

1. [5 points] Find $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin n}{n+2}$ by applying the Squeeze theorem. Support your solution.

No credit will be given if the Squeeze theorem is not used.

Solution: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{\sin n}{n+2} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|\sin n|}{n+2}$

$$0 < \frac{|\sin n|}{n+2} < \frac{1}{n+2} < \frac{1}{n} \text{ when } n \geq 1. \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 0 = 0, \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} = 0.$$

Then by the Squeeze theorem $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|\sin n|}{n+2} = 0$ and then $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin n}{n+2} = 0$.

2. [5 points] Using the Comparison Test determine whether the series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin^2 n + 1}{(n+2)^2}$ is convergent or divergent.

Solution: $0 \leq \frac{\sin^2 n + 1}{(n+2)^2} \leq \frac{2}{(n+2)^2} \leq 2 \cdot \frac{1}{n^2}$. The last term represents two times the p -series with $p = 2$ which is convergent. By the Comparison Test the series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin^2 n + 1}{(n+2)^2}$ is also convergent.

bonus problem [5 points extra] For the Fibonacci sequence ($f_1 = f_2 = 1$, $f_n = f_{n-1} + f_{n-2}$)

show that $\frac{1}{f_{n-1}f_{n+1}} = \frac{1}{f_{n-1}f_n} - \frac{1}{f_nf_{n+1}}$ and find the series $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{f_{n-1}f_{n+1}}$.

Solution:
$$\frac{1}{f_{n-1}f_n} - \frac{1}{f_nf_{n+1}} = \frac{f_nf_{n+1} - f_{n-1}f_n}{f_{n-1}f_n^2f_{n+1}} = \frac{f_n(f_{n-1} + f_n) - f_{n-1}f_n}{f_{n-1}f_n^2f_{n+1}}$$

$$= \frac{f_n^2}{f_{n-1}f_n^2f_{n+1}} = \frac{1}{f_{n-1}f_{n+1}}$$

$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{f_{n-1}f_{n+1}} = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{f_{n-1}f_n} - \frac{1}{f_nf_{n+1}} \right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{f_1f_2} - \frac{1}{f_2f_3} \right) + \left(\frac{1}{f_2f_3} - \frac{1}{f_3f_4} \right) + \left(\frac{1}{f_3f_4} - \frac{1}{f_4f_5} \right) + \cdots = \frac{1}{f_1f_2} = 1.$$