

18.100A Assignment 6

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Problem 1

(a)

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3}{9n+1} = 3 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{9n+1} \quad (1)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n + \frac{1}{9}} \quad (2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n-1) + \frac{1}{9}} \quad (3)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n - \frac{8}{9}} \quad (4)$$

$$> \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}. \quad (5)$$

But the Harmonic series, $\sum_n \frac{1}{n}$, diverges.

Therefore, we conclude by comparison that the series $\sum_n \frac{3}{9n+1}$ diverges.

(b)

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n-1} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n - \frac{1}{2}} > \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}. \quad (6)$$

Therefore, by comparison, $\sum_n \frac{1}{2n-1}$ diverges.

(c)

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^2} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2k)^2} - \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2k+1)^2}, \quad (7)$$

which is the difference of two convergent series.

Therefore, $\sum_n \frac{(-1)^n}{n^2}$ converges.

(d)

We can express the series $\sum_n \frac{1}{n(n+1)}$ as a telescoping sum:

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(n+1)} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n+1} \quad (8)$$

$$= \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4}\right) + \cdots \quad (9)$$

$$= 1. \quad (10)$$

Therefore, $\sum_n \frac{1}{n(n+1)}$ converges to 1.

(e)

We note that $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, e^{n^2} \geq n^3$. Then we have

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{e^{n^2}} \leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{n^3} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}, \quad (11)$$

which converges.

Therefore, $\sum_n n e^{-n^2}$ converges.

Problem 2

(a)

Proof. Suppose $\sum_n x_n$ converges.

Then the sequence of partial sums $\{s_m\}_m = \{x_1 + \cdots + x_m\}_{m=1}^{\infty}$ also converges.

We construct two subsequences of $\{s_m\}_m$, defined via

$$\{s_{m_{2k}}\}_k = \{x_2, x_2 + x_4, x_2 + x_4 + x_6, \cdots\} = \{x_2 + \cdots + x_{2k}\}_k, \quad (12)$$

and

$$\{s_{m_{2k+1}}\}_k = \{x_1, x_1 + x_3, x_1 + x_3 + x_7, \cdots\} = \{x_1 + \cdots + x_{2k+1}\}_k. \quad (13)$$

Note that for each $m \in \mathbb{N}$, if m is even then $m = 2k$ for some $k \in \mathbb{N}$. Then

$$s_m = s_{m_{2k-1}} + s_{m_{2k}}. \quad (14)$$

Likewise if m is odd, then

$$s_m = s_{m_{2k}} + s_{m_{2k+1}}. \quad (15)$$

In both cases, the partial sum s_m must converge because the series $\sum_n x_n$ converges. Thus, the sum of the two partial sums must also converge, i.e. $\{s_{m_{2k}}\}_k$ and $\{s_{m_{2k+1}}\}_k$ both converge.

Then both series $\sum_n x_{2n}$ and $\sum_n x_{2n+1}$ must converge, and so does their sum:

$$\sum_n x_{2n} + \sum_n x_{2n+1} < \infty. \quad (16)$$

Therefore, $\sum_n (x_{2n} + x_{2n+1})$ converges. \square

(b)

Consider the following counterexample to the converse of the theorem proven in problem **(a)**:

Let $x_n = (-1)^n$. Then

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (x_{2n} + x_{2n+1}) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [(-1)^{2n} + (-1)^{2n+1}] \quad (17)$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (1^n - 1^n) \quad (18)$$

$$= 0. \quad (19)$$

But $\sum_n (-1)^n$ does not converge.

Therefore, the converse to **(a)** does not always hold.