COMPLETE SOLUTIONS MANUAL

for Stewart's

MULTIVARIABLE CALCULUS: CONCEPTS AND CONTEXTS

FOURTH EDITION

DAN CLEGG
Palomar College

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☐ PREFACE

This *Complete Solutions Manual* contains detailed solutions to all exercises in the text *Multivariable Calculus: Concepts and Contexts,* Fourth Edition (Chapters 8–13 of *Calculus: Concepts and Contexts,* Fourth Edition) by James Stewart. A *Student Solutions Manual* is also available, which contains solutions to the odd-numbered exercises in each chapter section, review section, True-False Quiz, and Focus on Problem Solving section as well as all solutions to the Concept Check questions. (It does not, however, include solutions to any of the projects.)

While I have extended every effort to ensure the accuracy of the solutions presented, I would appreciate correspondence regarding any errors that may exist. Other suggestions or comments are also welcome, and can be sent to me at the email address or mailing address below.

I would like to thank James Stewart for entrusting me with the writing of this manual and offering suggestions, Kathi Townes, Stephanie Kuhns, and Rebekah Steele of TECH-arts for typesetting and producing this manual, and Brian Betsill of TECH-arts for creating the illustrations. Brian Karasek prepared solutions for comparison of accuracy and style in addition to proofreading manuscript; his assistance and suggestions were very helpful and much appreciated. Finally, I would like to thank Richard Stratton and Elizabeth Neustaetter of Brooks/Cole, Cengage Learning for their trust, assistance, and patience.

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8 ☐ INFINITE SEQUENCES AND SERIES

8.1 Sequences

1. (a) A sequence is an ordered list of numbers. It can also be defined as a function whose domain is the set of positive integers.

(b) The terms a_n approach 8 as n becomes large. In fact, we can make a_n as close to 8 as we like by taking n sufficiently large.

(c) The terms a_n become large as n becomes large. In fact, we can make a_n as large as we like by taking n sufficiently large.

2. (a) From Definition 1, a convergent sequence is a sequence for which $\lim\limits_{n\to\infty} a_n$ exists. Examples: $\{1/n\}$, $\{1/2^n\}$

(b) A divergent sequence is a sequence for which $\lim\limits_{n\to\infty} a_n$ *does not* exist. Examples: $\{n\}$, $\{\sin n\}$

3. The first six terms of $a_n = \dfrac{n}{2n+1}$ are $\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{5}, \frac{3}{7}, \frac{4}{9}, \frac{5}{11}, \frac{6}{13}$. It appears that the sequence is approaching $\frac{1}{2}$.

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{n}{2n+1} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{2+1/n} = \frac{1}{2}$$

4. $\{\cos(n\pi/3)\}_{n=1}^{9} = \left\{\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, -1, -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 1, \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, -1\right\}$. The sequence does not appear to have a limit. The values will cycle through the first six numbers in the sequence—never approaching a particular number.

5. $\left\{1, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{5}, \frac{1}{7}, \frac{1}{9}, \ldots\right\}$. The denominator of the *n*th term is the *n*th positive odd integer, so $a_n = \dfrac{1}{2n-1}$.

6. $\left\{1, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{9}, \frac{1}{27}, \frac{1}{81}, \ldots\right\}$. The denominator of the *n*th term is the $(n-1)$st power of 3, so $a_n = \dfrac{1}{3^{n-1}}$.

7. $\{2, 7, 12, 17, \ldots\}$. Each term is larger than the preceding one by 5, so $a_n = a_1 + d(n-1) = 2 + 5(n-1) = 5n - 3$.

8. $\left\{-\frac{1}{4}, \frac{2}{9}, -\frac{3}{16}, \frac{4}{25}, \ldots\right\}$. The numerator of the nth term is n and its denominator is $(n+1)^2$. Including the alternating signs, we get $a_n = (-1)^n \dfrac{n}{(n+1)^2}$.

9. $\left\{1, -\frac{2}{3}, \frac{4}{9}, -\frac{8}{27}, \ldots\right\}$. Each term is $-\frac{2}{3}$ times the preceding one, so $a_n = \left(-\frac{2}{3}\right)^{n-1}$.

10. $\{5, 1, 5, 1, 5, 1, \ldots\}$. The average of 5 and 1 is 3, so we can think of the sequence as alternately adding 2 and -2 to 3. Thus, $a_n = 3 + (-1)^{n+1} \cdot 2$.

