

p567 # 21-32

21) Integral Test

$$\int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n-1} dn = \lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} \left. \frac{1}{2} \ln|2n-1| \right|_1^a = \infty \quad \therefore \text{Series diverges}$$

$$u = 2n-1 \quad \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{u} \\ du = 2dn \quad \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{u}$$

22) Integral Test

$$\int_2^{\infty} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{n^2-1}} dn = \lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} \left. \sec^{-1} n \right|_2^a = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{3} \quad \therefore \text{Series converges}$$

23) p-series

$$p = \frac{5}{4} > 1 \quad \therefore \text{Series converges}$$

24) p-series

$$p = .95 \leq 1 \quad \therefore \text{Series diverges}$$

25) geometric series

$$r = \frac{2}{3} < 1 \quad \therefore \text{Series converges}$$

26) n^{th} term test

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{\sqrt{n^2+1}} = 1 \neq 0 \quad \therefore \text{Series diverges}$$

27) geometric series

$$r = 1.075 \geq 1 \quad \therefore \text{Series diverges}$$

28) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^3}$ both p-series \therefore Series converges

$$p=2 > 1 \quad p=3 > 1 \quad \text{both converge}$$

29) n^{th} term test

$$y = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n = 1^\infty$$

$$\ln y = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) = \infty \cdot 0$$

$$\ln y = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln \left(\frac{n+1}{n}\right)}{\frac{1}{n}} = \frac{0}{0}$$

$$\ln y = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1/n+1}{n} \left(\frac{n+1-(n+1)1}{n^2}\right)}{-1/n^2}$$

$$\ln y = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{n}{n+1}\right) \left(\frac{-1}{n^2}\right) \left(\frac{-n^2}{1}\right) = 1$$

$$y = e \neq 0$$

\therefore Series diverges

30) n^{th} term test

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \ln n = \infty \neq 0 \quad \therefore \text{Series diverges}$$

31) integral test

$$\int_2^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(\ln n)^3} dn = \lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} \left. \frac{\ln a^{-2}}{-2} \right|_2^a = \lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{-2(\ln a)^2} - \frac{1}{-2(\ln 2)^2} = 0 + \frac{1}{2(\ln 2)^2}$$

\therefore Series converges

$$u = \ln n \quad \int u^{-3}$$

$$du = \frac{1}{n} dn$$

32) integral test

$$\int_2^{\infty} \ln n (n^{-3}) dn = \lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} \left. \frac{\ln a}{-2n^2} \right|_2^a - \int_2^a \frac{1}{-2n^3} dn$$

$$u = \ln n \quad du = \frac{1}{n} dn$$

$$v = \frac{n^{-2}}{-2} \quad dv = \frac{1}{n} dn$$

$$= \lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} \left. \frac{\ln a}{-2a^2} - \frac{1}{4a^2} \right|_2^a - \left(\frac{\ln 2}{-2 \cdot 2^2} - \frac{1}{4 \cdot 2^2} \right)$$

$$\frac{\infty}{\infty} - 0 + \frac{\ln 2}{8} + \frac{1}{16}$$

$$\stackrel{H}{=} \lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1/a}{-4a} - 0 + \frac{\ln 2}{8} + \frac{1}{16}$$

$$= 0 - 0 + \frac{\ln 2}{8} + \frac{1}{16}$$

\therefore Series converges