

Calculus II, Section 11.1, #74  
Sequences

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Determine whether the sequence is increasing, decreasing, or not monotonic. Is the sequence bounded?<sup>1</sup>

$$a_n = \frac{1 - n}{2 + n}$$

The corresponding function for the sequence is

$$f(x) = \frac{1 - x}{2 + x}$$

We compute the derivative

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \frac{(2 + x) \cdot -1 - (1 - x) \cdot 1}{(2 + x)^2} \\ &= \frac{-2 - x - 1 + x}{(2 + x)^2} \\ &= \frac{-3}{(2 + x)^2} \end{aligned}$$

The derivative of the function is negative for all values of  $x$ , so the function is decreasing for all values of  $x$  and the corresponding sequence is decreasing for all values of  $n$ . Thus the sequence is decreasing and monotonic.

Now

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - n}{2 + n} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{n} - \frac{n}{n}}{\frac{2}{n} + \frac{n}{n}} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{n} - 1}{\frac{2}{n} + 1} \\ &= \frac{0 - 1}{0 + 1} \\ &= -1 \end{aligned}$$

So the sequence is bounded below by -1 and since  $a_1 = 0$ , the sequence is bounded above.

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<sup>1</sup>Stewart, *Calculus, Early Transcendentals*, p. 705, #74.