

Solution

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^n n^n$: Radius of convergence is 0, Interval of convergence is $x = 0$

Steps

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^n n^n$$

Use the Root Test to compute the convergence interval

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$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^n n^n$$

Series Root Test:

If $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |a_n|^{\frac{1}{n}} = L$, and:

If $L < 1$, then $\sum a_n$ converges

If $L > 1$, then $\sum a_n$ diverges

If $L = 1$, then the test is inconclusive

$$\left| a_n^{\frac{1}{n}} \right| = \left| (x^n n^n)^{\frac{1}{n}} \right|$$

$$\text{Compute } L = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\left| (x^n n^n)^{\frac{1}{n}} \right| \right)$$

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$$L = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\left| (x^n n^n)^{\frac{1}{n}} \right| \right)$$

Simplify $(x^n n^n)^{\frac{1}{n}}$: nx

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$$(x^n n^n)^{\frac{1}{n}}$$

Use the following exponent property: $(a \cdot b)^n = a^n \cdot b^n$

$$(x^n n^n)^{\frac{1}{n}} = (x^n)^{\frac{1}{n}} (n^n)^{\frac{1}{n}}$$

$$= (x^n)^{\frac{1}{n}} (n^n)^{\frac{1}{n}}$$

Use the following exponent property: $(a^n)^m = a^{n \cdot m}$

$$(x^n)^{\frac{1}{n}} = x^{n \cdot \frac{1}{n}}, \quad (n^n)^{\frac{1}{n}} = n^{n \cdot \frac{1}{n}}$$

$$= x^{n \cdot \frac{1}{n}} n^{n \cdot \frac{1}{n}}$$

$$x^{n \cdot \frac{1}{n}} = x$$

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$$x^{n \cdot \frac{1}{n}}$$

Multiply $n \cdot \frac{1}{n}$: 1

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$$n \cdot \frac{1}{n}$$

Multiply fractions: $a \cdot \frac{b}{c} = \frac{a \cdot b}{c}$

$$= \frac{1 \cdot n}{n}$$

Cancel the common factor: n

$$= 1$$

$$= x^1$$

Apply rule $a^1 = a$

$$= x$$

$$= n^{n \cdot \frac{1}{n}} x$$

$$n^{n \cdot \frac{1}{n}} = n$$

Hide Steps

$$n^{n \cdot \frac{1}{n}}$$

Multiply $n \cdot \frac{1}{n}$: 1

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$$n \cdot \frac{1}{n}$$

Multiply fractions: $a \cdot \frac{b}{c} = \frac{a \cdot b}{c}$

$$= \frac{1 \cdot n}{n}$$

Cancel the common factor: n

$$= 1$$

$$= n^1$$

Apply rule $a^1 = a$

$$= n$$

$$= nx$$

$$L = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (|nx|)$$

$$L = |x| \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (|n|)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (|n|) = \infty$$

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$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (|n|)$$

n is positive when $n \rightarrow \infty$. Therefore $|n| = n$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (n)$$

Apply the common limit: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (n) = \infty$

$$= \infty$$

$$L = |x| \cdot \infty$$

$$|x| = 0 \quad : \quad x = 0$$

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$$|x| = 0$$

Apply absolute rule: If $|u| = 0$ then $u = 0$

$$x = 0$$

Therefore

$$L = \infty, x \neq 0; L = 0, x = 0$$

$$L = \infty, x \neq 0; L = 0, x = 0$$

$L = \infty, x \neq 0; L = 0, x = 0$, therefore the power series converges only for $x = 0$

Radius of convergence is 0, Interval of convergence is $x = 0$

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