

## Power series

### Example

$$g(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n 3^n}$$

ratio test

$$a_n = \frac{x^n}{n 3^n} \quad b_n = \frac{x^{n+1}}{(n+1) 3^{n+1}}$$

$$\frac{b_n}{a_n} = \frac{\frac{x^{n+1}}{(n+1) 3^{n+1}}}{\frac{x^n}{n 3^n}}$$

$$\frac{b_n}{a_n} = \frac{x^{n+1}}{(n+1) 3^{n+1}} \times \frac{n 3^n}{x^n}$$

$$= \frac{\cancel{x^n} \cdot n}{(n+1) \cdot (\cancel{3^n} \cdot 3)} \times \frac{n \cdot \cancel{3^n}}{\cancel{x^n}}$$

$$= \frac{n}{3(n+1)} \cdot n$$

$$= \frac{n^2}{3(n+1)} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{3} \cdot \frac{n}{n+1}$$

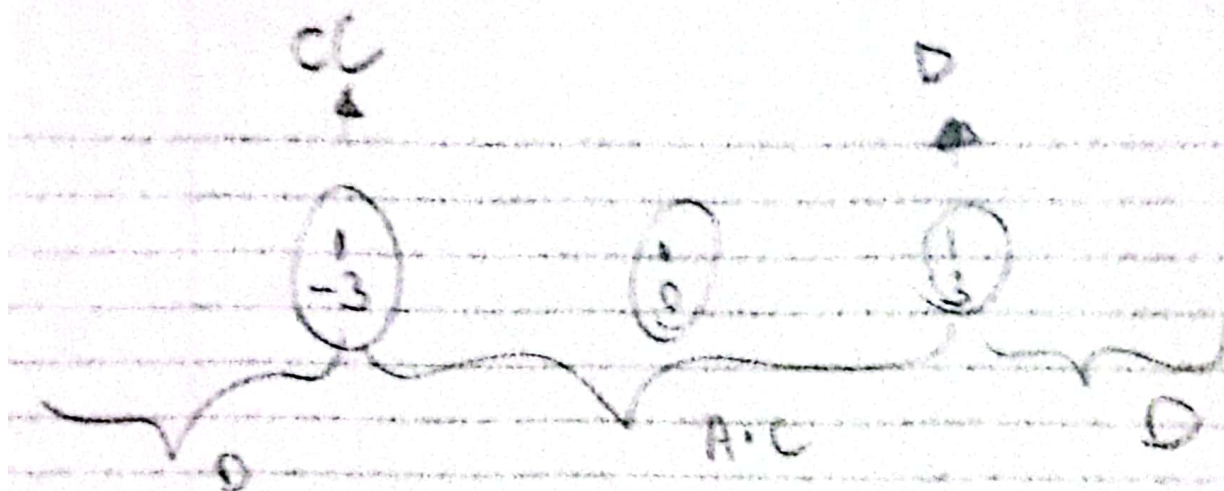
$g(x)$  divergent  
when  $x > 3$

$g(x)$  convergent  
 $x < 3$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{n+1} \cdot \frac{0}{0+1} = \frac{0}{0} = 1$$

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{3} (1) = \frac{n}{3}$$





$$g(3) = \frac{3^n}{n \cdot 3^n} = \frac{1}{n \cdot 2} = \frac{1}{n} = 0 \text{ [harmonic series]}$$

$$g(-3) = \frac{(-3)^n}{n \cdot (-3)^n} = \frac{(-1)^n}{n} \text{ convergent by alternate series test}$$

divergent by

absolute value test

is conditionally convergent