## Math 222-14: Spring 2011

## Section 12.5 (Alternating Series)

**Example:** Which of the following are alternating series?

$$1.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n}$$

$$2.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos n}{n^2}$$

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

$$4. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-3} \frac{e^n}{n!}$$
$$5. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{-n}{3^n}$$

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**Examples:** Do the following converge or diverge?

1. The Alternating Harmonic Series,  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n}$ 

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

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

## **Estimating Sums Examples:**

- 1. For the alternating harmonic series,  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n}$ , for what n will the estimate  $s_n$  be within 0.001 of s?
- 2. For the convergent alternating series,  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n!}$ , for what n will the estimate  $s_n$  be within 0.001 of s?