11. $a_n = \dfrac{3+5n^2}{n+n^2} = \dfrac{(3+5n^2)/n^2}{(n+n^2)/n^2} = \dfrac{5+3/n^2}{1+1/n}$, so $a_n \to \dfrac{5+0}{1+0} = 5$ as $n \to \infty$. Converges

12. $a_n = \dfrac{n^3}{n^3+1} = \dfrac{n^3/n^3}{(n^3+1)/n^3} = \dfrac{1}{1+1/n^3}$, so $a_n \to \dfrac{1}{1+0} = 1$ as $n \to \infty$. Converges

13. $a_n = 1 - (0.2)^n$, so $\lim\limits_{n\to\infty} a_n = 1 - 0 = 1$ by (7). Converges

14. $a_n = \dfrac{n^3}{n+1} = \dfrac{n^3/n}{(n+1)/n} = \dfrac{n^2}{1+1/n^2}$, so $a_n \to \infty$ as $n \to \infty$ since $\lim\limits_{n\to\infty} n^2 = \infty$ and $\lim\limits_{n\to\infty}(1+1/n^2) = 1$. Diverges

15. Because the natural exponential function is continuous at 0, Theorem 5 enables us to write

$\lim\limits_{n\to\infty} a_n = \lim\limits_{n\to\infty} e^{1/n} = e^{\lim_{n\to\infty}(1/n)} = e^0 = 1$. Converges

16. $a_n = \dfrac{3^{n+2}}{5^n} = \dfrac{3^2 3^n}{5^n} = 9\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^n$, so $\lim\limits_{n\to\infty} a_n = 9 \lim\limits_{n\to\infty}\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^n = 9 \cdot 0 = 0$ by (7) with $r = \frac{3}{5}$. Converges

17. If $b_n = \dfrac{2n\pi}{1+8n}$, then $\lim\limits_{n\to\infty} b_n = \lim\limits_{n\to\infty}\dfrac{(2n\pi)/n}{(1+8n)/n} = \lim\limits_{n\to\infty}\dfrac{2\pi}{1/n+8} = \dfrac{2\pi}{8} = \dfrac{\pi}{4}$. Since tan is continuous at $\frac{\pi}{4}$, by

Theorem 5, $\lim\limits_{n\to\infty}\tan\left(\dfrac{2n\pi}{1+8n}\right) = \tan\left(\lim\limits_{n\to\infty}\dfrac{2n\pi}{1+8n}\right) = \tan\dfrac{\pi}{4} = 1$. Converges

18. Using the last limit law for sequences and the continuity of the square root function,

$\lim\limits_{n\to\infty} a_n = \lim\limits_{n\to\infty}\sqrt{\dfrac{n+1}{9n+1}} = \sqrt{\lim\limits_{n\to\infty}\dfrac{n+1}{9n+1}} = \sqrt{\lim\limits_{n\to\infty}\dfrac{1+1/n}{9+1/n}} = \sqrt{\dfrac{1}{9}} = \dfrac{1}{3}$. Converges

19. $a_n = \dfrac{(-1)^{n-1}n}{n^2+1} = \dfrac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n+1/n}$, so $0 \le |a_n| = \dfrac{1}{n+1/n} \le \dfrac{1}{n} \to 0$ as $n \to \infty$, so $a_n \to 0$ by the Squeeze Theorem and Theorem 4. Converges

20. $a_n = \dfrac{(-1)^n n^3}{n^3+2n^2+1}$. Now $|a_n| = \dfrac{n^3}{n^3+2n^2+1} = \dfrac{1}{1+\frac{2}{n}+\frac{1}{n^3}} \to 1$ as $n \to \infty$, but the terms of the sequence $\{a_n\}$ alternate in sign, so the sequence $a_1, a_3, a_5, \ldots$ converges to -1 and the sequence $a_2, a_4, a_6, \ldots$ converges to $+1$. This shows that the given sequence diverges since its terms don't approach a single real number.

