Assignment 10 Problem 1

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1. Use the integral test, the comparison test, or the limit comparison test to determine if the following series are convergent or divergent.

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

(a) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^{\overline{n}}}{3^n-1}$ Use the Limit Comparison Test, which states:

Suppose Σa_n and Σb_n are positive series.

If $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = c$ where $0 < C < \infty$ then if Σa_n converges so does Σb_n and vice versa with divergence.

Therefore let
$$a_n = \frac{2^n}{3^n}$$
, $b_n = \frac{2^n}{3^{n-1}}$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = \frac{\frac{2^n}{3^n}}{\frac{2^n}{3^{n-1}}} = \frac{2^n}{2^n} \times \frac{3^n - 1}{3^n} = \frac{2^n}{2^n} \times \frac{3^n}{3^n} - \frac{1}{3^n}$$

$$= 1 \times 1 - 0 = 1$$

Since $0 < 1 < \infty$ holds then we know that both series must converge or diverge depending on a_n .

Let's evaluate a_n using the Ratio Test, which states:

$$\begin{vmatrix} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \end{vmatrix} = r, \text{ where if } r < 1 \text{ the series converges, and if } r > 1 \text{ the series diverges.}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{2^{n+1}}{3^{n+1}} \\ \frac{2^n}{3^n} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{3^n}{3^{n+1}} \times \frac{2^{n+1}}{2^n}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{n+1} \\ a_n \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{2^{n+1}}{3^{n+1}} \\ \frac{2^n}{3^n} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{3^n}{3^{n+1}} \times \frac{2^{n+1}}{2^n}$$
$$= \frac{3^n}{3(3^n)} \times \frac{2(2^n)}{2^n} = \frac{2}{3}$$

Thus since $r=\frac{2}{3}<1$ then a_n converges, which means that the original b_n the original series converges by the justification of the Limit Comparison Test and the Ratio Test.

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

(b) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n sin^2(n)}{n^3+1}$ We know the $sin^2(n)$ function is bounded absolutely by 1.

Thus I use the Comparison Test:

$$\frac{n\sin^2(n)}{n^3+1} < \frac{n}{n^3+1} < \frac{n}{n^3} = \frac{1}{n^2}$$

 $\frac{n\sin^2(n)}{n^3+1} < \frac{n}{n^3} = \frac{1}{n^2}$ We know that $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$ converges by the p-test for series. Thus by the Comparison Test the original series must converge

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(c)
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{\frac{1}{5}}}$$

The convergence of this series can easily be checked by using the Integral Test. $\int_{1}^{\infty} x^{-\frac{1}{5}} dx = \left[\frac{5}{4} x^{\frac{4}{5}}\right]_{1}^{\infty} = \infty$

$$\int_{1}^{\infty} x^{-\frac{1}{5}} dx = \left[\frac{5}{4} x^{\frac{4}{5}} \right] \Big|_{1}^{\infty} = \infty$$

Because the integral diverges then the original series must also diverge.