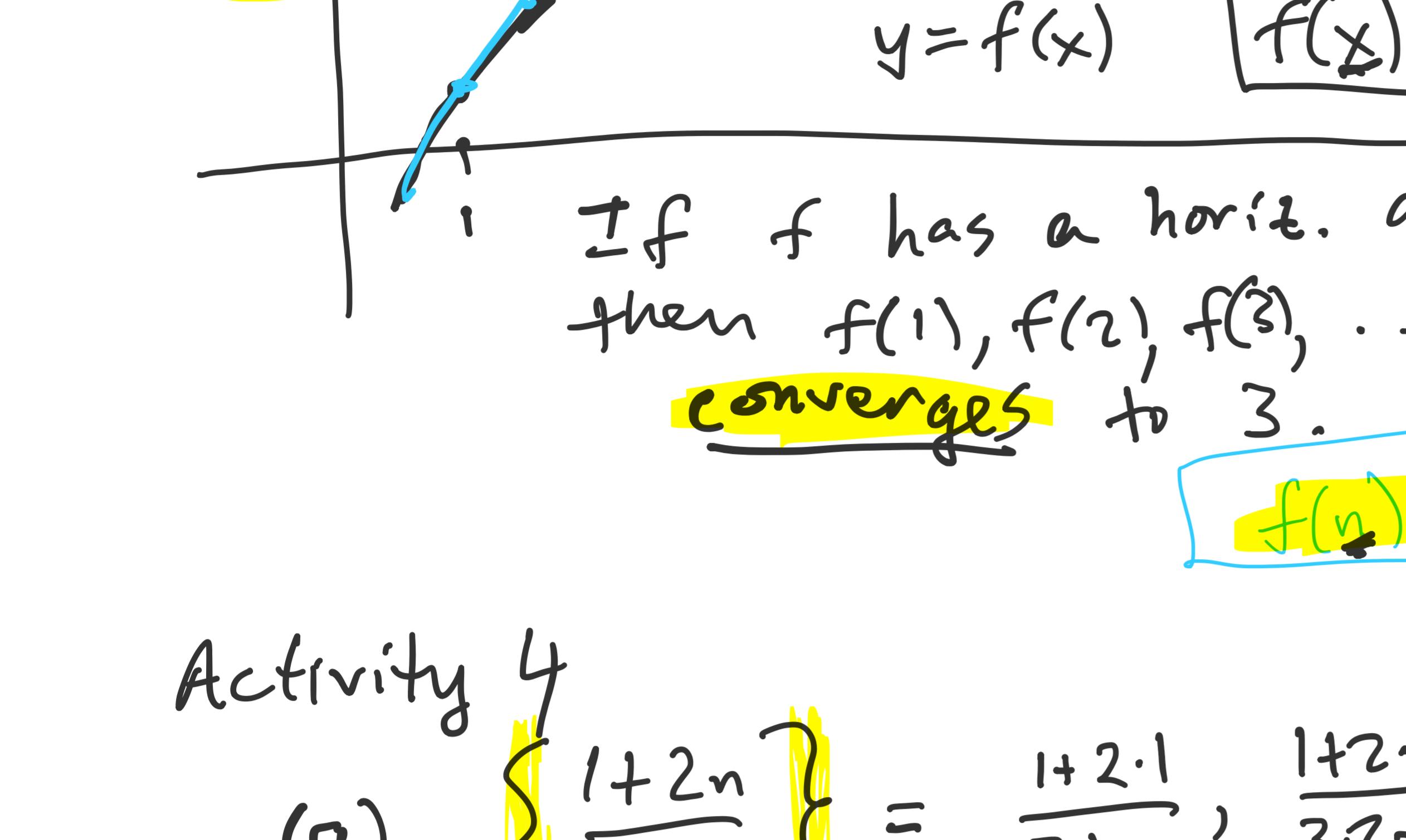
Requests: 8.1  
✓ Activity 4  
✓ Ex. 1, 2, ~~3, 4~~

Comments on 8.1, visual for sequences and convergence

Start with  $y = f(x)$   
→ make a sequence

$f(1), f(2), f(3), \dots$   
is a sequence

n	$f(n)$
1	$f(1)$
2	$f(2)$
3	$f(3)$
4	$f(4)$
5	$\vdots$
	$\vdots$



"function  $f$  converges to 3"

If  $f$  has a horiz. asymptote  
then  $f(1), f(2), f(3), \dots$   
converges to 3.

