

#9 §2.4

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|b_{n+1} - a_{n+1}|}{|b_n - a_n|} = \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \cdot 2$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{b - a}{2^{n+1}} \cdot 0 = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{b - a}{2^n} = 0$$

Suppose

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|p_{n+1} - p|}{|p_n - p|} = \lambda$$

Then

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|p_{n+1} - p|}{|p_n - p|}^\alpha \quad \alpha \neq 1$$
$$\begin{cases} \alpha < 1 & = 0 \\ \alpha > 1 & = \infty \end{cases}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|p_{n+1} - p|}{|p_n - p|} \cdot \frac{1}{|p_n - p|^{a-1}}$$

$$p_n = \frac{1}{2^n}$$

$$\frac{\left| \frac{1}{2^{n+1}} - 0 \right|}{\left| \frac{1}{2^n} - 0 \right|^a} = \frac{\frac{1}{2^{n+1}}}{\left(\frac{1}{2^n}\right)^a} \quad \left(= \lambda \text{ in } \right. \\ \left. \text{für limit} \right)$$

$$= \frac{2^{an}}{2^{n+1}} = 2^{\boxed{an - n + 1}} \Rightarrow an - n = 0$$

#6 § 1, 3

$$a) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sin \frac{1}{n} = 0$$

$$\sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \mathcal{O}(x^5)$$

$$= x + \mathcal{O}(x^3)$$

$$\sin \frac{1}{n} = \frac{1}{n} + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{1}{n^3}\right)$$

$$\frac{\sin \frac{1}{n}}{\frac{1}{n}} = 1 + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin \frac{1}{n}}{\frac{1}{n}} = 1$$

So certainly $|\sin \frac{1}{n} - 0| \leq 2 \frac{1}{n}$

for large n .

Set $h = \frac{1}{n}$.

Consider $\sin h = 0 + \frac{\cos \theta}{1!} h$

$$\begin{aligned} |\sin h - 0| &= |(\cos \xi) h| \\ &\leq 1 h \end{aligned}$$

$$|\sin \frac{1}{n} - 0| \leq 1 \cdot \frac{1}{n}$$

$$d. \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} [\ln(n+1) - \ln(n)] = 0$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\ln \frac{n+1}{n} \right] = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)$$

$$f(x) = \ln(1+x) = \ln 1 + \boxed{1x} + O(x^2)$$

Expand in Taylor series about $x=0$

$$[\ln(1+x)]' = \frac{1}{1+x}$$

$$\ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) = 0 + \frac{1}{n} + O\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right)$$

$$\frac{\ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)}{\frac{1}{n}} = 1 + O\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)}{\frac{1}{n}} = 1$$

$$|\ln(1 + \frac{1}{n}) - 0| \leq 2 \frac{1}{n}$$

Ex. $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sinh h - h \cosh h}{h} = 0$

$$\sinh h = h - \frac{h^3}{3!} + O(h^5)$$

$$\cosh h = 1 + \frac{h^2}{2!} + O(h^4)$$

$$\underline{\sinh h - h \cosh h} = \left(h - \frac{h^3}{3!} + O(h^5) \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & -h \left(1 - \frac{h^2}{2!} + O(h^4) \right) \\ &= -\frac{h^3}{3!} + \frac{h^3}{2!} + O(h^5) \end{aligned}$$

$$\sinh h - h \cosh h = \frac{1}{3} h^3 + O(h^5)$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sinh h - h \cosh h}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{3} h^2 + O(h^4)$$

$$\left| \frac{\sinh h - h \cosh h}{h} \right| \leq \frac{2}{3} |h^2|$$