

$$x \rightarrow \pi/2 \quad \frac{0}{0}$$

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

$$= 2 \cdot \pi/2 \left( -\sin^2(\pi/2) + \cos^2(\pi/2) \right)$$

$$= \pi (-1 + 0)$$

$$= \pi (-1)$$

$$= -\pi$$

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

$$= -\pi$$

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

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/2} (3x - 1)$$

$$= 3 \left( \frac{\pi}{2} \right) - 1$$

$$= \cos \left[ \sin^{-1} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right]$$

$$= \cos 60 = \frac{1}{2} \text{ or } 0.5$$

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

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



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

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{U_{n+1}}{U_n} = \frac{2}{(n+2)(n+3)} \cdot \frac{(n+3)(n+2)}{2}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{U_{n+1}}{U_n} = \frac{n^2 + 3n + 2}{n^2 + 5n + 6}$$

Divide through by highest  $O(n)$  as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ ,  $\frac{3n}{n^2} \rightarrow 0$ ,  
 $\frac{2}{n^2} \rightarrow 0$ ,  $\frac{5}{n^2} \rightarrow 0$ ,  $\frac{6}{n^2} \rightarrow 0$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 + \frac{3}{n} + \frac{2}{n^2}}{1 + \frac{5}{n} + \frac{6}{n^2}}$$

$\frac{1+0+0}{1+0+0} = 1$ , from the rule it may converge or diverge.

From test 1  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} U_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{(n^2 + 3n + 2)} = \frac{2/n^2}{n^2/n^2 + 3/n + 2/n}$

$$0/1 = 0$$

The series is convergent

$\therefore$  The series is convergent.

2b)  $\frac{2}{1^2} + \frac{2}{2^2} + \frac{2}{3^2} + \frac{2}{4^2} + \dots$

$$U_n = \frac{2}{n^2}, \quad U_{n+1} = \frac{2}{(n+1)^2}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{U_{n+1}}{U_n} = \frac{n^2 + 2n + 1}{n^2}$$

$$\frac{U_{n+1}}{U_n} = \frac{n^2/n^2 + 2n/n^2 + 1/n^2}{1 + 0 + 0} = 1$$

as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ ,  $\frac{2n}{n^2} \rightarrow 0$ ,  $\frac{1}{n^2} \rightarrow 0$

$$1 + 0 + 0 = 1$$

from Test 1  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{n^2} = 0$

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

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} U_n = \frac{\frac{1}{n^2} + \frac{2n^2}{n^2}}{\frac{1}{n^2} + \frac{n^2}{n^2}}$$

$$= \frac{0+2}{0+1} = 2$$

$\therefore$  The series is divergent

$$3.) \quad r + r^2$$

$$(1 - r^3)$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{(2n+3)^3}{8n^3 + 18n^2 + 54n + 27} \\
 &= \frac{(8n^3 + 12n^2 + 6n + 1) \times}{8n^3 + 18n^2 + 54n + 27} \\
 &= \frac{8n^3 + 12n^2 + 6n + 1}{8n^3 + 18n^2 + 54n + 27}
 \end{aligned}$$

divide by highest power of  $n$ .

$$= \frac{\frac{8n^3}{n^3} + \frac{12n^2}{n^3} + \frac{6n}{n^3} + \frac{1}{n^3}}{\frac{8n^3}{n^3} + \frac{18n^2}{n^3} + \frac{54n}{n^3} + \frac{27}{n^3}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x + \sin x}{3 \cos^2 x} = \frac{1+0}{0} \text{ unbestimmt}$$

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

unbestimmt

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