CHAPTER 6

Section 6.4

1. (a)
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{n^2+1}{n^3+1} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{(1/n^2)+1/n^3}{1+1/n^3} = \frac{0}{1} = 0$$

(b)
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\ln n}{n} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{d\left(\ln n\right)/dn}{d\left(n\right)/dn} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1/n}{1} = \frac{0}{1} = 0$$

(c)
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{n}{2^n} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{2^n \ln 2} = \frac{1}{\infty} = 0$$

(d)
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} n \ln\left(1+\frac{1}{n}\right) = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\ln\left(1+1/n\right)}{n^{-1}} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{d\left[\ln\left(1+1/n\right)\right]/dn}{d\left(n^{-1}\right)/dn}$$
$$= \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1/\left(n^2+n\right)}{1/n^2}$$
$$= \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{1+1/n}$$
$$= \frac{1}{1+0} = 1$$

(e)
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} s_n = 1 \text{ for } n = 1,2,3,\cdots \implies \lim_{n\to\infty} s_n = 1$$

2. (a)
$$\overline{\lim}_{n\to\infty} \cos n\pi = 1 \qquad\qquad \underline{\lim}_{n\to\infty} \cos n\pi = -1 \qquad\qquad (1)$$

(b)
$$\overline{\lim}_{n\to\infty} \sin \frac{1}{5}n\pi \approx 0.951 \qquad\qquad \underline{\lim}_{n\to\infty} \sin \frac{1}{5}n\pi \approx -0.951$$

(c)
$$\overline{\lim}_{n\to\infty} n \sin \frac{1}{2}n\pi = \infty \qquad\qquad \underline{\lim}_{n\to\infty} n \sin \frac{1}{2}n\pi = -\infty$$

3. (a) A sequence
$$s_n = 1 + \cos n\pi$$

has limits
$$\overline{\lim}_{n\to\infty} s_n = 2 \qquad\qquad \underline{\lim}_{n\to\infty} s_n = 0$$

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(b) A sequence

$$s_n = -n^2 \sin^2\left(\frac{1}{2}n\pi\right)$$

has limits

$$\overline{\lim}_{n\to\infty} s_n = 0 \qquad\qquad \underline{\lim}_{n\to\infty} s_n = -\infty$$

(c) A sequence

$$s_n = n$$

has limits

$$\overline{\lim}_{n\to\infty} s_n = \underline{\lim}_{n\to\infty} s_n = \infty$$

4. Let a sequence $s_n = 1/n$ be given. Now this sequence converges, since

$$s = \lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{1}{n} = 0$$

Hence, for every $\epsilon > 0$ an N can be found such that

$$|s_n - s| < \frac{\epsilon}{2}$$

for all $n > N$. Hence, for all $m, n > N$

$$|s_m - s_n| = |s_m - s + s - s_n| \le |s_m - s| + |s - s_n| < \frac{\epsilon}{2} + \frac{\epsilon}{2} = \epsilon$$

and so condition (6.10) is satisfied.

5. In order to define e to 2 decimal places from its definition

$$e = \lim_{n\to\infty}\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n$$

we let $\epsilon = 0.00828$ in order to find a value N such that (6.5)

$$|s_n - s| < \epsilon \quad \text{for } n > N$$

Inserting in the condition above then gives

$$\left|\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n - e\right| < 0.00828$$

which is satisfied for $n = 164$. Hence,

$$e \approx \left(1 + \frac{1}{164}\right)^{164} \approx 2.71$$

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6.

$$\overline{\lim}_{n\to\infty} x^n = \infty \qquad \text{for } |x| > 1$$

$$\overline{\lim}_{n\to\infty} x^n = 1 \qquad \text{for } x = \pm 1$$

$$\overline{\lim}_{n\to\infty} x^n = 0 \qquad \text{for } |x| < 1$$

$$\underline{\lim}_{n\to\infty} x^n = -\infty \qquad \text{for } x < -1$$
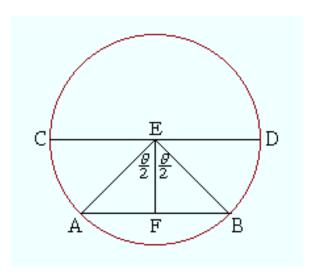
$$\underline{\lim}_{n\to\infty} x^n = -1 \qquad \text{for } x = -1$$

$$\underline{\lim}_{n\to\infty} x^n = 0 \qquad \text{for } |x| < 1$$

$$\underline{\lim}_{n\to\infty} x^n = 1 \qquad \text{for } x = 1$$

$$\underline{\lim}_{n\to\infty} x^n = \infty \qquad \text{for } x > 1$$

7.

