

AD Calculus BC

WS 79- DCT \neq LCT

$$1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1+\cos n}{n^2} = S$$

$$b_n = \frac{2}{n^2} \quad a_n = \frac{1+\cos n}{n^2}$$

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{n^2}$ converges by p-series

Since $b_n \geq a_n$, S converges by DCT

$$2) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n}{3n-1} = S$$

$$a_n = \frac{2n}{3n-1}, \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \frac{2}{3} \neq 0$$

S diverges by n^{th} term test

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

$$a_n = \frac{n+1}{n^2 \sqrt{n}} \quad b_n = \frac{2}{n^{3/2}}$$

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{n^{3/2}}$ converges by p-series

n	a_n	b_n
1	2	2
4	$\frac{5}{32}$	$\frac{1}{4}$
9	$\frac{10}{243}$	$\frac{2}{27}$

Since $b_n \geq a_n$, S converges by DCT

$$4) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{3^{n-1} + 1} = S$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{3^{n-1}}$$

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{3^{n-1}}$ converges by G-ST

n	a_n	b_n
1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
2	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{3}$
3	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{9}$

Since $b_n \geq a_n$, S converges by DCT

$$5) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3^{n-1} + 1}{3^n} = S$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3^{n-1} + 1}{3^n} = \frac{1}{3} \neq 0$$

S diverges by n^{th} term test

$$6) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+n} = S$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{n}$$

$\sum \frac{1}{n}$ diverges by p-series

n	a_n	b_n
1	1	1
2		$\frac{1}{2}$
3		$\frac{1}{3}$

Since $b_n \leq a_n$, S diverges by DCT

$$7) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{n}{3n+1}\right)^n = S$$

$$b_n = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n$$

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

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

$\sum b_n$ converges by GST

S converges by LCT

$$8) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^3+2}} = S$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{n^{3/2}}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{n^3+2}} \cdot n^{3/2} \right] = 1 > 0$$

$\sum b_n$ converges by p-series

S converges by LCT

$$9) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(\ln n)^2} = S$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{1}{(\ln n)^2} \cdot n \right]$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{n}{(\ln n)^2} \right] = \infty$$

$\sum b_n$ diverges by p-series

S diverges by LCT

$$10) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n} \ln n} = S$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{n} \ln n} \cdot n \right]$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{n^{1/2}}{\ln n} \right] = \infty$$

$\sum b_n$ diverges by p-series

S diverges by LCT

$$11) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{10n+1}{n(n+1)(n+2)} = S$$

$$b_n = \frac{10}{n^2}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{10n+1}{n(n+1)(n+2)} \cdot \frac{n^2}{10} \right] = 1 > 0$$

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{10}{n^2}$ converges by p-series

S converges by LCT

$$12) \sum_{n=3}^{\infty} \frac{5n^3-3n}{n^2(n-2)(n^2+5)} = S$$

$$b_n = \frac{5}{n^2}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{5n^3-3n}{n^2(n-2)(n^2+5)} \cdot \frac{n^2}{5} \right] = 1 > 0$$

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$ converges by p-series

S converges by LCT