21. $a_n = \dfrac{e^n + e^{-n}}{e^{2n}-1}\cdot\dfrac{e^{-n}}{e^{-n}} = \dfrac{1+e^{-2n}}{e^n - e^{-n}} \to 0$ as $n \to \infty$ because $1 + e^{-2n} \to 1$ and $e^n - e^{-n} \to \infty$. Converges

22. $a_n = \cos(2/n)$. As $n \to \infty$, $2/n \to 0$, so $\cos(2/n) \to \cos 0 = 1$ because cos is continuous. Converges

23. $a_n = n^2 e^{-n} = \dfrac{n^2}{e^n}$. Since $\lim\limits_{x\to\infty}\dfrac{x^2}{e^x} \overset{\text{H}}{=} \lim\limits_{x\to\infty}\dfrac{2x}{e^x} \overset{\text{H}}{=} \lim\limits_{x\to\infty}\dfrac{2}{e^x} = 0$, it follows from Theorem 2 that $\lim\limits_{n\to\infty} a_n = 0$. Converges

24. $2n \to \infty$ as $n \to \infty$, so since $\lim\limits_{x\to\infty}\arctan x = \frac{\pi}{2}$, we have $\lim\limits_{n\to\infty}\arctan 2n = \frac{\pi}{2}$. Converges

25. $0 \le \dfrac{\cos^2 n}{2^n} \le \dfrac{1}{2^n}$ [since $0 \le \cos^2 n \le 1$], so since $\lim\limits_{n\to\infty}\dfrac{1}{2^n} = 0$, $\left\{\dfrac{\cos^2 n}{2^n}\right\}$ converges to 0 by the Squeeze Theorem.

26. $a_n = n\cos n\pi = n(-1)^n$. Since $|a_n| = n \to \infty$ as $n \to \infty$, the given sequence diverges.

27. $y = \left(1+\dfrac{2}{x}\right)^x \Rightarrow \ln y = x\ln\left(1+\dfrac{2}{x}\right)$, so

$$\lim_{x\to\infty}\ln y = \lim_{x\to\infty}\frac{\ln(1+2/x)}{1/x} \overset{\text{H}}{=} \lim_{x\to\infty}\frac{\left(\dfrac{1}{1+2/x}\right)\left(-\dfrac{2}{x^2}\right)}{-1/x^2} = \lim_{x\to\infty}\frac{2}{1+2/x} = 2 \Rightarrow$$

$\lim\limits_{x\to\infty}\left(1+\dfrac{2}{x}\right)^x = \lim\limits_{x\to\infty} e^{\ln y} = e^2$, so by Theorem 2, $\lim\limits_{n\to\infty}\left(1+\dfrac{2}{n}\right)^n = e^2$. Convergent

28. $a_n = \sqrt[n]{2^{1+3n}} = (2^{1+3n})^{1/n} = (2^1 2^{3n})^{1/n} = 2^{1/n}2^3 = 8 \cdot 2^{1/n}$, so

$\lim\limits_{n\to\infty} a_n = 8 \lim\limits_{n\to\infty} 2^{1/n} = 8 \cdot 2^{\lim_{n\to\infty}(1/n)} = 8 \cdot 2^0 = 8$ by Theorem 5, since the function $f(x) = 2^x$ is continuous at 0.

Convergent

29. $a_n = \dfrac{(2n-1)!}{(2n+1)!} = \dfrac{(2n-1)!}{(2n+1)(2n)(2n-1)!} = \dfrac{1}{(2n+1)(2n)} \to 0$ as $n \to \infty$. Converges

30. $a_n = \dfrac{\sin 2n}{1+\sqrt{n}}$. $|a_n| \le \dfrac{1}{1+\sqrt{n}}$ and $\lim\limits_{n\to\infty} \dfrac{1}{1+\sqrt{n}} = 0$, so $\dfrac{-1}{1+\sqrt{n}} \le a_n \le \dfrac{1}{1+\sqrt{n}} \Rightarrow \lim\limits_{n\to\infty} a_n = 0$ by the Squeeze Theorem. Converges

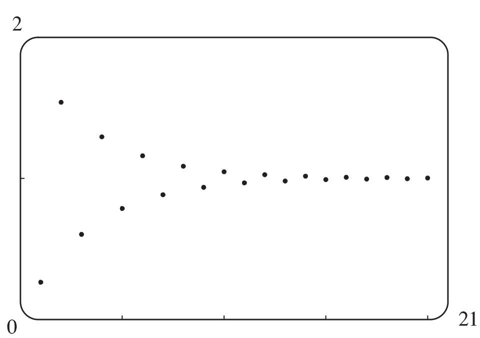
31. $\{0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, \ldots\}$ diverges since the sequence takes on only two values, 0 and 1, and never stays arbitrarily close to either one (or any other value) for n sufficiently large.