Assuming the figure above represents the unit circle, it follows that $AE = BE = 1$ and that the area of the polygon AEB is given by

$$A(AEB) = \frac{1}{2} AB \times EF = AF \times EF = AE \sin\frac{\theta}{2} \times AE \cos\frac{\theta}{2} = \sin\frac{\theta}{2}\cos\frac{\theta}{2} = \frac{\sin\theta}{2}$$

The area of the unit circle may then be approximated as the sum of the areas of n such polygons in the limit $n \to \infty$:

$$A_{S_1} = s_n = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{n}{2} \sin\frac{2\pi}{n} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \pi \frac{n}{2\pi} \sin\frac{2\pi}{n}$$

Now using the fact that $\lim_{x\to 0} \sin(x)/x = 1$ and setting $x = 2\pi/n$ we find

$$A_{S_1} = s_n = \lim_{n\to\infty} \pi \frac{n}{2\pi} \sin\frac{2\pi}{n} = \lim_{x\to 0} \pi \frac{\sin x}{x} = \pi$$

Hence, since the sequence s_n is bounded and has limit π, it is monotone increasing.

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Section 6.7

1. (a) Since
$$\overline{\lim}_{n\to\infty} \sin\left(\frac{n^2\pi}{2}\right) = 1 \neq 0$$
then by the nth term test $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sin\left(n^2\pi/2\right)$ diverges.

   (b) Since
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{2^n}{n^3} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{2^{n-1}}{3n} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{(n-1)\,2^{n-2}}{3} = \infty \neq 0$$
employing *L'Hospital's rule*, then by the nth term test $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2^n/n^3$ diverges.

2. (a) Since $n^3 > n$ for $n > 0$ it follows that
$$\frac{1}{n^3 - 1} = \left|\frac{1}{n^3 - 1}\right| < \frac{1}{n - 1}$$
for $n = 2, 3, \ldots$. Now since
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{n - 1} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1/n}{1 - (1/n)} = 0$$
then $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} 1/(n-1)$ converges and hence, by the comparison test for convergence $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} 1/(n^3 - 1)$ is absolutely convergent.

   (b) Since $|\sin n| < 1$ for $n \geq 1$ it follows that
$$\left|\frac{\sin n}{n^2}\right| < \frac{1}{n^2}$$
for $n = 1, 2, \ldots$. Now since
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = 0$$
then $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 1/n^2$ converges and hence, by the comparison test for convergence $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sin(n)/n^2$ is absolutely convergent.

3. (a) Since $n + 5 > n$ and $n^2 - 3n - 5 < n^2$ for $n \geq 1$ it follows that
$$\frac{n + 5}{n^2 - 3n - 5} > \frac{n}{n^2} = \frac{1}{n}$$
for $n = 1, 2, \ldots$. Now since $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 1/n$ is the *harmonic series*, which diverges, it follows by the comparison test for divergence that $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(n + 5)/(n^2 - 3n - 5)$ diverges as well.

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(b) Since $\sqrt{n}\ln n < n\ln n$ for $n \geq 2$ it follows that

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}\ln n} > \frac{1}{n\ln n}$$

for $n = 2, 3, \ldots$. Using the inequality $\ln(1 + x) \leq x$ we may continue to write

$$\frac{1}{n\ln n} \geq \frac{\ln\left(1 + 1/n\right)}{\ln n} \geq \ln\left(1 + \frac{\ln\left(1 + 1/n\right)}{\ln n}\right) \geq \ln\frac{\ln\left(1 + n\right)}{\ln n}$$

In summary, we find

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}\ln n} > \ln\frac{\ln\left(1 + n\right)}{\ln n} = \ln\ln\left(1 + n\right) - \ln\ln n$$

Now let us consider the series

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

Hence, when $N \to \infty$

$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \ln\ln\left(1 + n\right) - \ln\ln n = \lim_{N\to\infty} \ln\ln\left(1 + N\right) - \ln\ln 2 = \infty$$

And so by the comparison test for divergence we may conclude that $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} 1/(\sqrt{n}\ln n)$ diverges as well.

4. (a) Let $y = f(x) = 1/(x^2 + 1)$. As such, $f(x)$ is defined and continuous for $c \leq x < \infty$, $f(x)$ decreases as x increases and $\lim_{x\to\infty} f(x) = 0$. The improper integral $\int_c^\infty f(x)\,dx$ with $c = 1$ then evaluates to

$$\int_1^\infty \frac{dx}{x^2 + 1} = \lim_{b\to\infty} \int_1^b \frac{dx}{x^2 + 1} = \lim_{b\to\infty} \int_{\pi/4}^{\tan^{-1} b} du = \lim_{b\to\infty} u\Big|_{\pi/4}^{\tan^{-1} b} = \lim_{b\to\infty} \tan^{-1} b - \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

where we have used the substitution $x = \tan u$. Hence, by the integral test, since the improper integral $\int_1^\infty f(x)\,dx$ converges so will the series $a_n = f(n) = \sum_{n=1}^\infty 1/(n^2 + 1)$.

