

BAE Math 1 Exercises

Teacher: Prof Christoph Lhotka

Teaching Assistants: Alessio Fiorentino & Isabella Valdivia

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Exercise 1. Compute the following limits of sequences, if they exist:

- (a) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{n} + 3n - n\sqrt{n} - 3}{7 - n};$
- (b) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 + n^5 + n^6 - n^7}{7n + 2^n};$
- (c) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3^n + n^3}{6^n + n^6};$
- (d) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5e^n - 3^n - 2}{e^{n+1} - e^3 + 1};$
- (e) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{2}{5n}\right)^{4n};$
- (f) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{n+4}{n+3}\right)^{2n-n^2};$
- (g) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{n^2+4}{n^2-n+3}\right)^{\frac{n-n^2}{n+1}};$
- (h) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{3^n + 7^n};$
- (i) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin(n) - 3}{n^2 + 3n + 2};$
- (j) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \cos(\pi n)(n - 2^n);$

Exercise 2.

Determine if the following series converge and in case compute their sums:

- a) $\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \left(-\frac{1}{9}\right)^n$
- b) $\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{e}{2}\right)^n$
- c) $\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{e}{3}\right)^n$
- d) $\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{1 + 2^n}{3^n}$
- e) $\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{3^{2n}}{8^n}$
- f) $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{\pi}{3^{n+1}}$

Exercise 3. Compute the following limits of functions, if they exist:

$$(a) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\cos(x) + 5}{x}$$

$$(h) \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 + x + 5}{x - 2}$$

$$(b) \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (3x^5 - x^7 - 5x - 1)$$

$$(i) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(x)}{x}$$

$$(c) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (e^x + x^2 + x)$$

$$(j) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2(3x)}{2x^3}$$

$$(d) \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} xe^x$$

$$k) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log(1+x)(e^x - 1)}{\sin^2(x)}$$

$$(e) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2 - 2x - 3}{x - 3}$$

$$l) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log(1 + 3x^2)}{1 - \cos(2x)}$$

$$(f) \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^2 - 2x - 3}{x - 3}$$

$$m) \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 5}}{x}$$

$$(g) \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{1}{x - 3}$$

$$n) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}{x}$$