

Module 3 Review Assignment

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April 20, 2017

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$$\begin{aligned}a_n &= \frac{(1+n)!}{n!} \\a_n &= \frac{(n+1)(n)(n-1)\cdots}{(n)(n-1)\cdots} \\a_n &= n+1 \\ \lim_{\infty} [n+1] &= \infty\end{aligned}$$

2

$$\begin{aligned}& \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-2)^{n+3}}{5^{n+2}} \\& \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-2)^n (-2)^3}{5^n (5)^2} \\& \frac{(-2)^3}{(5)^2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{-2}{5}\right)^n \\& -\frac{8}{25} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^n \\& -\frac{8}{25} \cdot \frac{5}{7} = \boxed{-\frac{40}{175}}\end{aligned}$$

3

$$\begin{aligned}\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(n+2)} &\rightarrow \frac{A}{n} + \frac{B}{n+2} = \frac{1}{n(n+2)} \rightarrow A(n+2) + Bn = 1 \Rightarrow A = \frac{1}{2} \quad B = -\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \left[\sum_{n=0}^N \left(\frac{1}{n+2} - \frac{1}{n} \right) \right] &= \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{1}{N+2} \right] \right) = \frac{3}{4}\end{aligned}$$

4

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}(n+2 \cdot 3^n)}{2^{2n+1}} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n(-1)(n+2) \cdot 3^n}{2^{2n} \cdot 2} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{(n+2) \cdot 3^n}{2^{2n}}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+2 \cdot 3^n)}{2^{2n}} = 0$$

$$\frac{(1+2)3}{2^2} \frac{(2+2)3^2}{2^4}$$

$$\frac{9}{4} \frac{4 \cdot 9}{4 \cdot 4} \quad \frac{(3+2)3^3}{2^6} = \frac{5 \cdot 27}{64} = \frac{135}{64}$$

$$b_1 \quad b_2 \quad b_3$$

$$a_n = \frac{(-1)^{n+1}(n+2)3^n}{2^{2n}}$$

$$b_n = \frac{(n+2)3^n}{2^{2n}}$$

a_1 cancels a_2 and from a_3 on, b_n converges.

5

a) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (\sqrt{2})^n$
geometric series
 $r = \sqrt{2}$
 $|r| > 1$
the series diverges by the nth term test

b) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sqrt{n}}{n^2 + \ln(n)}$
 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{n^{\frac{1}{2}}}{n^2} : \frac{1}{n^2} \right]$
 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{n^{\frac{1}{2}+2}}{n^2} \right] \rightarrow$ By the limit comparison test, both converge
and by direct comparison test
 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sqrt{n}}{n^2 + \ln(n)}$ converges absolutely.

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} e^{-1}n! = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n!}{e^n}$
 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\sqrt[n]{\frac{n!}{e^n}} \right] = \infty$
by the Root test $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} e^{-1}n!$ diverges.

6

a) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n$
converges
 $|r| < 1$

b) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\ln n} \left[\frac{1}{\ln n} > \frac{1}{n} \right]$
by direct comparison test, $a_n > b_n$ the series diverges

c) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n}{n+1} \quad \frac{2(n+1)}{(n+1)+1} : \frac{2n}{n+1} \rightarrow \frac{2(n+1)^2}{2n(n+2)} = \frac{(n+1)^2}{n^2+2n}$

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n}{n+1}$ diverges by the nth term test

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{(n+1)^2}{n^2+2n} \right] = 1 \quad 1 \neq 0$$

- d) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{\ln(n)}$ by the alternating series test, the series converge conditionally.
- e) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(2n+1)}$ Converges by direct comparison to $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$

7

$$\sum_{n=1}^4 (-1)^{n+1} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n = S_n$$

- a) $S_4 = +\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) - \left(\frac{1}{4}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{8}\right) - \left(\frac{1}{16}\right) = \frac{4+1}{8} - \frac{4+1}{16} = \frac{10-5}{16} = \frac{5}{16}$
- b) $\frac{5}{16} < S_n < \frac{11}{32}$
- c) $\frac{\frac{1}{2}}{1 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$
- d) yes

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a) F

b) F

c) T

d) T