

1. In each of the following problems, a formula for the  $n$ th term  $a_n$  of a sequence  $\{a_n\}$  is given. Find the first *four* terms:  $a_1, a_2, a_3$ , and  $a_4$  of each sequence and find  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n$  if it exists.

(a)  $a_n = \frac{3}{n!}$

(b)  $a_n = \frac{4 - n^2}{3 + n^2}$

(c)  $a_n = (-1)^n \frac{n}{n + 1}$

(d)  $a_n = 7$

2. In each of the following problems, a sequence  $\{a_n\}$  is defined recursively. Find the first *five* terms:  $a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4$  and  $a_5$  of each sequence. Then, using a calculator is necessary, give an educated guess for  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n$ , if it exists.

(a)  $a_1 = 1$      $a_{n+1} = a_n + \frac{1}{2^n}$  for  $n \geq 1$

(b)  $a_1 = \sqrt{6}$      $a_{n+1} = \sqrt{6 + a_n}$  for  $n \geq 1$

(c)  $a_1 = 1$      $a_2 = 1$      $a_{n+2} = a_{n+1} + a_n$  for  $n \geq 1$

3. Determine whether each sequence converges or diverges. For those that converge, find the limit.

(a)  $\left\{ \frac{1 - 5n^4}{n^4 + 7n^3} \right\}$

(b)  $\left\{ \left( 1 + \frac{7}{n} \right)^n \right\}$

(c)  $\left\{ \frac{2^n + 5}{3^n} \right\}$

(d)  $\{\sec^{-1} n\}$

(e)  $\left\{\frac{\sin n}{n^2}\right\}$

(f)  $\{\ln(2n + 1) - \ln n\}$

(g)  $\left\{\frac{n!}{n^n}\right\}$  [Hint: Compare with  $\frac{1}{n}$ ].

4. The so-called **hailstone** sequence is defined by:

$$a_{n+1} = \begin{cases} 3a_n + 1 & \text{if } a_n \text{ is odd} \\ \frac{1}{2}a_n & \text{if } a_n \text{ is even} \end{cases}$$

- (a) Let  $a_1 = 17$ . Write down the terms of the sequence until you reach 1.
- (b) Let  $a_1 = 30$ . Write down the terms of the sequence until you reach 1.
- (c) Start with some other positive integer value for  $a_1$  and write down the terms of the sequence until you reach 1.
- (d) Start with yet another positive integer value for  $a_1$  and write down the terms of the sequence until you reach 1.
- (e) Either show that you *always* reach 1 no matter which positive integer value for  $a_1$  you start with *or* find an example of a sequence that you can prove never reaches 1.  
(Attach additional work if needed)  
[Note: If you are successful in solving this problem, you will be the first person in history to have solved this problem. No solution is known.]