

Please present your solutions clearly and in an organized way. Simplify all your final answers. If an answer box is given, write your final answer in the box. If you run out of room, continue on the extra pages provided at the end. **The use of a calculator is not allowed.** Good luck!! 😊

Full Name:

Student ID:

Question	Points	Score
1	5	
2	21	
3	20	
4	21	
5	10	
6	20	
7	20	
Total:	117	

This exam has 7 questions, for a total of 117 points. The maximum possible score for each problem is given on the right side of the problem.



(continued from the previous page)

(b) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (e^n + 2)^{3/n} =$

7

(c) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \sin(2\pi n) =$

7



3. For the following, you should use the ϵ, K definition of a limit, but you do not need to write a formal proof. It is enough to include a sketch along with a short explanation.

(a) Show that $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^{-x} = 0$.

10

(b) Show that $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x} \neq \frac{1}{10}$.

10



4. For each part, write down a sequence a_n which satisfies the given properties. If it is not possible, give a reason why.

(a) the sequence a_n is bounded and it diverges

7

(b) the sequence a_n diverges and the series $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k$ converges

7

(c) the sequence a_n converges and the series $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k$ diverges

7



5. For the four boxes in the table, write “Y” if the sequence satisfies the particular property, and write “N” if it does not. Please justify your answers in the space below.

	bounded above	bounded below	increasing	decreasing
$a_n = \frac{n^3}{n+2}$				



6. Evaluate the following series.

(Note that the starting value of k is different for different parts.)

(a) $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{k}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{k+1}} \right) =$

5

(b) $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (\sqrt{k} - \sqrt{k+1}) =$

5



(continued from previous page)

(c) $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} 2^k =$

5

(d) $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1+2^k}{4^k} =$

5



7. Evaluate the following integrals.

(a) $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{1+x^2} =$

10

(b) $\int_{-1}^1 \frac{dx}{x} =$

10



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Name a Pokémon (or something else if you prefer):