Math 121, Sections 01 and 02, Fall 2022

Homework #12

Goal: Exploring Convergence of Infinite Series. Focus on Integral Test, p-series, Comparison and Limit Comparison Test. We will also focus on fluency of training, using multiple tests.

FIRST: Read through and understand the following Examples. Determine whether the given Series Converges or Diverges. Justify with any Convergence Test(s).

Ex: $\displaystyle\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{\ln n}{n}$ Related Function $f(x) = \dfrac{\ln x}{x}$ continuous $(x > 0)$, positive $(x > 1)$,

decreasing $f'(x) = \dfrac{1 - \ln x}{x^2} < 0$ for $x > e$. Study the Related Integral

$$\int_2^{\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x}\, dx = \lim_{t \to \infty} \int_2^t \frac{\ln x}{x}\, dx = \lim_{t \to \infty} \int_{\ln 2}^{\ln t} u\, du = \lim_{t \to \infty} \frac{u^2}{2}\Big|_{\ln 2}^{\ln t} = \lim_{t \to \infty} \frac{(\ln t)^2}{2} - \frac{(\ln 2)^2}{2} = \boxed{\infty}$$

$$\boxed{\begin{array}{l} u = \ln x \\ du = \frac{1}{x}\, dx \end{array}} \qquad \boxed{\begin{array}{l} x = 2 \Rightarrow u = \ln 2 \\ x = t \Rightarrow u = \ln t \end{array}}$$

Therefore, the Improper Integal Diverges. As a result, the Original Series also **Diverges by the Integral Test**.

Ex: $\displaystyle\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^3 + 7} \approx \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^3}$ $\leftarrow$ Comparison Series: Convergent p-series $p = 3 > 1$

Bound Terms

$\dfrac{1}{n^3 + 7} \leq \dfrac{1}{n^3}$. Therefore, the Original Series also **Converges by the Comparison Test.**

Ex: $\displaystyle\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^3 + 2}{n^4 + 8} \approx \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^3}{n^4} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$ $\leftarrow$ Comparison Series: Divergent p-series $p = 1$

Next check: $\displaystyle\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\dfrac{n^3 + 2}{n^4 + 8}}{\dfrac{1}{n}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n^4 + 2n\left(\frac{1}{n^4}\right)}{n^4 + 8\left(\frac{1}{n^4}\right)} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1 + \dfrac{2}{n^3}}{1 + \dfrac{8}{n^4}} = 1$ Finite and Non-Zero

Therefore, the Original Series also **Diverges by the Limit Comparision Test**.

Continue to NEXT Page for HW problems.

Use the Integral Test to determine whether the given series Converges or Diverges. You do **NOT** need to check the 3 pre-conditions for the Integral Test this time.

1. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$
2. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^3}$
3. $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n \ln n}$
4. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{e^n}$

5. Consider $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2 + 4}$. Use **two** Different methods, namely the Integral Test (no pre-Condition check needed) and the Comparison Test, to prove that this series Converges.

Determine if the series Converges or Diverges using either the Comparison **OR** Limit Comparison Test.

6. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{9^n}{3 + 10^n}$
7. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^2 + 5}{n^3}$
8. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{\sqrt{n} + 2}$
9. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^2 + 7}{n^7 + 2}$

10. Consider $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{5n^2 + n}{n^4}$. Use **two** Different methods to prove that this series Converges. Use the Limit Comparison Test and then a *split-split* algebra technique into *p*-series pieces.

Determine whether the given series Converges or Diverges. Justify.

11. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sin^2 \left(\frac{\pi n^4 + 1}{6n^4 + 5} \right)$
12. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin^2 (\pi n^4 + 1)}{6n^4 + 5}$
13. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{7}{n^9} + \frac{7^n}{9^n}$

REVIEW

14. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^6 + 6$
15. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^6 + 6}{n^6 + 1}$
16. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^6 + 1}$

REGULAR OFFICE HOURS

Monday: 12:00–3:00 pm

7:30–9:00 pm TA Aidee, SMUDD 206

9:00–10:30 pm TA Mia, SMUDD 206

Tuesday: 1:00–4:00 pm

6–7:30 pm TA Admire, SMUDD 206

7:30–9:00 pm TA Karime, SMUDD 206

9–10:30 pm TA Ali, SMUDD 206

Wednesday: 1:00-3:00 pm

6–7:30 pm TA Admire, SMUDD 206

7:30–9:00 pm TA Ali, SMUDD 206

Thursday: none for Professor

1-2:30 pm TA Mia, SMUDD 205

7:30–9:00 pm TA Aidee, SMUDD 206

9–10:30 pm TA Karime, SMUDD 207

Friday: 12:00–2:00 pm

Train your Convergence Tests Daily