32. $\lim\limits_{x\to\infty} \dfrac{(\ln x)^2}{x} \overset{\text{H}}{=} \lim\limits_{x\to\infty} \dfrac{2(\ln x)(1/x)}{1} = 2 \lim\limits_{x\to\infty} \dfrac{\ln x}{x} \overset{\text{H}}{=} 2 \lim\limits_{x\to\infty} \dfrac{1/x}{1} = 0$, so by Theorem 3, $\lim\limits_{n\to\infty} \dfrac{(\ln n)^2}{n} = 0$. Convergent

33. $a_n = \ln(2n^2+1) - \ln(n^2+1) = \ln\left(\dfrac{2n^2+1}{n^2+1}\right) = \ln\left(\dfrac{2+1/n^2}{1+1/n^2}\right) \to \ln 2$ as $n \to \infty$. Convergent

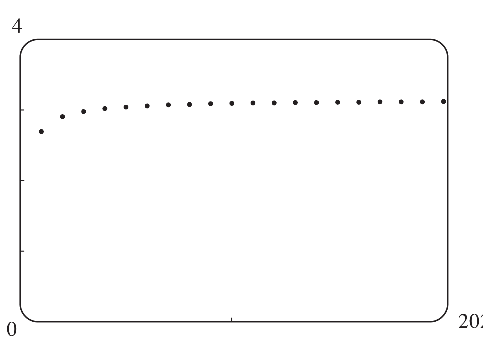
34. $0 < |a_n| = \dfrac{3^n}{n!} = \dfrac{3}{1} \cdot \dfrac{3}{2} \cdot \dfrac{3}{3} \cdot \cdots \cdot \dfrac{3}{(n-1)} \cdot \dfrac{3}{n} \le \dfrac{3}{1} \cdot \dfrac{3}{2} \cdot \dfrac{3}{n}$ [for $n > 2$] $= \dfrac{27}{2n} \to 0$ as $n \to \infty$, so by the Squeeze Theorem and Theorem 4, $\{(-3)^n/n!\}$ converges to 0.

35.



From the graph, it appears that the sequence converges to 1. $\{(-2/e)^n\}$ converges to 0 by (7), and hence $\{1 + (-2/e)^n\}$ converges to $1 + 0 = 1$.

36.

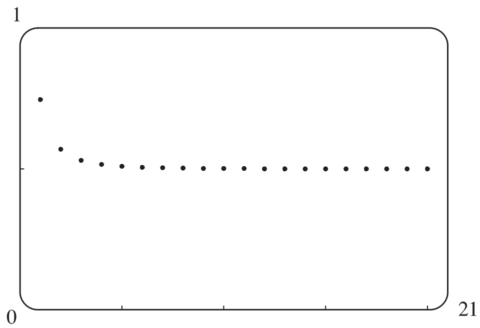


From the graph, it appears that the sequence converges to a number greater than 3.

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} a_n = \lim_{n\to\infty} \sqrt{n}\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{\sqrt{n}}\right) = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\sin\left(\pi/\sqrt{n}\right)}{\pi/\sqrt{n}} \cdot \pi$$

$$= \lim_{x\to 0^+} \frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot \pi \quad \left[x = \pi/\sqrt{n}\right] \quad = 1 \cdot \pi = \pi.$$

37.



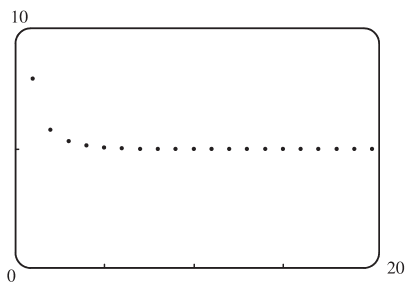
From the graph, it appears that the sequence converges to $\frac{1}{2}$.

As $n \to \infty$,

$$a_n = \sqrt{\frac{3+2n^2}{8n^2+n}} = \sqrt{\frac{3/n^2+2}{8+1/n}} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \sqrt{\frac{0+2}{8+0}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{4}} = \frac{1}{2},$$

so $\lim\limits_{n\to\infty} a_n = \frac{1}{2}$.

38.



From the graph, it appears that the sequence converges to 5.

$$5 = \sqrt[n]{5^n} \le \sqrt[n]{3^n+5^n} \le \sqrt[n]{5^n+5^n} = \sqrt[n]{2}\,\sqrt[n]{5^n}$$

$$= \sqrt[n]{2}\cdot 5 \to 5 \text{ as } n \to \infty \quad \left[\lim_{n\to\infty} 2^{1/n} = 2^0 = 1\right]$$

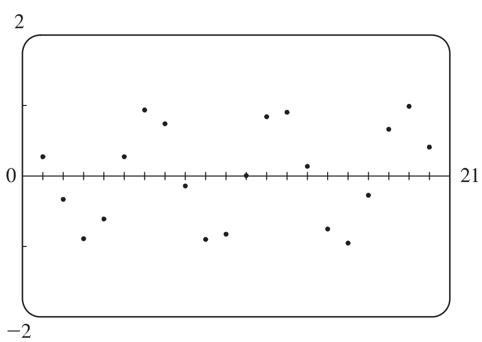
Hence, $a_n \to 5$ by the Squeeze Theorem.

