

- Today: The Big Theorem.
- Homework for the Reading Week: watch videos 12.1, 12.4, 12.5, as well as 12.2, 12.3, 12.6.

$$1. \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n! + 2e^n}{3n! + 4e^n}$$

$$2. \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^n + (2n)^2}{2^{n+1} + n^2}$$

$$3. \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5n^5 + 5^n + 5n!}{n^n}$$

Big Theorem

If we have two sequences $\{a_n\}$ and $\{b_n\}$, then we write $a_n \ll b_n$ if

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = 0.$$

Order the following sequences according to \ll :

$$n^2, n^3 + n, 46n + 7, n^{3^n}, n \ln n, n^{1.2}, n^{n!}, 4^n n^3, n^{2n+7}$$

Useful: Stirling's formula

$$n! \approx \sqrt{2\pi n} \left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^n \quad \text{as } n \rightarrow \infty$$

Use this formula to construct two sequences

$\{u_n\}_n, \{v_n\}_n, \{x_n\}_n, \{y_n\}_n$, such that they all diverge to infinity, and for every $a > 0$ and for every $c > 1$:

$$u_n \ll \ln n \ll v_n \ll n^a \ll \\ \ll c^n \ll x_n \ll n! \ll y_n \ll n^n$$

Review: a recursive sequence

$$a_1 = 1, a_{n+1} = \sqrt{2a_n + 3}$$

The first few terms are

$$1, 2.23\dots, 2.73\dots, 2.90\dots$$

Assume that this sequence converges. Prove that the limit is 3.

Use the monotone convergence theorem to prove that our sequence converges.

What would happen if we used $a_1 = 4, a_{n+1} = \sqrt{2a_n + 3}$?