

Study Guide Chapter 9

- 1) D 10) $0^0 = 1$ 19) B
 2) C 11) A
 3) B 12) B
 4) A 13) $x^3, (\ln 3)^x, e^x, 3^x$
 5) C 14) $\lim_{c \rightarrow 8^-} \int_0^c \frac{dx}{64 - x^2} + \lim_{c \rightarrow 8^+} \int_c^{16} \frac{dx}{64 - x^2}$
 6) D 15) Diverges
 7) $a_1 = 1/16$ $r = -4$ 16) A
 $a_n = (-1)^{n-1} 4^{n-3}$
 8) B 17) D
 9) C 18) D

$$1) f(1)^0 \cdot 2 = +2$$

$$(-1)^1 \cdot 8 = -8$$

$$2) a_1 = 1$$

$$a_2 = 6$$

$$a_n = a_{n-1} - a_{n-2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_3 &= a_2 - a_1 \\ &= 6 - 1 = 5 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_4 &= a_3 - a_2 \\ &= 5 - 6 \\ &= -1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\#4) 52, 20.8, 8.32, 3.328, 1.33, \dots$$

$$\begin{aligned} 20.8 - 52 &= 8.32 - 20.8 \\ 31.2 &\neq 12.48 \\ &\text{not arithm.} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{20.8}{52} = \frac{8.32}{20.8}$$

$$.4 = .4$$

$\therefore$ Geometric with $r = .4$

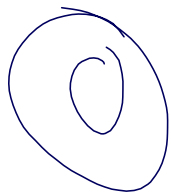
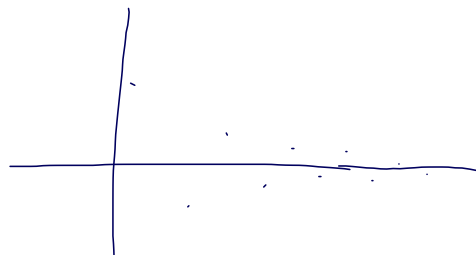
$$\text{explicit form } g_n = g_1 \cdot (.4)^{n-1}$$

$$\text{recursive } g_1 = 52$$

$$g_n = g_{n-1} \cdot (.4)$$

$$\#5) \quad a_n = (-1)^n \left(\frac{n+9}{n^2+8} \right)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{n+9}{n^2+8} \right) = 0$$



$$\#6) \quad a_n = \frac{4n+8}{7+\sqrt{n}}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4n+8}{7+\sqrt{n}} = \infty$$

$\therefore$ Divergent.

$$\frac{4}{\frac{1}{2}n^{-\frac{1}{2}}} = 8\sqrt{n}$$

$$\#7) \quad g_2 = -\frac{1}{4} \quad g_5 = 16$$

$$g_n = g_1 \cdot r^{n-1}$$

$$-\frac{1}{4} = g_1 \cdot r^{2-1} \quad 16 = g_1 \cdot r^{5-1}$$

$$\div \frac{16 = g_1 \cdot r^4}{-\frac{1}{4} = g_1 \cdot r^1}$$

$$-64 = r^3$$

$$r = -4$$

$$-\frac{1}{4} = g_1 \cdot (-4)$$

$$\frac{1}{16} = g_1$$

$$g_1 = \frac{1}{16}$$

$$g_n = g_{n-1} \cdot (-4)$$

$$g_n = \frac{1}{16} \cdot (-4)^{n-1}$$

$$g_n = 4^{-2} \cdot (-4)^{n-1}$$

$$g_n = 4^{-2} \cdot (-1)^{n-1} \cdot 4^{n-1}$$

$$g_n = 4^{n-3} \cdot (-1)^{n-1}$$

$$\#9) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{\sqrt{6+x} - 3}{x-3} = \frac{0}{0}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{\frac{1}{2}(6+x)^{-\frac{1}{2}}}{1}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{6+x}} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$10) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (\tan x)^x$$

$$f(x) = \tan x^x$$

$$\ln f(x) = x \ln \tan x$$

$$e^{\ln f(x)} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^0 = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln(\tan x)}{\frac{1}{x}} \quad \begin{matrix} -\infty \\ \infty \end{matrix}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{1}{\tan x} \cdot \sec^2 x}{-\frac{1}{x^2}}$$

$$\frac{\cancel{\cos x}}{\cancel{\sin x}} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \cdot -\frac{x^2}{1}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-x^2}{\sin x \cos x} \quad \frac{0}{0}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-2x}{\cos x \cos x + \sin x (-\sin x)}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-2x}{\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x} = \cos 2x$$

