

Problem Set #49

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Problem 1

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(a)} \quad L &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{\cos(n+1)}{(n+1)^2} \frac{n^2}{\cos n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2}{n^2 + 2n + 1} \frac{\cos n \cos 1 - \sin n \sin 1}{\cos n} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2}{n^2 \left(1 + \frac{2}{n} + \frac{1}{n^2}\right)} (\cos 1 - \tan n \sin 1) = \cos 1 - \sin(1) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \tan(n) \text{ does not exist.} \end{aligned}$$

Not sure how would ratio test, but series is clearly absolutely convergent by direct comparison to $1/n^2$ as $|\cos n| < 1$.

$$\text{(b)} \quad L = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{n+1}{5^{n+1}} \frac{5^n}{n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)}{5n} = \frac{1}{5} < 1$$

We have $L < 1$ so the series is absolutely convergent by the ratio test.

$$\text{(d)} \quad L = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{(k+1) \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{k+1}}{k \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^k} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{k+1}{k} \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{3} < 1$$

The series is absolutely convergent by the ratio test.

$$\text{(e)} \quad L = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{(-1)^{n+1} (1.1)^{n+1}}{(n+1)^4} \frac{n^4}{(-1)^n (1.1)^n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^4}{(n+1)^4} |(-1)(1.1)| = 1.1 > 1$$

The series is divergent by the ratio test.

$$\text{(h)} \quad L = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{\ln(n+1)} \frac{\ln n}{(-1)^n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln n}{\ln(n+1)} \stackrel{[\infty]}{\underset{\text{L'H}}{=}} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{n}}{\frac{1}{n+1}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n+1}{n} = 1$$

Ratio test is inconclusive.

However notice that $\sum 1/\ln n$ is divergent (trivial) but also $1/\ln n = |a_n|$ is decreasing so by the absolute convergence test the series is conditionally convergent.

$$\text{(i)} \quad L = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{\cos\left(\frac{\pi n}{3} + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)}{(n+1)!} \frac{n!}{\cos(\pi n/3)} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{\cos\frac{\pi n}{3} \cos\frac{\pi}{3} - \sin\frac{\pi n}{3} \sin\frac{\pi}{3}}{(n+1) \cos\frac{\pi n}{3}} \right| = 0 < 1$$

The series is absolutely convergent by the ratio test.

$$\text{(j)} \quad L = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\left(\frac{n^2+1}{2n^2+1}\right)^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2+1}{2n^2+1} = \frac{1}{2} < 1$$

The series is absolutely convergent by the root test.

$$\text{(l)} \quad L = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{(n+1)^{100} \cdot 100^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} \frac{n!}{n^{100} \cdot 100^n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)^{100}}{n^{100}} \frac{100}{n+1} = 1 \cdot 0 = 0 < 1$$

The series is absolutely convergent by the ratio test.

Problem 2

(a) Convergent with $L = 0$.

(b) Convergent with $L = 2/3$.

Problem 3

$$L = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{5n+1}{4n+3} a_n \cdot \frac{1}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5n+1}{4n+3} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5n \left(1 + \frac{1}{5n}\right)}{4n \left(1 + \frac{3}{4n}\right)} = \frac{5}{4} > 1$$

By the ratio test the series is divergent.

Problem 4

Absolutely convergent (see PS48 last question).

Problem 5

$$\text{(a)} \quad L = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{1}{(n+1)^3} \frac{n^3}{1} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^3}{(n+1)^3} = 1$$

Ratio test is inconclusive.

$$\text{(b)} \quad L = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{(-3)^n}{\sqrt{n+1}} \frac{\sqrt{n}}{(-3)^{n-1}} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3\sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{n+1}} = 3 > 1$$

The series is divergent by the ratio test.

Problem 6

$$\text{(a)} \quad L = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{x^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} \frac{n!}{x^n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x}{n+1} = 0 < 1$$

Therefore for all $x \in \mathbb{R}$ the series is convergent by the ratio test.

(b) Yeah did that.

Problem 7

(a) Written on the messy previous submission.

(b) A lot.