#### Calculus II

# Convergence of sequences related to the number e as a limit, part 1

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#### **Theorem**

If  $\lim_{n\to\infty} a_n = L$  and the function f is continuous at L, then

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} f(a_n) = f(L)$$

$$\lim_{x\to\infty} \left(1+\frac{k}{x}\right)^x$$

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

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

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$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \ln\left(1 + \frac{k}{x}\right)^x = \lim_{x \to \infty} x \ln\left(1 + \frac{k}{x}\right)$$

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$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \ln\left(1 + \frac{k}{x}\right)^x = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x \ln\left(1 + \frac{k}{x}\right)}{\left(\ln\left(1 + \frac{k}{x}\right)\right)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\left(\ln\left(1 + \frac{k}{x}\right)\right)}{\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)}$$

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{k}{x} \right)^x = \lim_{x \to \infty} e^{\ln\left(1 + \frac{k}{x}\right)^x} \quad \text{exponent= continuous f-n}$$

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

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \ln\left(1 + \frac{k}{x}\right)^x = \lim_{x \to \infty} x \ln\left(1 + \frac{k}{x}\right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\left(\ln\left(1 + \frac{k}{x}\right)\right)}{\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)} \quad \text{form "$\frac{0}{0}$",}$$

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{k}{x} \right)^x = \lim_{x \to \infty} e^{\ln\left(1 + \frac{k}{x}\right)^x} \quad \text{exponent= continuous f-n}$$

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$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \ln\left(1 + \frac{k}{x}\right)^x = \lim_{x \to \infty} x \ln\left(1 + \frac{k}{x}\right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\frac{d}{dx} \left(\ln\left(1 + \frac{k}{x}\right)\right)}{\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)} \quad \text{form "$\frac{0}{0}$", use L'Hospital}$$

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{k}{x} \right)^x = \lim_{x \to \infty} e^{\ln\left(1 + \frac{k}{x}\right)^x} \quad | \text{ exponent= continuous f-n}$$

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

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$$= \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\frac{d}{dx} \left(\ln\left(1 + \frac{k}{x}\right)\right)}{\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{2} \left(\ln\left(1 + \frac{k}{x}\right)\right)$$

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{k}{x} \right)^x = \lim_{x \to \infty} e^{\ln\left(1 + \frac{k}{x}\right)^x} \quad \text{exponent= continuous f-n}$$

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$$= \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{?}{-\frac{1}{v^2}}$$

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{k}{x} \right)^x = \lim_{x \to \infty} e^{\ln\left(1 + \frac{k}{x}\right)^x} \quad \text{exponent= continuous f-n}$$

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$$= \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{2} \ln \left(1 + \frac{k}{x}\right)}{\frac{1}{2} \ln \left(1 + \frac{k}{x}\right)}$$

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{k}{x} \right)^x = \lim_{x \to \infty} e^{\ln\left(1 + \frac{k}{x}\right)^x} \quad \text{exponent= continuous f-n}$$

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$$= \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\frac{d}{dx} \left(\ln\left(1 + \frac{k}{x}\right)\right)}{\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)} \quad \text{form "$\frac{0}{0}$", use L'Hospital}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{1 + \frac{k}{x}} \left(1 + \frac{k}{x}\right)'}{-\frac{1}{x}}$$

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{k}{x} \right)^x = \lim_{x \to \infty} e^{\ln\left(1 + \frac{k}{x}\right)^x} \quad \text{exponent= continuous f-n}$$

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

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \ln\left(1 + \frac{k}{x}\right)^x = \lim_{x \to \infty} x \ln\left(1 + \frac{k}{x}\right)$$

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$$= \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{1 + \frac{k}{x}} \left(-\frac{k}{x^2}\right)}{-\frac{1}{x^2}}$$

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{k}{x} \right)^x = \lim_{x \to \infty} e^{\ln(1 + \frac{k}{x})^x}$$
 exponent= continuous f-n 
$$= e^{\lim_{x \to \infty} \ln(1 + \frac{k}{x})^x}$$

