

640:152 Calculus II, Spring 2012
Exam #2 Part I Questions

A typical 80-minute midterm consists of 2 “Part I” questions and 4-7 “Part II” questions, 12-16 points each. Answers given without any explanation or justification (words, phrases/sentences, and algebraic steps) may be given minimal credit.

PART I - LIMITS & INTEGRALS

Two questions similar to the types listed below will be chosen

1. Determine the limits

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^{\frac{1}{n}} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} c^{\frac{1}{n}} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln n}{n} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{n^2 + 1} - n$$

2. Determine the limits

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sin \frac{1}{x} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^n}{e^x} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \arctan x \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3x^4 + 5x^2 + 2x + 17}{6x^4 + 8x + 11} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|x| + x}{1 + x}$$

3. For what values of p does $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^p$ converge? Here, p can be positive, negative or zero.
4. For what values of p does $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} p^n$ converge? Here, p can be positive, negative or zero.
5. Let $a_n = \frac{-1}{2}$, $b_n = 2$ and $c_n = 2n$. List the terms for each of the sequences appearing in the limits below and calculate

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (a_n)^n \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (b_n)^n \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (a_n b_n)^n \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (a_n)^n \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (b_n)^n \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (a_n c_n)^n \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (b_n c_n)^n$$

You can try some of the other combinations of a_n , b_n and c_n for more practice.

6. Let $a_n = (n + 10^n)^{\frac{1}{n}}$. Verify the inequality $10 \leq a_n \leq (2 \cdot 10^n)^{\frac{1}{n}}$ and use the Squeeze Theorem to evaluate $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n$.
7. Evaluate the limit (as $n \rightarrow \infty$) for the following sequences:

$$a_n = \frac{\pi^n}{n!} \quad b_n = \ln \frac{2n+1}{n+4} \quad c_n = \frac{n}{n+n^3} \quad d_n = \frac{(-1)^n n^3 + 2^{-n}}{3n^3 + 4^{-n}} \quad e_n = \sqrt{n} \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)$$

8. Determine whether the following improper integrals converge or diverge. Show all calculations

$$\int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx \quad \int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} dx \quad \int_1^{\infty} x^{-0.87} dx \quad \int_1^{\infty} x^{13} dx \quad \int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x} dx$$

9. In general, for what values of p does the integral $\int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^p} dx$ converge?
10. For what values of a does the integral $\int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x(\ln x)^a} dx$ converge?
11. For what values of a does the integral $\int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^a \ln x} dx$ converge?