

1. Use the ratio or root test to determine whether the series converges:

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{k}{3k+1} \right)^k$$

Let's try the root test.

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[k]{|a_k|} = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[k]{\left( \frac{k}{3k+1} \right)^k}$$

$$= \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{k}{3k+1}$$

$$= \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{k}{3k+1} \cdot \frac{1/k}{1/k}$$

$$= \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{3 + 1/k}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3+0} = \frac{1}{3} < 1.$$

Because the limit is less than 1, the root test tells us that the series converges



1. Use the ratio or root test to determine whether the series converges:

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{k+1}{2^k}$$

Let's try the ratio test.

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{k+1}}{a_k} \right| = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{(k+1)+1}{2^{k+1}}}{\frac{k+1}{2^k}}$$

$$= \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^k}{k+1} \cdot \frac{k+2}{2^{k+1}}$$

$$= \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2} \frac{k+2}{k+1}$$

$$= \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2} \frac{k+2}{k+1} \frac{\frac{1}{k}}{\frac{1}{k}}$$

$$= \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1 + \frac{2}{k}}{1 + \frac{1}{k}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{1+0}{1+0} = \frac{1}{2} < 1$$

Because  $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{k+1}}{a_k} < 1$ , the ratio test tells

us that the series  $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{k+1}{2^k}$  converges