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**Divergence test:** If  $\{a_n\}$  is any sequence such that  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$  converges, then  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} [a_n] = 0$ .

**Limit comparison test:** Suppose  $\{a_n\}$  and  $\{b_n\}$  are sequences such that  $a_n \geq 0$  and  $b_n > 0$  for all  $n$ . For  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{a_n}{b_n} \right] = L$ ,

1. if  $L \in (0, \infty)$ , then  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$  converges if and only if  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$  converges;
2. if  $L = 0$ , then if  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$  converges, then so does  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ ;
3. if  $L = \infty$ , then if  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$  diverges, then so does  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ .

**Ratio test:** Let  $a_n > 0$  and  $L = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right]$ . Then

1. if  $0 < L < 1$ , then  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$  converges;
2. if  $L > 1$ , then  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$  diverges.

**P-series test:**  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^p}$  converges if and only if  $p > 1$ .

1. Using the tests above, determine if the following series converge or diverge. Say which convergence test(s) you are using.

(a)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n+1}{n}$

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

(b)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^2}{n^3 + 4}$

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

(c)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{4n^2 - 1}$

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

(d)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{\sqrt{n^2 + 1}}$

(h)  $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(\ln(n))^3}$

2. (a) Show that  $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \left(\frac{e}{n}\right)^n$  converges.

(b) Show that  $\int_1^{\infty} \frac{e^y}{y^y} dy$  converges.

(c) Determine whether or not  $\sum_{n=3}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(\ln(n))^{\ln(n)}}$  converges.

3. You are given that for all  $x > 0$ , the inequalities  $x - \frac{x^2}{x} < \ln(1+x) < x$  hold. Use them to answer the following questions.

(a) Prove that  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left[ \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} \right] = 1$ .

(b) Using part (a) above, prove that  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n \right] = e$ .

(c) Show that  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a^n n!}{n^n}$  converges for  $0 < a < e$  and diverges for  $a > e$ .

(d) Does the series above converge if  $a = e$ ?