

The Limits that come up in Improper Integrals

Main Topic # 1: ['Basic' Limits] These are some of the most used limits of sequences used Calc II.

Commonly Occurring Limits

- $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln(n)}{n} = 0$
- $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} c^{\frac{1}{n}} = 1 \quad (c > 0)$
- $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} c^n = 0 \quad (|c| < 1)$
- $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{c}{n}\right) = e^c \quad (\text{any } c)$
- $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{n} = 1$
- $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{c^n}{n!} = 0 \quad (\text{any } c)$

Basic Properties

If $\{a_n\}$ and $\{b_n\}$ are both convergent sequences then,

- $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (a_n \pm b_n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n \pm \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n$
- $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} ca_n = c \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n$
- $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = \frac{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n}{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n}$
provided $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n \neq 0$
- $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} ca_n = c \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n$
- $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (a_n b_n) = \left(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n\right) \left(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n\right)$
- $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n^p = \left[\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n\right]^p$ provided $a_n \geq 0$

Squeeze for Sequences

If $a_n \leq c_n \leq b_n$ for all $n > N$ for some N and $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = L$ then $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} c_n = L$.

Absolutely Zero

If $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |a_n| = 0$ then $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$.

Problem 1. Determine the following limits are convergent or divergent, if they are convergent find the limit.

i. $\left\{ \frac{3n^2 - 1}{10n + 5n^2} \right\}_{n=2}^{\infty}$

iii. $\left\{ \frac{(-1)^n}{n} \right\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$

ii. $\left\{ \frac{e^{2n}}{n} \right\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$

iv. $\{(-1)^n\}_{n=0}^{\infty}$

Problem 2. Determine the following limits are convergent or divergent, if they are convergent find the limit.

i. $\left\{ \frac{n^2 - 7n + 3}{1 + 10n - 4n^2} \right\}_{n=3}^{\infty}$

vi. $\left\{ \frac{6n^4 + 9n^2}{9n^4 - 8n^2 + 7} \right\}_{n=11}^{\infty}$

ii. $\left\{ \frac{(-1)^{n-2}n^2}{4 + n^3} \right\}_{n=0}^{\infty}$

vii. $\left\{ \frac{(-1)^{n+7}(2 - 8n)}{n^2 + 9} \right\}_{n=2}^{\infty}$

iii. $\left\{ \frac{e^{5n}}{3 - e^{2n}} \right\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$

viii. $\{\cos(n\pi)\}_{n=0}^{\infty}$

iv. $\left\{ \frac{\ln(n+2)}{\ln(1+4n)} \right\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$

ix. $\left\{ \frac{n+1}{\ln(6n)} \right\}_{n=2}^{\infty}$

v. $\left\{ \frac{5 + n^3}{2n^2 - 8n + 1} \right\}_{n=0}^{\infty}$

x. $\left\{ \cos\left(\frac{3}{n+1}\right) \right\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$