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \ln \left( 1 + \frac{k}{x} \right)^x = \lim_{x \to \infty} x \ln \left( 1 + \frac{k}{x} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\frac{d}{dx} \left( \ln \left( 1 + \frac{k}{x} \right) \right)}{\frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{1}{x} \right)} \quad \text{form "$\frac{0}{0}$", use L'Hospital}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1 + \frac{k}{x}}{1 + \frac{k}{x}} \left( 1 + \frac{k}{x} \right)' - \frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{k}{1 + \frac{k}{x}}$$

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

$$= e^{\lim_{x \to \infty} \ln(1 + \frac{k}{x})^x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to \infty} x \ln(1 + \frac{k}{x})$$

$$= \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\frac{d}{dx} (\ln(1 + \frac{k}{x}))}{\frac{d}{dx} (\frac{1}{x})}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{1 + \frac{k}{x}} (1 + \frac{k}{x})'}{\frac{-1}{x^2}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{1 + \frac{k}{x}} (-\frac{k}{x^2})}{\frac{1}{1 + \frac{k}{x}} (-\frac{k}{x^2})}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{k}{1 + \frac{k}{x}} = ?$$

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{k}{x} \right)^x = \lim_{x \to \infty} e^{\ln(1 + \frac{k}{x})^x}$$
 exponent= continuous f-n
$$= e^{\lim_{x \to \infty} \ln(1 + \frac{k}{x})^x}$$

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \ln \left( 1 + \frac{k}{x} \right)^x = \lim_{x \to \infty} x \ln \left( 1 + \frac{k}{x} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\frac{d}{dx} \left( \ln \left( 1 + \frac{k}{x} \right) \right)}{\frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{1}{x} \right)}$$
 form "0", use L'Hospital
$$= \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{1 + \frac{k}{x}} \left( 1 + \frac{k}{x} \right)'}{-\frac{1}{x^2}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{1 + \frac{k}{x}} \left( -\frac{k}{x^2} \right)}{-\frac{1}{x^2}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{k}{1 + \frac{k}{x}} = k$$

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{k}{x} \right)^x = \lim_{x \to \infty} e^{\ln\left(1 + \frac{k}{x}\right)^x}$$
 exponent= continuous f-n
$$= e^{\lim_{x \to \infty} \ln\left(1 + \frac{k}{x}\right)^x} = ?$$

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \ln\left(1 + \frac{k}{x}\right)^x = \lim_{x \to \infty} x \ln\left(1 + \frac{k}{x}\right)$$

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 form "\frac{0}{0}", use L'Hospital
$$= \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{1 + \frac{k}{x}} \left(1 + \frac{k}{x}\right)'}{-\frac{1}{x^2}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{1 + \frac{k}{x}} \left(-\frac{k}{x^2}\right)}{-\frac{1}{x^2}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{k}{1 + \frac{k}{x}} = k$$

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{k}{x} \right)^x = \lim_{x \to \infty} e^{\ln(1 + \frac{k}{x})^x}$$
 exponent= continuous f-n
$$= e^{\lim_{x \to \infty} \ln(1 + \frac{k}{x})^x} = e^k$$

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \ln \left( 1 + \frac{k}{x} \right)^x = \lim_{x \to \infty} x \ln \left( 1 + \frac{k}{x} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\frac{d}{dx} \left( \ln \left( 1 + \frac{k}{x} \right) \right)}{\frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{1}{x} \right)}$$
 form "0", use L'Hospital
$$= \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{1 + \frac{k}{x}} \left( 1 + \frac{k}{x} \right)'}{-\frac{1}{x^2}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{1 + \frac{k}{x}} \left( -\frac{k}{x^2} \right)}{-\frac{1}{x^2}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{k}{1 + \frac{k}{x}} = k$$

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{k}{x} \right)^x = \lim_{x \to \infty} e^{\ln(1 + \frac{k}{x})^x}$$
 exponent= continuous formula to the exponent of the exponen

exponent= continuous f-n

limit computed below