Alternate solution: Let $y = (3^x + 5^x)^{1/x}$. Then

$$\lim_{x\to\infty} \ln y = \lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{\ln(3^x+5^x)}{x} \overset{\text{H}}{=} \lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{3^x \ln 3 + 5^x \ln 5}{3^x + 5^x} = \lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^x \ln 3 + \ln 5}{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^x + 1} = \ln 5,$$

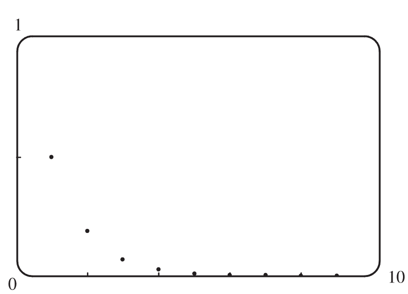
so $\lim\limits_{x\to\infty} y = e^{\ln 5} = 5$, and so $\left\{\sqrt[n]{3^n+5^n}\right\}$ converges to 5.

39.



From the graph, it appears that the sequence $\{a_n\} = \left\{\dfrac{n^2 \cos n}{1+n^2}\right\}$ is divergent, since it oscillates between 1 and -1 (approximately). To prove this, suppose that $\{a_n\}$ converges to L. If $b_n = \dfrac{n^2}{1+n^2}$, then $\{b_n\}$ converges to 1, and $\lim\limits_{n\to\infty} \dfrac{a_n}{b_n} = \dfrac{L}{1} = L$. But $\dfrac{a_n}{b_n} = \cos n$, so $\lim\limits_{n\to\infty} \dfrac{a_n}{b_n}$ does not exist. This contradiction shows that $\{a_n\}$ diverges.

40.



From the graph, it appears that the sequence approaches 0.

$$0 < a_n = \frac{1\cdot 3\cdot 5\cdot\cdots\cdot(2n-1)}{(2n)^n} = \frac{1}{2n}\cdot\frac{3}{2n}\cdot\frac{5}{2n}\cdot\cdots\cdot\frac{2n-1}{2n}$$

$$\le \frac{1}{2n}\cdot(1)\cdot(1)\cdot\cdots\cdot(1) = \frac{1}{2n} \to 0 \text{ as } n \to \infty$$

So by the Squeeze Theorem, $\left\{\dfrac{1\cdot 3\cdot 5\cdot\cdots\cdot(2n-1)}{(2n)^n}\right\}$ converges to 0.

41. (a) $a_n = 1000(1.06)^n \quad \Rightarrow \quad a_1 = 1060,\ a_2 = 1123.60,\ a_3 = 1191.02,\ a_4 = 1262.48$, and $a_5 = 1338.23$.

(b) $\lim\limits_{n\to\infty} a_n = 1000 \lim\limits_{n\to\infty} (1.06)^n$, so the sequence diverges by (7) with $r = 1.06 > 1$.

42. (a) Substitute 1 to 6 for n in $I_n = 100\left(\frac{1.0025^n - 1}{0.0025} - n\right)$ to get $I_1 = \$0$, $I_2 = \$0.25$, $I_3 = \$0.75$, $I_4 = \$1.50$, $I_5 = \$2.51$, and $I_6 = \$3.76$.

(b) For two years, use $2 \cdot 12 = 24$ for n to get \$70.28.

43. (a) We are given that the initial population is 5000, so $P_0 = 5000$. The number of catfish increases by 8% per month and is decreased by 300 per month, so $P_1 = P_0 + 8\%P_0 - 300 = 1.08P_0 - 300$, $P_2 = 1.08P_1 - 300$, and so on. Thus, $P_n = 1.08P_{n-1} - 300$.

(b) Using the recursive formula with $P_0 = 5000$, we get $P_1 = 5100$, $P_2 = 5208$, $P_3 = 5325$ (rounding any portion of a catfish), $P_4 = 5451$, $P_5 = 5587$, and $P_6 = 5734$, which is the number of catfish in the pond after six months.

