

CW 8

$$1.) a) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 12} - 4}{x - 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\frac{1}{2}(x^2 + 12)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 2x}{1}$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} //$$

(using L'Hôpital, as limit is of form " $\frac{0}{0}$ ")

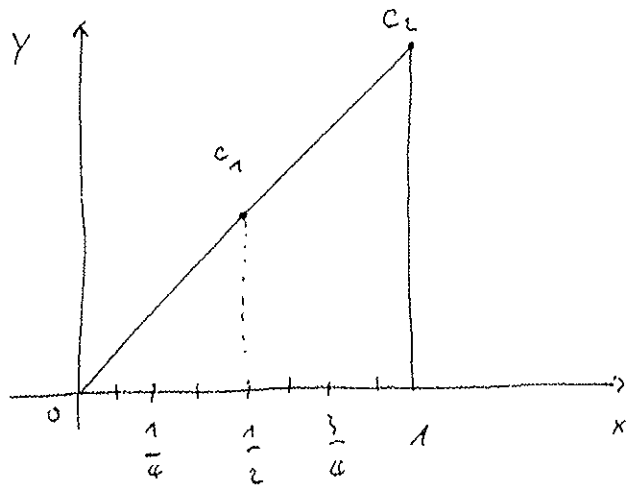
$$b) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos 6x}{36x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cancel{6} \sin 6x}{\cancel{36} x}$$
$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{6 \cos 6x}{12} = \frac{1}{2} //$$

(using L'Hôpital twice, as limits are " $\frac{0}{0}$ ")

$$c) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x+5}}{\sqrt{x} + 5} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}}{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} + 1} \frac{\left(1 + \frac{5}{x}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{1 + \frac{5}{\sqrt{x}}}$$
$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\left(1 + \frac{5}{x}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{1 + \frac{5}{\sqrt{x}}} = \frac{1}{1}$$
$$= 1 //$$

(L'Hôpital here not helpful)

2.) $f(x) = x$ over $[0, 1]$



i) $n=2$: $\Delta x = \frac{b-a}{n} = \frac{1-0}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$

upper sum : $f(c_k)$ maximal, choose c_k at the right boundary of each subinterval (f monotonically increasing)

$c_1 = \frac{1}{2}$, $c_2 = 1$

$A_n = \sum_{k=1}^n f(c_k) \Delta x$

$\Rightarrow A_2 = f(c_1) \Delta x + f(c_2) \Delta x$

$= c_1 \Delta x + c_2 \Delta x = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} + 1 \cdot \frac{1}{2}$

$= \frac{3}{4}$

(ii) $n=4$ $\Delta x = \frac{1}{4}$

$c_1 = \frac{1}{4}, c_2 = \frac{1}{2}, c_3 = \frac{3}{4}, c_4 = 1$

$A_4 = \left(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{4} + 1 \right) \frac{1}{4} = \frac{5}{8}$

(iii) general n $\Delta x = \frac{1}{n}$

$A_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \left(\frac{k}{n} \right) \frac{1}{n} = \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{k=1}^n k = \frac{1}{n^2} \times \frac{n(n+1)}{2} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2n}$

Note that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} A_n = \frac{1}{2} = \text{Area of region}$

3 (a) $\sum_{j=2}^4 \frac{(-1)^{j+1}}{j-1} = -1 + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} = -\frac{5}{6}$

(b)
$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=1}^n (k+2)(k-1) &= \sum_{k=1}^n (k^2 + k - 2) \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^n k^2 + \sum_{k=1}^n k - 2 \sum_{k=1}^n 1 \\ &= \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} + \frac{n(n+1)}{2} - 2n \\ &= \frac{2n^3 + 6n^2 + 4n - 12n}{6} \\ &= \frac{n^3 + 3n^2 - 4n}{3} \end{aligned}$$