

KING SAUD UNIVERSITY, COLLEGE OF SCIENCE, DEPARTMENT  
OF MATHEMATICS: MATHS-280.

FINAL EXAM (TIME: 3 HOURS ), SECOND SEMESTER, 1436-1437H.

**EXERCICE1:**

- 1- Determine the following infimum:

$$\inf\{z = x + \frac{1}{x}, \quad x > 0\}.$$

- 2- For  $a \geq 0$  and  $b \geq 0$ , find the limit of the sequence:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} n - \sqrt{n+a} \sqrt{n+b}.$$

- 3- Study the convergence of the following series:

$$\sum_{n=0}^{n=+\infty} \frac{n}{n^2 + n + 1} \quad \text{and} \quad \sum_{n=1}^{n=+\infty} \frac{n}{e^n}.$$

**EXERCICE2:**

- 1- Using the  $\varepsilon - \delta$  definition of the limit, show that

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{1 + \cos^2 x} = 0.$$

- 2- Find the following limit:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \ln\left(1 + \frac{2}{x}\right).$$

- 3- Find The local extrema of the function  $f(x) = 5x^5 - 20x^3$ .

- 4- Show that  $|\cos(2a) - \cos(2b)| \leq 2|a - b|$ , for all real numbers  $a$  and  $b$ .

**EXERCICE3:**

- 1- Show that if  $f$  is a function Riemannian integrable on  $[0, 1]$ , then

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right) = \int_0^1 f(x) dx.$$

- 2- Use (1) to calculate the limit:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{n}{n^2 + k^2}.$$

- 3- Test the convergence of the improper integrals:

$$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x-1}} \quad \text{and} \quad \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{x}{x^3 + 1}.$$

**EXERCICE4:**

- 1- Find the pointwise limit of the sequence of functions:

$$f_n(x) = \frac{1}{1 + (nx - 1)^2}, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}, x \in [0, 1].$$

- 2- Study the uniform convergence of the sequence of functions  $(f_n(x))$ .