44. $a_{n+1} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}a_n & \text{if } a_n \text{ is an even number} \\ 3a_n + 1 & \text{if } a_n \text{ is an odd number} \end{cases}$ When $a_1 = 11$, the first 40 terms are 11, 34, 17, 52, 26, 13, 40, 20, 10, 5, 16, 8, 4, 2, 1, 4, 2, 1, 4, 2, 1, 4, 2, 1, 4, 2, 1, 4, 2, 1, 4, 2, 1, 4, 2, 1, 4, 2, 1, 4. When $a_1 = 25$, the first 40 terms are 25, 76, 38, 19, 58, 29, 88, 44, 22, 11, 34, 17, 52, 26, 13, 40, 20, 10, 5, 16, 8, 4, 2, 1, 4, 2, 1, 4, 2, 1, 4, 2, 1, 4, 2, 1, 4, 2, 1, 4.
The famous Collatz conjecture is that this sequence always reaches 1, regardless of the starting point a_1.

45. (a) $a_1 = 1$, $a_{n+1} = 4 - a_n$ for $n \geq 1$. $a_1 = 1$, $a_2 = 4 - a_1 = 4 - 1 = 3$, $a_3 = 4 - a_2 = 4 - 3 = 1$, $a_4 = 4 - a_3 = 4 - 1 = 3$, $a_5 = 4 - a_4 = 4 - 3 = 1$. Since the terms of the sequence alternate between 1 and 3, the sequence is divergent.

(b) $a_1 = 2$, $a_2 = 4 - a_1 = 4 - 2 = 2$, $a_3 = 4 - a_2 = 4 - 2 = 2$. Since all of the terms are 2, $\lim_{n\to\infty} a_n = 2$ and hence, the sequence is convergent.

46. (a) Since $\lim_{n\to\infty} a_n = L$, the terms a_n approach L as n becomes large. Because we can make a_n as close to L as we wish, a_{n+1} will also be close, and so $\lim_{n\to\infty} a_{n+1} = L$.

(b) $a_1 = 1$, $a_2 = \frac{1}{1+a_1} = \frac{1}{1+1} = \frac{1}{2} = 0.5$, $a_3 = \frac{1}{1+a_2} = \frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{2}{3} \approx 0.66667$,

$a_4 = \frac{1}{1+a_3} = \frac{1}{1+\frac{2}{3}} = \frac{3}{5} = 0.6$, $a_5 = \frac{1}{1+a_4} = \frac{1}{1+\frac{3}{5}} = \frac{5}{8} = 0.625$,

$a_6 = \frac{1}{1+a_5} = \frac{1}{1+\frac{5}{8}} = \frac{8}{13} \approx 0.61538$, $a_7 = \frac{1}{1+a_6} = \frac{1}{1+\frac{8}{13}} = \frac{13}{21} \approx 0.61905$,

$a_8 = \frac{1}{1+a_7} = \frac{1}{1+\frac{13}{21}} = \frac{21}{34} \approx 0.61765$, $a_9 = \frac{1}{1+a_8} = \frac{1}{1+\frac{21}{34}} = \frac{34}{55} \approx 0.61818$,

$a_{10} = \frac{1}{1+a_9} = \frac{1}{1+\frac{34}{55}} = \frac{55}{89} \approx 0.61800$. It appears that $\lim_{n\to\infty} a_n \approx 0.618$; hence, the sequence is convergent.

(c) If $L = \lim_{n\to\infty} a_n$ then $\lim_{n\to\infty} a_{n+1} = L$ also, so L must satisfy

$L = 1/(1+L) \quad \Rightarrow \quad L^2 + L - 1 = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad L = \frac{-1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \approx 0.618$ (since L has to be non-negative if it exists).

47. (a) Let a_n be the number of rabbit pairs in the nth month. Clearly $a_1 = 1 = a_2$. In the nth month, each pair that is 2 or more months old (that is, a_{n-2} pairs) will produce a new pair to add to the a_{n-1} pairs already present. Thus, $a_n = a_{n-1} + a_{n-2}$, so that $\{a_n\} = \{f_n\}$, the Fibonacci sequence.

(b) $a_n = \dfrac{f_{n+1}}{f_n} \;\Rightarrow\; a_{n-1} = \dfrac{f_n}{f_{n-1}} = \dfrac{f_{n-1}+f_{n-2}}{f_{n-1}} = 1 + \dfrac{f_{n-2}}{f_{n-1}} = 1 + \dfrac{1}{f_{n-1}/f_{n-2}} = 1 + \dfrac{1}{a_{n-2}}$. If $L = \lim\limits_{n\to\infty} a_n$, then $L = \lim\limits_{n\to\infty} a_{n-1}$ and $L = \lim\limits_{n\to\infty} a_{n-2}$, so L must satisfy $L = 1 + \dfrac{1}{L} \;\Rightarrow\; L^2 - L - 1 = 0 \;\Rightarrow\; L = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}$ [since L must be positive].

