

Math 104, HW5

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1 Ross 14.1

1.0.1 a

For this we will use the limit comparison test. $n^4 < (3/2)^n$ for large n , so let us only consider $n > 100$. Now we know that $\sum (\frac{1.5}{2})^n$ converges due to geometric series identity.

$\sum \frac{n^4}{2^n} < \sum (\frac{1.5}{2})^n$ for large n , and since the latter converges, the former converges as well. Q.E.D.

1.1 b

For this we will use the limit comparison test. $3^n < n!$ for large n , so let us only consider $n > 10$. We know that $\sum (\frac{2}{3})^n$ converges due to geometric series identity.

$\sum \frac{2^n}{n!} < \sum (\frac{2}{3})^n$ for large n , since a larger denominator means a smaller value. Since the latter converges, the former converges as well. Q.E.D.

1.2 c

For this we will use the limit comparison test. $n^2 < 2^n$ for $n > 2$. We know that $\sum (\frac{2}{3})^n$ converges due to geometric series identity.

$\sum \frac{n^2}{3^n} < \sum (\frac{2}{3})^n$ for large n . Since the latter converges, the former converges as well. Q.E.D.

1.3 d

We apply the ratio test to $\sum \frac{n!}{n^4}$:

$$\limsup \left| \frac{(n+1)!}{(n+1)^4} \frac{n^4}{n!} \right| = n+1 > 1$$

Therefore it does not converge by ratio test.

1.4 e

Since $\cos^2 n \leq 1$, $\sum \frac{\cos^2 n}{n^2} \leq \sum \frac{1}{n^2}$.
Now we apply the root test to $\frac{1}{n^2}$:

$$\left| \frac{1}{n^2} \right|^{1/n} \leq 1^{1/n} = 1$$

Therefore $\sum \frac{1}{n^2}$ converges by root test, and $\sum \frac{\cos^2 n}{n^2}$ converges by limit comparison.

1.5 f

We compare this to $\sum \frac{1}{n}$ where $n \geq 2$. $\log n < n$, so $1/\log n < 1/n$. Since we know that $\sum \frac{1}{n}$ is the harmonic series and does not converge, $\sum \frac{1}{\log n}$ also does not converge by limit comparison.

2 Ross 14.12

Since $\liminf |a_n| = 0$, for all $\epsilon > 0$, there exists $|a_n| \leq \epsilon$.

Pick our subsequence b_1 to be a_1 , and b_2 to be a_n s.t. $|a_n| < \frac{|b_1|}{2}$. We can continue like this, defining b_n recursively:

$$b_n = a_k \text{ s.t. } |a_k| < |b_{n-1}|/2$$

We know that we can always find such an a_k because the limit inferior is 0, so a_n must be able to get arbitrarily close to 0.

Since we have picked each element in our series to be less than or equal to half of the former, it is less than or equal to the geometric sum $a_1(\frac{1}{2})^n$. The geometric series converges, and so does our series by limit comparison test. Q.E.D.