

Sandwich

$$1. \quad \{\sqrt{n^2+n+1}\} = \sqrt{n^2+n+1} - \underbrace{[\sqrt{n^2+n+1}]}$$

$$n^2 < n^2+n+1 < (n+1)^2 \Rightarrow \text{equals } n$$

$$\text{So, } \{\sqrt{n^2+n+1}\} = \sqrt{n^2+n+1} - n = \frac{n+1}{\sqrt{n^2+n+1}+n}$$

$$= \frac{1 + \frac{1}{n}}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n^2}} + 1} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}$$

Alt

$$n < \sqrt{n^2+n+1} < n+1 \Rightarrow \frac{n+1}{2n+1} < \frac{n+1}{\sqrt{n^2+n+1}+n} < \frac{n+1}{2n}$$

By Sandwich, required limit is $\frac{1}{2}$.

$$2. \quad kx-1 < [kx] \leq kx \Rightarrow \sum_{k=1}^n (kx-1) \leq \sum_{k=1}^n [kx] \leq \sum_{k=1}^n kx$$

$$\Rightarrow x \frac{n(n+1)}{2} - n \leq \sum_{k=1}^n [kx] \leq x \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

Now divide by n^2 and apply Sandwich.

$$\text{Limit} = \frac{x}{2}$$

3. $f(n) =$ no. of digits of 8^n in base b .

[If N has k digits in base b , then

$$N = (a_k a_{k-1} \dots a_1)_b$$

a_1, \dots, a_k
digits in base b
 $\in \{0, 1, \dots, b-1\}$

$$= \underbrace{a_k}_{\leq b-1} \times b^{k-1} + a_{k-1} \times b^{k-2} + \dots + a_2 \times b + a_1$$

$$b^{k-1} \leq N \leq (b-1)(b^{k-1} + b^{k-2} + \dots + b + 1)$$
$$= b^k - 1 < b^k$$

$$\Rightarrow k-1 \leq \log_b N < k \Rightarrow \underline{k = [\log_b N] + 1.}$$

$$f(n) = \# \text{ digits of } 8^n \text{ in base } 6 \\ = \lfloor \log_6 8^n \rfloor + 1 = \lfloor n \log_6 8 \rfloor + 1.$$

$$g(n) = \# \text{ digits of } 6^n \text{ in base } 8 \\ = \lfloor \log_8 6^n \rfloor + 1 = \lfloor n \log_8 6 \rfloor + 1.$$

$$\frac{f(n)g(n)}{n^2} = \frac{\lfloor n \log_6 8 \rfloor + 1}{n} \times \frac{\lfloor n \log_8 6 \rfloor + 1}{n}$$

$$\frac{(n \log_6 8)(n \log_8 6)}{n^2} < \downarrow < \frac{(n \log_6 8 + 1)(n \log_8 6 + 1)}{n^2}$$

By Sandwich, the required limit is $\log_6 8 \times \log_8 6 = 1$.

4. $0 \leq a_1 \leq a_2 \leq \dots \leq a_r$

$$a_r^n \leq (a_1^n + a_2^n + \dots + a_r^n) \leq r \times a_r^n$$

$$\Rightarrow a_r \leq (a_1^n + a_2^n + \dots + a_r^n)^{1/n} \leq \underbrace{r^{1/n}}_{\rightarrow 1} \cdot a_r$$

\therefore By Sandwich, the reqd. limit exists and equals $a_r = \max\{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_r\}$.

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{a_1^n + a_2^n + \dots + a_r^n}{n} \right)^{1/n} = \max\{a_1, \dots, a_r\}.$$

5. $n^2 < \frac{1^2 + 2^2 + \dots + n^2}{n} < \frac{n \times n^2}{n}$

$$\Rightarrow n^{2/n} < (1^2 + 2^2 + \dots + n^2)^{1/n} < n^{3/n}$$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^{1/n} = 1$, so by Sandwich, reqd. limit is 1.

$$6. \quad \frac{1}{n^2+n+1} + \frac{2}{n^2+n+2} + \dots + \frac{n}{n^2+n+n}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{k}{n^2+n+k} \leq \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{k}{n^2+n+k} \leq \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{k}{n^2+n+1}$$

$$= \frac{n(n+1)/2}{n(n+2)} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{1}{2} \leftarrow = \frac{n(n+1)/2}{n^2+n+1}$$

By Sandwich,

the reqd. limit exists and equals $\frac{1}{2}$.

$$7. \quad \frac{2n^2-7}{4n+5} < a_n < \frac{3n^2+8}{6n-1}$$

$$\frac{n(2n^2-7)}{(4n+5)(n+1)^2} < \frac{n a_n}{(n+1)^2} < \frac{n(3n^2+8)}{(n+1)^2(6n-1)}$$

$$= \frac{(2-7/n^2)}{(4+5/n)(1+1/n)^2} \quad = \frac{(3+8/n^2)}{(1+1/n)^2(6-1/n)}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2} \quad \rightarrow \frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$$

So, by Sandwich, the reqd limit exists, and equals $\frac{1}{2}$.

$$8. (a) \quad x_n \rightarrow x \Rightarrow \sin x_n \rightarrow \sin x.$$

$$|\sin x - \sin y| = \left| 2 \sin \frac{x-y}{2} \right| \left| \cos \frac{x+y}{2} \right|$$

$$\leq 2 \left| \sin \frac{x-y}{2} \right|$$

$$\left[\text{For } t > 0, \sin t < t \right] \Rightarrow \leq 2 \left| \frac{x-y}{2} \right| = |x-y|.$$

$$|\sin x_n - \sin x| \leq |x_n - x| \rightarrow \text{Finish.}$$

$$\cos x_n = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x_n\right) \rightarrow \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) = \cos x.$$

$$(b) \sin x \leq x \leq \tan x \text{ for } x \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2}).$$

$$\sin \frac{1}{n} \leq \frac{1}{n} \leq \tan \frac{1}{n} \left[\because \frac{1}{n} \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2}) \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\cos \frac{1}{n}} \leq n \sin \frac{1}{n} \leq 1$$

\rightarrow conv. to $\cos 0$, by part (a).

\therefore By Sandwich, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \sin \frac{1}{n} = 1.$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin \frac{1}{n}}{\frac{1}{n}} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$$

$$(c) \sin \frac{1}{n+1} < a_n < \sin \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underbrace{n \sin \frac{1}{n+1}} < n a_n < \boxed{n \sin \frac{1}{n}} \rightarrow 1 \text{ by part (b)}$$

$$= (n+1) \sin \frac{1}{n+1} \times \frac{n}{n+1}$$

$\rightarrow 1$ by part (b).

So Sandwich \checkmark .