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DEPARTMENT: MECHATRONICS

COURSE: ENG281

MATRIC NO: 16/ENG05/021

LEVEL: 200

$$a \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \left[\frac{[x^2 - \frac{\pi}{4}] \sin(\cos x)}{x - \frac{\pi}{2}} \right]$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \left[\frac{((\frac{\pi}{2})^2 - \frac{\pi}{4}) \sin(\cos \frac{\pi}{2})}{\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2}} \right] = \text{undefined}$$

$$y = \sin(u) \quad u = \cos(x)$$

$$\frac{dy}{du} = \cos(u) \quad \frac{du}{dx} = -\sin(x)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \times \frac{du}{dx} = \cos(u) \times -\sin(x) = \cos(\cos(x)) \times -\sin(x)$$

$$f'(x) = -x^2 \cos(\cos x) \sin x + 2x \sin(\cos x) + \frac{\pi}{4} \cos(\cos x) \sin x$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} f'(x) = -\frac{\pi^2}{4} \cos\left[\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right] \sin\left[\frac{\pi}{2}\right] + 2\left[\frac{\pi}{2}\right] \sin\left[\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right] + \frac{\pi}{4} \cos\left[\cos\left[\frac{\pi}{2}\right]\right]$$

$$\sin\left[\frac{\pi}{2}\right]$$

$$= -\frac{\pi^2}{4} \cos(0) \times 1 + \sin(0) \times 180 + \frac{\pi}{4} \cos(1) \times 0$$

$$= -\frac{\pi^2}{4} \times 1 + \frac{\pi}{4} \times 1$$

$$= -\frac{\pi^2}{4} + \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{-\pi^2 + \pi}{4}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \left[\frac{[x^2 - \frac{\pi}{4}] \sin(\cos x)}{x - \frac{\pi}{2}} \right] = \frac{-\pi^2 + \pi}{4}$$

$$1b \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/2} \ln \left[\exp \left(\frac{3x^2 + 2x - 1}{x+1} \right) \right]$$

$$\# \frac{3(\pi/2)^2 + 2(\pi/2) - 1}{(\pi/2) + 1} = 3.71$$

$$= \ln \left[\exp(3.71) \right]$$

$$= \ln [40.85]$$

$$= 3.71$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/2} \ln \left[\exp \left(\frac{3x^2 + 2x - 1}{x+1} \right) \right] = 3.71$$

$$1c \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 2+\sqrt{3}} \cos \left[\frac{\sin^{-1}(x-2)}{(x-\sqrt{3})} \right]$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2+\sqrt{3}} \cos \left[\frac{\sin^{-1}(2+\sqrt{3}-2)}{2+\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{3}} \right]$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2+\sqrt{3}} \cos \left[\frac{\sin^{-1}(\sqrt{3})}{\frac{2}{2}} \right]$$

$$\cos(60)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2+\sqrt{3}} \cos \left[\frac{\sin^{-1}(x-2)}{(x-\sqrt{3})} \right] = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \left[\frac{x^2 - 8x + 16}{x^2 - 5x + 4} \right]$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \left[\frac{4^2 - 8(4) + 16}{4^2 - 5(4) + 4} \right] = \text{undefined}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \left[\frac{2x - 8}{2x - 5} \right]$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \left[\frac{2(4) - 8}{2(4) - 5} \right] = 0$$

$$2a \quad \frac{2}{2 \times 3} + \frac{2}{3 \times 4} + \frac{2}{4 \times 5} + \frac{2}{5 \times 6} + \dots$$

taking standard series

$$\frac{2}{2^p} + \frac{2}{3^p} + \frac{2}{4^p} + \frac{2}{5^p} + \dots$$

when $p = 2$

$$\frac{2}{2 \times 3} < \frac{2}{2^2}; \quad \frac{2}{3 \times 4} < \frac{2}{3^2}; \quad \text{etc}$$

It converges

$$2b \quad \frac{2}{1^2} + \frac{2}{2^2} + \frac{2}{3^2} + \frac{2}{4^2} + \dots + \frac{2}{n^p}$$

Recall if $p > 1$ it converges
 if $p \leq 1$ it diverges

$$\frac{2}{n^p} \quad p = 2 \quad \therefore \text{The series converges}$$

$$2c \quad U_n = \frac{1 + 2n^2}{1 + n^2}$$

$$U_{n+1} = \frac{1 + 2(n+1)^2}{1 + (n+1)^2} = \frac{2n^2 + 4n + 3}{n^2 + 2n + 2}$$

$$\frac{U_{n+1}}{U_n} = \frac{2n^2 + 4n + 3}{n^2 + 2n + 2} \times \frac{1 + n^2}{1 + 2n^2}$$

$$= \frac{(1 + n^2)(2n^2 + 4n + 3)}{(1 + 2n^2)(n^2 + 2n + 2)} = \frac{2n^2 + 4n + 3 + 2n^4 + 4n^3 + 3n^2}{n^2 + 2n + 2 + 2n^4 + 4n^3 + 4n^2}$$

$$= \frac{2n^4 + 4n^3 + 5n^2 + 4n + 3}{2n^4 + 4n^3 + 5n^2 + 2n + 2}$$

$$= \frac{4n + 3}{2n + 3} = \frac{4 + 3/n}{2 + 3/n} = \frac{4}{2}$$

$\frac{4}{2} > 1 \quad \therefore \text{It converges}$

$$3 \quad \frac{x}{27} + \frac{x^2}{125} + \dots + \frac{x^n}{(2n+1)^3}$$

$$|U_n| = \frac{x^n}{(2n+1)^3}$$

$$|U_{n+1}| = \frac{x^{n+1}}{(2n+3)^3}$$

$$\left| \frac{U_{n+1}}{U_n} \right| = \frac{x^{n+1}}{(2n+3)^3} \times \frac{(2n+1)^3}{x^n}$$

$$= \frac{x^{n+1}}{x^n} \times \frac{2n^3 + 6n^2 + 6n + 1}{(2n+3)^3}$$

$$= \frac{2n^3 + 18n^2 + 54n + 9}{(2n+3)^3}$$

$$= \frac{x(6n^2 + 6n + 1)}{18n^2 + 54n + 9}$$

$$= \frac{x(6 + 6/n + 1/n^2)}{18 + 54/n + 9/n^2}$$

$$= \frac{x(6 + 6/n + 1/n^2)}{18 + 54/n + 9/n^2}$$

$$= \frac{x(6 + 6/n + 1/n^2)}{18 + 54/n + 9/n^2}$$

$$\left| \frac{U_{n+1}}{U_n} \right| = \frac{6x}{18}$$

$$\frac{6x}{18} < 1$$

$$6x < 18$$

$$|x| < \frac{18}{6}$$

$$|x| < 3$$

$$4 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \frac{\sin x - \cos x}{x^3} \right\}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \frac{\sin(0) - \cos(0)}{(0)^3} \right\} = \text{Undefined}$$

from L' Hopital Law $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \frac{\cos x + \sin x}{3x^2} \right\}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \frac{\cos(0) + \sin(0)}{3(0)^2} \right\} = \text{undefined}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \frac{-\sin(x) + \cos(x)}{6x} \right\}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \frac{-\sin(0) + \cos(0)}{6(0)} \right\} = \text{undefined}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \frac{-\cos(x) - \sin(x)}{6} \right\}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \frac{-\cos(0) - \sin(0)}{6} \right\} = \frac{-1}{6}$$