

HW 3, MA 1023  
Due 2/7

In exercise 1-4, determine the convergence or divergence of the series. If the series is convergent, find the sum value.

1.

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{5}{2^n} + \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{3^n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{5}{2^n} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{3^n} = \frac{5}{1-\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{3}}$$

2. -

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 3^{n+1} - \frac{(-2)^n}{4^n} \quad \text{diverges} \quad = \frac{5}{1} + \frac{1}{4}$$

Test for divergence.

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{n+1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{n}} = 1 \neq 0 \quad 1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{n+1} \quad \text{diverges}$$

$$2) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \cos\left(\frac{2}{n}\right) \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \cos\left(\frac{2}{n}\right) = \cos 0 = 1 \quad \text{diverges}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \rightarrow +\infty \quad 1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n + \frac{(-2)^n}{3^n} \quad \text{diverges} \quad 2) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4^{n+1}}{5^n} = \frac{4^2}{1-\frac{4}{5}} = \frac{16}{5-4} = 16$$

In exercise 5-6, determine the convergence or divergence of the series. Give reasons for your answer.

5.

$$p = \frac{3}{2} > 1$$

converges

by  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3}{n^{\frac{3}{2}}}$  p-series test

$$2) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n}{3n^2} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{3n} \quad \text{diverges by } p=1$$

6.

limit comparison with.

$$1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{5}{\sqrt{n+1}}$$

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

$\sum \frac{1}{n^2}$  p-series test

In exercise 7-8, use ratio test to determine the convergence or divergence of the series.

7.

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{5}{\sqrt{n+1}}}{\frac{5}{\sqrt{n}}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{n+1}} = 1$$

8.

Since  $\sum \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$  diverges,

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{5}{\sqrt{n+1}} \quad \text{diverges}$$

8.

$$\left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \left| \frac{(n+1)^2}{(-4)^{n+1}} \cdot \frac{(-4)^n}{n^2} \right|$$

$$= \left| \frac{(n+1)^2}{n^2} \cdot \frac{1}{-4} \right|$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \downarrow = \frac{1}{4} < 1$$

converges

$$7. \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right|$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^{n+1}}{n 3^{n-1}}$$

$$= \left| \frac{2^{n+2}}{(n+1) 3^n} \cdot \frac{n \cdot 3^{n-1}}{2^{n+1}} \right|$$

$$= \left| 2 \cdot \frac{n}{n+1} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \right| = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{n}{n+1}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \frac{2}{3} < 1$$

converges

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{n+1}{h^2+1}}{\frac{1}{h^2}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{h^2+1}{h^2} = 1$$

Since  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{h^2}$  converges,

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n+1}{n^3+1} \quad \text{converges}$$

by limit comparison