

Os exercícios desta lista foram, em sua maior parte, extraídos ou adaptados do livro de Stewart. Consulte a referência para mais exercícios como esses.

1. Calcule o limite, quando n tende a infinito, das seguintes seqüências, quando o limite existir.

- (a) $(1 + \frac{2}{n})^n$ (b) $(1 + \frac{1}{n})^{n^2}$ (c) $\arctg n$
 (d) $(-1)^n \frac{\text{sen } n}{n}$ (e) $\cos(\frac{1}{n})$ (f) $\text{sen}(\frac{1}{n})$
 (g) $n \text{sen}(\frac{1}{n})$ (h) $n \text{tg}(\frac{1}{n})$ (i) $\text{sen}(n \frac{\pi}{2})$

2. Verifique se cada uma das seguintes séries é convergente, e se a convergência é absoluta ou condicional. Justifique.

- (a) $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n+3^n}$ (b) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{n}{n+2}$ (c) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{n}{n^2+2}$
 (d) $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{n!}{e^n}$ (e) $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{n!}{e^{n^2}}$ (f) $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{e^n}{n!}$
 (g) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^2 2^{n-1}}{(-5)^n}$ (h) $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n^2 e^{-n}$ (i) $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n^2 e^{-n^3}$
 (j) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \text{sen}\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)$ (k) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \cos\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)$ (l) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \text{tg}\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)$
 (m) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \text{sen}\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right)$ (n) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^{n-1} 3^{n+1}}{n^n}$ (o) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4^n}{3^n + 5^n}$
 (p) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{n}{n+1}\right)^n$ (q) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{n}{n+1}\right)^{n^2}$ (r) $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{\sqrt{n}-1}$
 (s) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{\ln n}{\sqrt{n}}$ (t) $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{\sqrt{n}}{n^2-3}$ (u) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (\sqrt[n]{2}-1)^n$