48. For $\left\{\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2\sqrt{2}}, \sqrt{2\sqrt{2\sqrt{2}}}, \ldots\right\}$, $a_1 = 2^{1/2}$, $a_2 = 2^{3/4}$, $a_3 = 2^{7/8}$, …, so $a_n = 2^{(2^n-1)/2^n} = 2^{1-(1/2^n)}$.

$\lim\limits_{n\to\infty} a_n = \lim\limits_{n\to\infty} 2^{1-(1/2^n)} = 2^1 = 2$.

Alternate solution: Let $L = \lim\limits_{n\to\infty} a_n$. (We could show the limit exists by showing that $\{a_n\}$ is bounded and increasing.) Then L must satisfy $L = \sqrt{2\cdot L} \;\Rightarrow\; L^2 = 2L \;\Rightarrow\; L(L-2) = 0$. $L \neq 0$ since the sequence increases, so $L = 2$.

49. $a_n = \dfrac{1}{2n+3}$ is decreasing since $a_{n+1} = \dfrac{1}{2(n+1)+3} = \dfrac{1}{2n+5} < \dfrac{1}{2n+3} = a_n$ for each $n \geq 1$. The sequence is bounded since $0 < a_n \leq \frac{1}{5}$ for all $n \geq 1$. Note that $a_1 = \frac{1}{5}$.

50. $a_n = \dfrac{2n-3}{3n+4}$ defines an increasing sequence since for $f(x) = \dfrac{2x-3}{3x+4}$,

$f'(x) = \dfrac{(3x+4)(2)-(2x-3)(3)}{(3x+4)^2} = \dfrac{17}{(3x+4)^2} > 0$. The sequence is bounded since $a_n \geq a_1 = -\frac{1}{7}$ for $n \geq 1$, and $a_n < \dfrac{2n-3}{3n} < \dfrac{2n}{3n} = \dfrac{2}{3}$ for $n \geq 1$.

51. The terms of $a_n = n(-1)^n$ alternate in sign, so the sequence is not monotonic. The first five terms are -1, 2, -3, 4, and -5. Since $\lim\limits_{n\to\infty} |a_n| = \lim\limits_{n\to\infty} n = \infty$, the sequence is not bounded.

52. $a_n = n + \dfrac{1}{n}$ defines an increasing sequence since the function $g(x) = x + \dfrac{1}{x}$ is increasing for $x > 1$. [$g'(x) = 1 - 1/x^2 > 0$ for $x > 1$.] The sequence is unbounded since $a_n \to \infty$ as $n \to \infty$. (It is, however, bounded below by $a_1 = 2$.)

53. Since $\{a_n\}$ is a decreasing sequence, $a_n > a_{n+1}$ for all $n \geq 1$. Because all of its terms lie between 5 and 8, $\{a_n\}$ is a bounded sequence. By the Monotonic Sequence Theorem, $\{a_n\}$ is convergent; that is, $\{a_n\}$ has a limit L. L must be less than 8 since $\{a_n\}$ is decreasing, so $5 \leq L < 8$.

54. (a) Let P_n be the statement that $a_{n+1} \geq a_n$ and $a_n \leq 3$. P_1 is obviously true. We will assume that P_n is true and then show that as a consequence P_{n+1} must also be true. $a_{n+2} \geq a_{n+1} \;\Leftrightarrow\; \sqrt{2+a_{n+1}} \geq \sqrt{2+a_n} \;\Leftrightarrow$

$2 + a_{n+1} \geq 2 + a_n \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad a_{n+1} \geq a_n$, which is the induction hypothesis. $a_{n+1} \leq 3 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \sqrt{2 + a_n} \leq 3 \quad \Leftrightarrow$ $2 + a_n \leq 9 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad a_n \leq 7$, which is certainly true because we are assuming that $a_n \leq 3$. So P_n is true for all n, and so $a_1 \leq a_n \leq 3$ (showing that the sequence is bounded), and hence by the Monotonic Sequence Theorem, $\lim_{n\to\infty} a_n$ exists.

