9.1 Q's

Tuesday, April 28, 2015 2:10 PM

9.1 Exercises

See CalcChat.com for tutorial help and worked-out solutions to odd-numbered exercises.

Listing the Terms of a Sequence In Exercises 1–6, write the first five terms of the sequence.

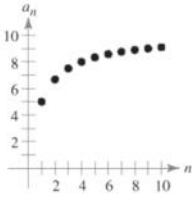
1. $a_n = 3^n$
2. $a_n = \left(-\frac{2}{5}\right)^n$
3. $a_n = \sin\frac{n\pi}{2}$
4. $a_n = \frac{3n}{n+4}$
5. $a_n = (-1)^{n+1}\left(\frac{2}{n}\right)$
6. $a_n = 2 + \frac{2}{n} - \frac{1}{n^2}$

Listing the Terms of a Sequence In Exercises 7 and 8, write the first five terms of the recursively defined sequence.

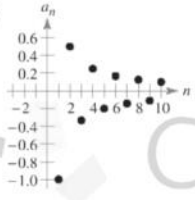
7. $a_1 = 3, a_{k+1} = 2(a_k - 1)$
8. $a_1 = 6, a_{k+1} = \frac{1}{3}a_k^2$

Matching In Exercises 9–12, match the sequence with its graph. [The graphs are labeled (a), (b), (c), and (d).]

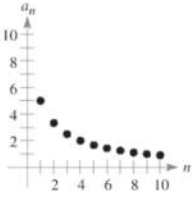
(a)



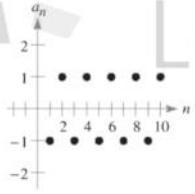
(b)



(c)



(d)



9. $a_n = \frac{10}{n+1}$
10. $a_n = \frac{10n}{n+1}$
11. $a_n = (-1)^n$
12. $a_n = \frac{(-1)^n}{n}$

Writing Terms In Exercises 13–16, write the next two apparent terms of the sequence. Describe the pattern you used to find these terms.

13. 2, 5, 8, 11, . . .
14. 8, 13, 18, 23, 28, . . .
15. 5, 10, 20, 40, . . .
16. $6, -2, \frac{2}{3}, -\frac{2}{9}, \ldots$

Simplifying Factorials In Exercises 17–20, simplify the ratio of factorials.

17. $\frac{(n+1)!}{n!}$
18. $\frac{n!}{(n+2)!}$
19. $\frac{(2n-1)!}{(2n+1)!}$
20. $\frac{(2n+2)!}{(2n)!}$

Finding the Limit of a Sequence In Exercises 21–24, find the limit (if possible) of the sequence.

21. $a_n = \frac{5n^2}{n^2+2}$
22. $a_n = 6 + \frac{2}{n^2}$
23. $a_n = \frac{2n}{\sqrt{n^2+1}}$
24. $a_n = \cos\frac{2}{n}$

Finding the Limit of a Sequence In Exercises 25–28, use a graphing utility to graph the first 10 terms of the sequence. Use the graph to make an inference about the convergence or divergence of the sequence. Verify your inference analytically and, if the sequence converges, find its limit.

25. $a_n = \frac{4n+1}{n}$
26. $a_n = \frac{1}{n^{3/2}}$
27. $a_n = \sin\frac{n\pi}{2}$
28. $a_n = 2 - \frac{1}{4^n}$

Determining Convergence or Divergence In Exercises 29–44, determine the convergence or divergence of the sequence with the given nth term. If the sequence converges, find its limit.

29. $a_n = \frac{5}{n+2}$
30. $a_n = 8 + \frac{5}{n}$
31. $a_n = (-1)^n\left(\frac{n}{n+1}\right)$
32. $a_n = \frac{1+(-1)^n}{n^2}$
33. $a_n = \frac{10n^2+3n+7}{2n^2-6}$
34. $a_n = \frac{\sqrt[3]{n}}{\sqrt[3]{n}+1}$
35. $a_n = \frac{\ln(n^3)}{2n}$
36. $a_n = \frac{5^n}{3^n}$
37. $a_n = \frac{(n+1)!}{n!}$
38. $a_n = \frac{(n-2)!}{n!}$
39. $a_n = \frac{n^p}{e^n},\ p > 0$
40. $a_n = n\sin\frac{1}{n}$
41. $a_n = 2^{1/n}$
42. $a_n = -3^{-n}$
43. $a_n = \frac{\sin n}{n}$
44. $a_n = \frac{\cos \pi n}{n^2}$

Finding the nth Term of a Sequence In Exercises 45–52, write an expression for the nth term of the sequence. (There is more than one correct answer.)

45. 2, 8, 14, 20, . . .
46. $1, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{24}, \frac{1}{120}, \ldots$
47. −2, 1, 6, 13, 22, . . .
48. $1, -\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{9}, -\frac{1}{16}, \ldots$
49. $\frac{2}{3}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{4}{5}, \frac{5}{6}, \ldots$
50. 2, 24, 720, 40,320, 3,628,800, . . .
51. $2, 1+\frac{1}{2}, 1+\frac{1}{3}, 1+\frac{1}{4}, 1+\frac{1}{5}, \ldots$
52. $\frac{1}{2\cdot 3}, \frac{2}{3\cdot 4}, \frac{3}{4\cdot 5}, \frac{4}{5\cdot 6}, \ldots$