

Homework 3 - Solutions

Double Integrals

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{1} \int_0^3 \int_0^1 (16 - x^2 - 3y^2) dy dx & \\ &= \int_0^3 \left[16y - x^2y - y^3 \right]_0^1 dx \\ &= \int_0^3 \left[(16 - x^2 - 1) - (0 - 0 - 0) \right] dx \\ &= \int_0^3 (15 - x^2) dx \\ &= \left(15x - \frac{1}{3}x^3 \right) \Big|_0^3 \\ &= \left[(45 - 9) - (0 - 0) \right] = \boxed{36} \end{aligned}$$

Sequences

$$\textcircled{1} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{7 + 15n^4}{137 - 22n^3 + 47n^4} = \frac{15}{47} \quad \boxed{\text{converges to } \frac{15}{47}}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3^{n+4}}{5^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 3^4 \cdot \left(\frac{3}{5} \right)^n = 0 \quad \boxed{\text{Converges to } 0}$$

↑
since $\frac{3}{5} < 1$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{\frac{n-14}{7n+1}} = \sqrt{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{n-14}{7n+1} \right)} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{7}}$$

Converges to $\sqrt{\frac{1}{7}}$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n e^{-n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{e^n} \\ = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{e^n} \quad \text{by L'Hopital's Rule} \\ = 0$$

Converges to 0

$$\textcircled{5} \quad \left\{ \frac{1}{1}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{5}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{6}, \dots \right\}$$

this sequence can be written as

$$a_n = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{n+1} & \text{if } n \text{ odd} \\ \frac{2}{n+4} & \text{if } n \text{ even} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{then } \frac{2}{n+4} \leq a_n \leq \frac{2}{n+1}$$

$$0 = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{n+4} \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{n+1} = 0$$

Then by the Squeeze Thm, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$

Converges to 0

$$\textcircled{6} \quad a_n = \frac{1+2+3+\dots+(n-1)}{n!} = \frac{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}}{n!} = \frac{n(n-1)}{2n!} = \frac{1}{2(n-2)!}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2(n-2)!} = 0$$

Converges to 0.

$$\textcircled{7} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\cos(n)}{n^2}$$

for all $n > 0$ $-1 \leq \cos(n) \leq 1$

So $-\frac{1}{n^2} \leq \frac{\cos(n)}{n^2} \leq \frac{1}{n^2}$

Since $0 = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} -\frac{1}{n^2} \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\cos(n)}{n^2} \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = 0$

then by the Squeeze Theorem,

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\cos(n)}{n^2} = 0$$

Converges to 0

$$\textcircled{8} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2+3^n}{2+3^{n+1}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3^n}{3^{n+1}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3^n}{3 \cdot 3^n} = \frac{1}{3}$$

Converges to $\frac{1}{3}$