0

$$11) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln x^5}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{x^3} \cdot 5x^4}{1}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5}{x}$$

$$= 0$$

$$13) \quad x^3, e^x, 3^x, (\ln 3)^x$$

$$x^3, (\ln 3)^x, e^x, 3^x$$

$$5^{-x} \quad 5^x \ln 5$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\ln 3)^x}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\ln 3)^x \ln(\ln 3)}{3x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\ln 3)^x [\ln(\ln 3)]^2}{6x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3^x}{e^x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{3}{e} \right)^x = \infty$$

$$7^x + 5^x \quad 7^x$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{7^x + 5^x}{7^x}$$

$$\frac{7^x}{7^x} + \frac{5^x}{7^x}$$

$$1 + \left(\frac{5}{7} \right)^x$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^3}{e^x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3x^2}{e^x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{6x}{e^x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{6}{e^x} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^x}{3^x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{e}{3} \right)^x = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\text{exp. decay} \right) = 0$$

$$\frac{e^x}{3^x \ln 3} \quad \left(\frac{e^x}{3^x \ln 3} \right) \quad \left(\frac{e}{3} \right)^x$$

1

$$3^x < 5^x$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3^x}{5^x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{3}{5} \right)^x = 0$$

$$\#15) \int_1^{\infty} \frac{6+\cos x}{\sqrt{x}} dx$$

$$\lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^b \frac{6+\overset{5 \leftrightarrow 7}{\cos x}}{\sqrt{x}} dx$$

$$\frac{5}{\sqrt{x}} < \frac{6+\cos x}{\sqrt{x}} < \frac{7}{\sqrt{x}} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{6+\cos x}{\sqrt{x}} > \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^b \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx$$

$$\lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \left[2x^{\frac{1}{2}} \right]_1^b$$

$$\lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \left[\cancel{2b} - 2 \right]$$

Diverge

$$\#16) \int_0^{25} \frac{1}{\sqrt{|x-9|}} dx \quad \begin{cases} x-9 & x \geq 9 \\ 9-x & x < 9 \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{b \rightarrow 9^-} \int_0^b \frac{1}{\sqrt{9-x}} dx + \lim_{a \rightarrow 9^+} \int_a^{25} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x-9}} dx$$

$$\lim_{b \rightarrow 9^-} \left[2\sqrt{9-x} \right]_0^b + \lim_{a \rightarrow 9^+} \left[2\sqrt{x-9} \right]_a^{25}$$

$$\lim_{b \rightarrow 9^-} \left[-2\sqrt{9-b} + 6 \right] + \lim_{a \rightarrow 9^+} \left[8 - 2\sqrt{a-9} \right]$$

$$6 + 8 = 14$$

17) $\int_0^{\ln 4} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{y^2}}}{y^3} dy$

$u = \frac{1}{y^2} \quad y^{-2}$

$du = -\frac{2}{y^3} dy$

$-\frac{1}{2} du = \frac{1}{y^3} dy$

$-\frac{1}{2} \int e^u du$

$-\frac{1}{2} e^u$

$-\frac{1}{2} e^{\frac{1}{y^2}}$

$\lim_{b \rightarrow 0^+} \left[-\frac{1}{2} e^{\frac{1}{y^2}} \right]_b^{\ln 4}$

$\lim_{b \rightarrow 0^+} \left[-\frac{1}{2} e^{\frac{1}{(\ln 4)^2}} - \left(-\frac{1}{2} e^{\frac{1}{b^2}} \right) \right]$

Diverges

18) $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{25x}{1+x^2} dx$

$u = 1+x^2 \quad du = 2x dx$

$\frac{1}{2} du = x dx$

$\frac{25}{2} \int \frac{1}{u} du$

$\frac{25}{2} [\ln u]$

$\lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \frac{25}{2} [\ln(1+x^2)]_0^b$

$\lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \frac{25}{2} [\ln(1+b^2) - \ln(1-0^2)]$

$\lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \frac{25}{2} [\ln(1+b^2) - 0]$

∞

Diverges

$$19) \int_{-\infty}^0 x^2 e^{3x} dx$$

$$\lim_{b \rightarrow -\infty} \int_b^0 x^2 e^{3x} dx$$

$$\lim_{b \rightarrow -\infty} \left[\frac{1}{3} x^2 e^{3x} - \frac{2}{9} x e^{3x} + \frac{2}{27} e^{3x} \right]_b^0$$

$$\lim_{b \rightarrow -\infty} \left[\frac{2}{27} - \left(\frac{1}{3} b^2 e^{3b} - \frac{2}{9} b e^{3b} + \frac{2}{27} e^{3b} \right) \right]$$

u	dv
+ x^2	e^{3x}
- $2x$	$\frac{1}{3} e^{3x}$
+ 2	$\frac{1}{9} e^{3x}$
0	$\frac{1}{27} e^{3x}$