(b) If $L = \lim_{n\to\infty} a_n$, then $\lim_{n\to\infty} a_{n+1} = L$ also, so $L = \sqrt{2 + L} \quad \Rightarrow \quad L^2 = 2 + L \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad L^2 - L - 2 = 0 \quad \Leftrightarrow$ $(L + 1)(L - 2) = 0 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad L = 2$ [since L can't be negative].

55. $a_1 = 1$, $a_{n+1} = 3 - \dfrac{1}{a_n}$. We show by induction that $\{a_n\}$ is increasing and bounded above by 3. Let P_n be the proposition that $a_{n+1} > a_n$ and $0 < a_n < 3$. Clearly P_1 is true. Assume that P_n is true. Then $a_{n+1} > a_n \quad \Rightarrow \quad \dfrac{1}{a_{n+1}} < \dfrac{1}{a_n} \quad \Rightarrow$ $-\dfrac{1}{a_{n+1}} > -\dfrac{1}{a_n}$. Now $a_{n+2} = 3 - \dfrac{1}{a_{n+1}} > 3 - \dfrac{1}{a_n} = a_{n+1} \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad P_{n+1}$. This proves that $\{a_n\}$ is increasing and bounded above by 3, so $1 = a_1 < a_n < 3$, that is, $\{a_n\}$ is bounded, and hence convergent by the Monotonic Sequence Theorem. If $L = \lim_{n\to\infty} a_n$, then $\lim_{n\to\infty} a_{n+1} = L$ also, so L must satisfy $L = 3 - 1/L \quad \Rightarrow \quad L^2 - 3L + 1 = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad L = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}$. But $L > 1$, so $L = \frac{3 + \sqrt{5}}{2}$.

56. $a_1 = 2$, $a_{n+1} = \dfrac{1}{3 - a_n}$. We use induction. Let P_n be the statement that $0 < a_{n+1} \leq a_n \leq 2$. Clearly P_1 is true, since $a_2 = 1/(3 - 2) = 1$. Now assume that P_n is true. Then $a_{n+1} \leq a_n \quad \Rightarrow \quad -a_{n+1} \geq -a_n \quad \Rightarrow \quad 3 - a_{n+1} \geq 3 - a_n \quad \Rightarrow$ $a_{n+2} = \dfrac{1}{3 - a_{n+1}} \leq \dfrac{1}{3 - a_n} = a_{n+1}$. Also $a_{n+2} > 0$ [since $3 - a_{n+1}$ is positive] and $a_{n+1} \leq 2$ by the induction hypothesis, so P_{n+1} is true. To find the limit, we use the fact that $\lim_{n\to\infty} a_n = \lim_{n\to\infty} a_{n+1} \quad \Rightarrow \quad L = \frac{1}{3 - L} \quad \Rightarrow$ $L^2 - 3L + 1 = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad L = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}$. But $L \leq 2$, so we must have $L = \frac{3 - \sqrt{5}}{2}$.

57. $(0.8)^n < 0.000001 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \ln(0.8)^n < \ln(0.000001) \quad \Rightarrow \quad n \ln(0.8) < \ln(0.000001) \quad \Rightarrow \quad n > \dfrac{\ln(0.000001)}{\ln(0.8)} \quad \Rightarrow$ $n > 61.9$, so n must be at least 62 to satisfy the given inequality.

58. (a) If f is continuous, then $f(L) = f\left(\lim_{n\to\infty} a_n\right) = \lim_{n\to\infty} f(a_n) = \lim_{n\to\infty} a_{n+1} = \lim_{n\to\infty} a_n = L$ by Exercise 46(a).

(b) By repeatedly pressing the cosine key on the calculator (that is, taking cosine of the previous answer) until the displayed value stabilizes, we see that $L \approx 0.73909$.

59. (a) Suppose $\{p_n\}$ converges to p. Then $p_{n+1} = \dfrac{bp_n}{a + p_n} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \lim_{n\to\infty} p_{n+1} = \dfrac{b \lim_{n\to\infty} p_n}{a + \lim_{n\to\infty} p_n} \quad \Rightarrow \quad p = \dfrac{bp}{a + p} \quad \Rightarrow$ $p^2 + ap = bp \quad \Rightarrow \quad p(p + a - b) = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad p = 0$ or $p = b - a$.

(b) $p_{n+1} = \dfrac{bp_n}{a + p_n} = \dfrac{\left(\dfrac{b}{a}\right)p_n}{1 + \dfrac{p_n}{a}} < \left(\dfrac{b}{a}\right)p_n$ since $1 + \dfrac{p_n}{a} > 1$.