

Exam: Analysis 2

Exercise 1 (2.5+3+2.5=8 pts)

1) Let (u_n) be a sequence defined by:

$$\forall n \geq 1: u_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{n}{n^2 + k^2}.$$

Using the Riemann sums calculate the limit: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n$.

2) a) Calculate the integral:

$$I = \int \frac{3t}{t^2 + t - 2} dt. \quad (\text{Note that: } t^2 + t - 2 = (t - 1)(t + 2))$$

b) By integration by change of variable and using the integral I , calculate the integral:

$$J = \int \frac{3}{x + \sqrt{x + 2}} dx.$$

Exercise 2 (3+1=4 pts)

1) Find the general solution of the differential equation: $y' - y = x \dots \dots (E)$.

2) Deduce the particular solution to equation (E) that achieves $y(0) = 1$.

Exercise 3 (3+2+1.5+1.5=8 pts)

1) a) Find a limited development of order 3 in a neighborhood of 0 for the functions

$$u(x) = e^x \tan x, \quad v(x) = \frac{\sinh x}{1 - x}.$$

b) Using the previous limited developments, calculate the following limit:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\frac{\sinh x}{1-x} - e^x \tan x}{x^3} \right).$$

2) Let g be a function defined by: $g(x) = x^2 \ln \left(1 + \frac{2}{x} \right)$, we denote the graph that represents it by (Cg) .

a) Find a limited development of order 2 in a neighborhood of ∞ for the function

$$h(x) = \ln \left(1 + \frac{2}{x} \right).$$

b) Calculate the limit $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (g(x) - 2x + 2)$ and conclude that the graph (Cg) has an asymptote (denoted (Δ)), write an equation for (Δ) .

Given:

$$\sinh x = x + \frac{1}{6}x^3 + o(x^3); \quad e^x = 1 + x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{6}x^3 + o(x^3);$$
$$\tan x = x + \frac{1}{3}x^3 + o(x^3); \quad \ln(1 + x) = x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + o(x^2).$$

Good luck.