$f(n) \rightarrow 3$  as  $n \rightarrow \infty$

### Activity 4

(a)  $\left\{ \frac{1+2n}{3n-2} \right\} = \frac{1+2 \cdot 1}{3 \cdot 1 - 2}, \frac{1+2 \cdot 2}{3 \cdot 2 - 2}, \frac{1+2 \cdot 3}{3 \cdot 3 - 2}, \dots$

Why?  $f(x) = \frac{1+2x}{3x-2}$   $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = ? = \frac{2}{3}$

$\approx \frac{2x}{3x} \rightarrow \frac{2}{3}$

Ans:  $\left\{ \frac{1+2n}{3n-2} \right\}$  converges to  $\frac{2}{3}$ .

(b)  $f(x) = \frac{5+3^x}{10+2^x} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = ?$  does not exist

$\rightarrow \frac{5+3^x}{10+2^x} \approx \frac{3^x}{2^x} = \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^x \rightarrow \infty$

Ans: the given sequence diverges

(c)  $\left\{ \frac{10^n}{n!} \right\}$  conv? Factorial

no good  $f(x) = \frac{10^x}{x!}$   $5! = 5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1$ ?

$(3 \cdot 2)! =$  not defined

well ok there is

Why factorial?

$(x^7)' = 7x^6$

$(x^7)'' = (7x^6)' = 7 \cdot 6 x^5$

$(x^7)''' =$

$(x^7)'''' = 7^4$  deo. n.

$(x^7)''''' = (x^7)' = 7!$

$= 7 \cdot 6 \cdot 5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1$

$= 7 \cdot 6 \cdot 5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1$

$\geq 1$

$\left\{ \frac{10^n}{n!} \right\} = \frac{10^1}{1!}, \frac{10^2}{2 \cdot 1}, \frac{10^3}{3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1}, \frac{10^4}{4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1}, \dots, \frac{10^{10}}{10 \cdot 9 \cdot 8 \cdot 7 \cdot 6 \cdot 5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1} = \frac{10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot \dots \cdot 10}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot \dots \cdot 10}$

$\frac{10^n}{n!}$  leading factor  $\frac{10^{100}}{100!} = \frac{10 \cdot 10 \cdot \dots \cdot 10}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot \dots \cdot 100}$  really small

$\frac{10^n}{n!} \rightarrow 0$  after  $n > 10$

See  $\frac{10^n}{n!} \rightarrow 0$  as  $n \rightarrow \infty$

converges

Ex 1

$\frac{1 + \cos(n)}{n(n+1) - 1} \rightarrow \infty$  (C) ans (E)

$\frac{n+1}{n} \rightarrow 1$  (E)

$\frac{\sin(n)}{n} \rightarrow 0$  (E) as  $n \rightarrow \infty$

$\left\{ \frac{n \cdot \sin(n)}{n+1} \right\} \rightarrow 0$  (B) does not converge

from calc 1

$\frac{\sin x}{x} \rightarrow 0$  as  $x \rightarrow 0$

famous Calc 1 not obvious! takes work to justify

$y = \frac{\sin x}{x} \rightarrow 0$  as  $x \rightarrow 0$

$\frac{n}{n+1} \rightarrow 1$  as  $n \rightarrow \infty$

$y = \left( \frac{x}{x+1} \right) \sin x$

$\left\{ \frac{n}{n+1} \right\} = \left\{ \frac{1}{2}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{3}{4}, \dots \right\}$

$\left\{ \frac{n}{n^2} \right\} = \left\{ \frac{1}{1}, \frac{2}{4}, \frac{3}{9}, \frac{4}{16}, \frac{5}{25}, \dots \right\}$

what's the function?

Ans:  $S_n = n^2 - 1$

$f(x) = x^2 - 1$

$\{S_n\} = \{f(n)\}$

graph of  $y = x^2 - 1$

6. OMIT

7. Ch 7 "half life" exponential decay

$\frac{dA}{dt} = kA \rightarrow A(t) = A_0 e^{kt}$

$A(t+5) = \frac{1}{2}A(t)$

$t = 1, 2, 3, 4, \dots$

Sequence version

$A(t+5) = \frac{1}{2}A(t)$

$A_n = A_0 e^{kn}$

graph of  $y = A_0 e^{kn}$

graph of  $y = A_0 e^{-kn}$

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