

Due: April 1st

1. For each of the following, decide if the series converges or diverges, proving your answer.

$$\text{a) } \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n + (-1)^n)^2}, \quad \text{b) } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n}}, \quad \text{c) } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^n n!}{n^n}.$$

2. Prove that the Harmonic series, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$, diverges by comparing it to the series:

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{32} + \cdots$$

3. Show that $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} 1/(n(\ln n)^p)$ converges if and only if $p > 1$.

HINT: Show that $\int_3^n 1/(x(\ln x)^p) dx = \int_{\ln 3}^{\ln n} u^{-p} du$.

4. Suppose a_n and b_n are nonnegative for all n .

(a) Show that if $\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} < \infty$ and $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$ converges, then $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ converges.

(b) Show that if $\liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} > 0$ and $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$ diverges, then $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ diverges.

5. (a) Prove that if $x, y \geq 0$, then $\sqrt{xy} \leq x + y$.

(b) Prove that if $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ and $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$ are convergent series of nonnegative numbers, then

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sqrt{a_n b_n} \text{ converges.}$$

6. EXTRA CREDIT: For both of the following, decide if the series converges or diverges, proving your answer.

$$\text{a) } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(\ln n)^{\ln n}}, \quad \text{b) } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(\ln n)^{\ln(\ln n)}}.$$