

# Series Review Sheet

1. p-series

$$p = 1 \leq 1$$

$\therefore$  diverges

2.  $\sum \frac{1}{5^n}$  geo series

$$r = \frac{1}{5} < 1 \therefore \text{converges}$$

$$\frac{1}{5^{n+7}} < \frac{1}{5^n}$$

$\therefore \sum \frac{1}{5^{n+7}}$  also converges  
by DCT

$$3. \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4n}{12n+5} = \frac{4}{12} \neq 0$$

$\therefore$  diverges

by  $n^{\text{th}}$  term test

4. geo. series

$$r = 2 > 1$$

$\therefore$  diverges

5. ratio test

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{3^{n+1}}{(n+1)^3} \cdot \frac{n^3}{3^n} \right| = 3$$

$\lim > 1 \therefore$  diverges

6. p series

$$p = \frac{5}{2} > 1$$

$\therefore$  converges

7. p series

$$p = 2 > 1$$

$\therefore$  converges

8. root test

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{n^n}{(3n+3)^n}} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$\lim < 1 \therefore$  converges

9.  $\sum \frac{1}{n^{1/2}}$  p series

$$p = \frac{1}{2} < 1 \therefore \text{diverges}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+5}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \right| = 1 \neq 0$$

$\therefore \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+5}}$  also diverges by  $n^{\text{th}}$

$$10) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 4 = 4 \neq 0$$

$\therefore$  diverges by  
 $n^{\text{th}}$  term test

11)  $\sum \frac{1}{n^2} = \sum \frac{1}{n^2}$  converges

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{2n^3+2}}{\frac{1}{n^2}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$\lim \neq 0 \therefore$   $\sum \frac{1}{2n^3+2}$  also converges by LCT

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12) geo series

$$r = \frac{2}{3} < 1$$

$\therefore$  converges to 3

$$S = \frac{1}{1-\frac{2}{3}} = 3$$

13) ratio test

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{2^{n+1} / (n+1)!}{2^n / n!} \right| = 0$$

$\lim < 1 \therefore$  converges

14)  $\sum \frac{n}{n^2} = \sum \frac{1}{n}$  diverges

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{\frac{n}{n^2+1}}{\frac{1}{n}} \right| = 1 \neq 0$$

$\therefore \sum \frac{n}{n^2+1}$  also diverges  
by LCT

15)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n!}{3n!+1} = \frac{1}{3}$

$\lim \neq 0$

$\therefore$  diverges  
by  $n^{\text{th}}$  term test

16.  $(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots) - (\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots)$   
 $= 1 - \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n+1} = 1$

$\therefore$  telescoping series  
converges to 1

17. geo series

$r = \frac{1}{2} < 1$

$\therefore$  converges to 6

$S = \frac{3}{1-\frac{1}{2}} = 6$

18. geo series

$r = \frac{1}{10} < 1$

$\therefore$  converges

to  $\frac{4}{1-\frac{1}{10}} = \frac{4}{9}$

19. Alternating Series

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n \ln n} = 0, \frac{1}{(n+1) \ln(n+1)} < \frac{1}{n \ln n}$

$\therefore$  converges conditionally

$\int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x \ln x} dx$

$\lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \ln(\ln x) \Big|_1^b$

$\lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \ln(\ln b) - \ln(\ln(1))$   
 $\infty - -\infty$

20.  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{3} \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^n$

geo series

$|r| = \frac{1}{2} < 1$

$\therefore$  converges absolutely

to  $\frac{\frac{1}{3}}{1-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{2}{9}$

21)  $a_n = \frac{2^n}{n}$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^n}{n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^n \ln 2}{1} = \infty$

sequence diverges

22  $a_1 = 1$

$|S - S_6| < a_7$

$S_6 = -1 + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{24} - \frac{1}{120} + \frac{1}{720}$

$a_2 = .5 = \frac{1}{2}$

$|S - \frac{-91}{144}| < \frac{1}{5040}$

$S_6 = -\frac{91}{144}$

$a_3 = .17 = \frac{1}{6}$

$-\frac{1}{5040} < S + \frac{91}{144} < \frac{1}{5040}$

$-\frac{91}{144}$

$a_4 = .04 = \frac{1}{25}$

$-.6321 < S < -.6317$

$a_5 = .008 = \frac{1}{125}$

$a_6 = .001 = \frac{1}{1000}$

$S = -.632$