MATH 5B - Single Variable Calculus II

Spring 2019

§11.2 Sequences

In-class Activity 11.2



Dr. Jorge Basilio

gbasilio@pasadena.edu

Activity 1:

Let $\{a_i\}_{i=0}^{\infty}$ be a sequence whose partial sums are $S_n=\frac{4n^2-3n-7}{1-6n-8n^2}$. What is $\sum_{i=0}^{\infty}a_i$?

Activity 2:

Does $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(n+1)}$ converge or diverge? If it converges, find its sum. (Hint: use partial fractions to express $a_n = \frac{1}{n(n+1)}$ as a difference and look for a clever trick for S_n .)

Activity 3:

- (a) Write $\frac{13}{51}$ in decimal notation. (Long Division)
- (b) Write $7.1\overline{24}$ as a fraction. (Tens Trick)

Activity 4:

Converge or Diverge?

(a)
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 5^{-n}$$

(b)
$$\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} 2^{2i} 3^{1-i}$$

(a)
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 5^{-n}$$

(b) $\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} 2^{2i} 3^{1-i}$
(c) $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} -7 \left(-\frac{3}{4}\right)^k$

Activity 5:

If $x \in (-1, 1)$, does

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n$$

converge or diverge? If it converges, what does it sum to?

Activity 6:

Find the values of x for which the series converges. Write your answer using interval notation. Also, express the sum as function on the interval of convergence.

(a)
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (x+2)^n$$

(b)
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(x+2)^n}{5^n}$$

Activity 7:

- (a) Evaluate the series: $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{2+3^n}{5^n} 3\frac{1}{2^n} \right)$
- (b) Show that $\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \frac{3j^2}{j^2+j+1}$ diverges.