(b) let $y = f(x) = 1/(x\ln^2 x)$. As such, $f(x)$ is defined and continuous for $c \leq x < \infty$, $f(x)$ decreases as x increases and $\lim_{x\to\infty} f(x) = 0$. The improper integral $\int_c^\infty f(x)\,dx$ with $c = 2$ then evaluates to

$$\int_2^\infty \frac{dx}{x\ln^2 x} = \lim_{b\to\infty} \int_2^b \frac{dx}{x\ln^2 x} = \lim_{b\to\infty} \int_{\ln 2}^{\ln b} \frac{du}{u^2} = \lim_{b\to\infty} -\frac{1}{u}\Big|_{\ln 2}^{\ln b} = \frac{1}{\ln 2} - \lim_{b\to\infty} \frac{1}{\ln b}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\ln 2} - 0 = \frac{1}{\ln 2}$$

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where we have used the substitution $u = \ln x$. Hence, by the integral test, since the improper integral $\int_2^\infty f(x)\,dx$ converges so will the series $a_n = f(n) = \sum_{n=2}^\infty 1/(n\ln^2 n)$.

5. (a) Let $y = f(x) = x/(x^2+1)$. As such, $f(x)$ is defined and continuous for $c \le x < \infty$, (fx) decreases as x increases and $\lim_{x\to\infty} f(x) = 0$. The improper integral $\int_c^\infty f(x)\,dx$ with $c = 1$ then evaluates to

$$\int_1^\infty \frac{x}{x^2+1}\,dx = \lim_{b\to\infty} \int_1^b \frac{x}{x^2+1}\,dx = \lim_{b\to\infty} \frac{1}{2}\int_2^{b^2+1} \frac{du}{u} = \lim_{b\to\infty} \frac{\ln u}{2}\Big|_2^{b^2+1}$$
$$= \lim_{b\to\infty} \frac{\ln|b^2+1| - \ln 2}{2}$$
$$= \infty - \frac{\ln 2}{2} = \infty$$

where we have used the substitution $u = x^2+1$. Hence, by the integral test, since the improper integral $\int_1^\infty f(x)\,dx$ diverges so will the series $a_n = f(n) = \sum_{n=1}^\infty n/(n^2+1)$.

(b) Let $y = f(x) = 1/(x\ln x \ln\ln x)$. As such, $f(x)$ is defined and continuous for $c \le x < \infty$, $f(x)$ decreases as x increases and $\lim_{x\to\infty} f(x) = 0$. The improper integral $\int_c^\infty f(x)\,dx$ with $c = 10$ then evaluates to

$$\int_{10}^\infty \frac{dx}{x\ln x \ln\ln x} = \lim_{b\to\infty} \int_{10}^b \frac{dx}{x\ln x \ln\ln x} = \lim_{b\to\infty} \int_{\ln 10}^{\ln b} \frac{du}{u\ln u}$$
$$= \lim_{b\to\infty} \int_{\ln\ln 10}^{\ln\ln b} \frac{dv}{v}$$
$$= \lim_{b\to\infty} \ln v \Big|_{\ln\ln 10}^{\ln\ln b}$$
$$= \lim_{b\to\infty} \ln\ln\ln b - \ln\ln\ln 10$$
$$= \infty - \ln\ln\ln 10 = \infty$$

where we have used the substitutions $u = \ln x$ and $v = \ln u$. Hence, by the integral test, since the improper integral $\int_{10}^\infty f(x)\,dx$ diverges so will the series $a_n = f(n) = \sum_{n=10}^\infty 1/(n\ln n \ln\ln n)$.

6. (a) Let $a_n = (-1)^n/n!$. As such we find

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\left|\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n}\right| = L = \lim_{n\to\infty}\left|\frac{n!}{(-1)^n}\frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{(n+1)!}\right| = \lim_{n\to\infty}\left|-\frac{1}{n+1}\right| = \lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{1}{n+1} = \frac{1}{\infty} = 0$$

Hence, $L < 1$ and so according to the ratio test the series $\sum_{n+1}^\infty (-1)^n/n!$ is absolutely convergent.

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(b) Let $a_n = 2^n + 1/(3^n + n)$. As such we find

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = L = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left| \frac{3^n + n}{2^n + 1} \frac{2^{n+1} + 1}{3^{n+1} + n + 1} \right|$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \left| \frac{3^n (1 + n/3^n)}{2^n (1 + 1/2^n)} \frac{2^{n+1} (1 + 1/2^{n+1})}{3^{n+1} [1 + (n/3^{n+1}) + (1/3^{n+1})]} \right|$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \lim_{n \to \infty} \left| \frac{(1 + n/3^n)(1 + 1/2^{n+1})}{(1 + 1/2^n)(1 + n/3^{n+1} + 1/3^{n+1})} \right|$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \frac{(1 + 0) \cdot (1 + 0)}{(1 + 0) \cdot (1 + 0 + 0)} = \frac{2}{3}$$

where we have used the fact that

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x}{a^x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{xa^{x-1}} = \frac{1}{\infty} = 0$$

using *L'Hospital's rule*. Hence, $L < 1$ and so according to the ratio test the series $\sum_{n+1}^{\infty} 2^n + 1/(3^n + n)$ is absolutely convergent.

7. (a)