

MATH 152
Mrs. Bonny Tighe

QUIZ 7A
25 points
12.5, 12.6

NAME Answers

Section _____ Wed. 4/12/06

1. Test the series for convergence or divergence. **State the test you use and show your work.** If the series is an Alternating Series, find if it is Absolutely or Conditionally convergent.

a) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3^n n}{n!}$

Ratio Test

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

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{3(n+1)}{(n+1)(n)} \right| = 0 < 1$$

So convergent

b) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1} \ln n}{n^3}$

Ratio Test

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

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

1.1 = 1 inconclusive

Comparison Test

$$\frac{\ln n}{n^3} \leq \frac{1}{n^2}$$

Convergent p-series

So absolutely convergent

c) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^n}{n!}$

Ratio Test

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

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

So convergent

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

Limit Comparison Test

$$a_n = \frac{1}{n^2}$$

Convergent p-series

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

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

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{n^3 + n}{n^3 + 2n} \right) = 1 > 0 \text{ finite}$$

So both are convergent
So absolutely convergent.

$$e) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n!}{e^n n}$$

Ratio Test

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

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{n+1}{e} \cdot \frac{n!}{n!} \right|$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{n}{e} \right| = \infty > 1$$

So divergent

$$g) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-2)^n}{5^{n-1}} \quad \frac{(-1)^n 2^n}{5^{n-1}}$$

Geometric series

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2 \left(\frac{2}{5} \right)^{n-1}$$

$$|r| < 1$$

So absolutely
convergent

$$f) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{3n}{1+8n} \right)^n$$

Root Test

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\left(\frac{3n}{1+8n} \right)^n} =$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{3n}{1+8n} \right) = \frac{3}{8} \neq 0$$

So divergent

Alternating Series Test

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{(n+1)!} = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$h) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{(n+1)!}$$

So
Conditionally
convergent

Ratio Test

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

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

So

absolutely convergent